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THE SHORT JOURNAL AND ITINERARY JOURNALS OF GEORGE FOX

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THE SHORT JOURNAL AND ITINERARY JOURNALS OF GEORGE FOX.

In Commemoration of
THE TERCENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH
(1624—1924).

Now first published for
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY
NORMAN PENNEY, LL.D., F.S.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
T. EDMUND HARVEY, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW YORK
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

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PREFACE

THE plan to publish the original of the Short Journal of George Fox as an appropriate commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of his birth had its origin in Philadelphia. The idea was brought before the Friends' Historical Association, and at once aroused interest and approval. A Committee was appointed to mature the project, and the plan gradually expanded to include the Itinerary Journal and finally the Haistwell Diary. This has made it possible to bring together in one volume the important documents which underlie the Great Journal. The present volume will thus be an admirable supplement to the two volumes which gave to the world George Fox's Journal (Cambridge Edition) in its original form. Norman Penney, LL.D., F.S.A., Consulting Librarian of Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, and Editor of the above-mentioned Cambridge Edition of the Journal, was asked by the Philadelphia Committee to do the editorial work now happily brought to completion.

There have been many fitting commemorative events and activities during this tercentenary year, but it is safe to predict that nothing has been done which will give more satisfaction to those who come after us than will the publication of these quaint narratives of travels and sufferings.

On behalf of the Committee,

RUFUS M. JONES,
Chairman.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE,
PA., U.S.A.

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INTRODUCTION

The student who is engaged upon the study of the life of George Fox must be grateful to the Friends' Historical Association, of America, for making available the new material which Dr Norman Penney has edited, and that the task has been entrusted to one so uniquely qualified for it.

The original documents now for the first time printed form part of the manuscript treasures of the Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, and have been consulted occasionally by Quaker historians, but with the publication of this volume a wider world has now access to information which adds to our knowledge of Fox and helps to complete the record given in the Cambridge Journal.

The Short Journal has a special interest of its own as being a sort of preliminary draft of the greater work, made under difficult conditions, since, as the writer tells, it was written during his long imprisonment in Lancaster Gaol (in 1663—64). The original faded manuscript is a frayed oblong volume, once a child's copy book, the first four pages of which had been filled by copies of texts from the first chapter of the Gospel of John. George Fox usually preferred to dictate, as we know, rather than to write himself, and only a few lines on the manuscript are in his own hand, but this little volume must be either the original Journal dictated by him in prison, or a copy made later under his care at Swarthmoor Hall, the child's writing being probably that of one of Margaret Fell's younger daughters.

The Short Journal is much less full than the Great Journal, and shews less attention to chronology, but here and there it supplies details and little touches which we are

glad to have. Fox's opening words explain that it is a record of "some of his sufferings for preaching the truth," and the narrative commences abruptly with an incident at Mansfield not recorded in the Great Journal, and then passes to his first imprisonment at Nottingham (in 1649) and thereafter tells the story of his missionary wanderings and the hardships and persecutions which he had to face, up to his imprisonment at Lancaster in 1663.

Among the new material we may note the opening narrative, the account of the healing of a woman who was believed to be possessed, and a number of brief summaries of Fox's addresses in the various churches in which he spoke. We note that on two occasions before a message of protest he speaks of something "striking at his life"; in one case the sight of the great steeplehouse at Nottingham ("when I spyed it a great Idol and Idolatrous Temple") and in another the sound of a church bell has the same effect. At other times he tells how, when bruised and bleeding from the blows of his assailants, his spirit was "revived again by the power of God."

When his companion Thomas Aldam is arrested and a warrant against himself is not delivered by the friendly constable, he quaintly records: "And I saw a vision a man and two Mastiffe doggs and a Bear, and I passed by them and they smiled upon mee." We get a vivid picture of him at Mansfield Woodhouse, seated in the stocks while the people threw stones at him, bruising head and arms and body, till he is "Mazed and dazled with the blowes." Then he is liberated amid the threats of the people and we cannot wonder that when taken to a friendly house he tells us: "I was so bruised when I was cold that I could not turn mee in my bed, and bruised inwardly att my heart, but," he adds, "after a while the power of the Lord went through mee and healed mee, that I was well: Glory to the lord for ever!" Once again he is stoned through the streets of

Bosworth, and in several other passages we are given details of hard usage that are not recorded elsewhere.

Amidst this suffering there came moments of exaltation: "In Warwickshire in Adderstonne when I was two miles of it the Bell runge upon a Market day for a lecture, and it struck at my life, and I was moved to go to the steeple house, and when I came into it I found a man speaking: and when as I stood among the people the glory and life shined over all, and with it I was crowned, and when the priest had done I spake to him and the people the truth and the light which lett them see all that ever they had done, and of their teacher within them and how the lord was come to teach them himself, and of the seed Christ in them; how they were to mind that, and the promise that was to the seed of God within men, which is Christ; and it set them in a Hurry and under a rage and some said I was madd, and spoke to my outward Relacions to tye mee upp, and sett them in a rage but the truth came over all; and I passed away in peace in the power of the lord God, and the truth came over all and reached the hearts of many people."

As we read this narrative we can picture the scene in the church: the rapt look on the young stranger's face as he felt the reality of that Light of God within the soul whose messenger he was, and we can understand how some of the scandalized onlookers took him for a madman.

Two other passages may be set beside the narrative of Fox's examination at Lancaster Sessions in the Cambridge Journal, as an instance of the use of a phrase which must have deeply offended the orthodox of the day. He had been speaking words of warning to some fellows drinking in an ale-house in one of the North Yorkshire dales, and adds: "And the next morning I was moved to tell the man of the house that I was the sonne of God and was come to declare the Everlasting Truth of God, and did declare the truth to him and them."

The second passage relates his examination before the magistrates, previous to his being committed to prison at Carlisle and explains the reference in the Great Journal to his being generally supposed to be about to suffer the death penalty, doubtless on the charge of blasphemy:

"And they asked mee if I were the sonne of God, I said yes: They asked mee if I had seen Gods face, I said yes. They asked mee whether I had the spirit of disserning, I said yes. I disserned him that spoke to mee. They asked mee whether the Scripture was the word of God; I said God was the word, and the Scriptures were writeings; and the word was before writeings were; which word did fulfill them."

In one other passage somewhat earlier in Fox's narrative he records an incident at Kendal where we may feel the prophetic exaltation of spirit is very marked: "And I went into Kendale Markett and spoke to the People at the Markett time. I had silver in my pockett and I was moved to throw it out amongst the people as I was going up the street before I spoke, and my life was offer'd upp amongst them, and the mighty power of the lord was seen in preserving, and the power of the lord was so mighty and so strong, that people flew before and runne into the shopps, for fear and terror took hold upon them; I was moved to open my mouth and lift upp my voyce aloud in the mighty power of the lord; and to tell them the mighty day of the lord was coming upon all deceitfull Merchaundize and wayes, and to call them all to repentance and a turning to the lord God and his spirit within them for it to teach them and lead them...."

Other passages shew Fox, in calmer mood, with spirit sensitive to the inward condition of those amongst whom he passed: "And then I was moved to passe towards the South, and go through many townes and I felt I answered the witnesse of God in all people though I spoke not a word." He frankly notes in one place that his mission found far less response in the South of England than in the North:

"I passed into sussex and surrey and Hampshire and Dorsestershire when there were but few convinced and some place none at all," while he speaks of Cornwall as "a dark countrey."

There are one or two interesting cases of premonition of impending danger, as when he avoids an ambush of armed men near Sedbergh, being "Moved to passe over another way over a water, not knoweing outwardly of them," and when the day before his arrest by the constables at Swarthmoor in 1660 he tells us that he felt "somthing of darkness in the house before they came in, of somthing of a great darkness."

(In the Great Journal he simply says: "And I had a sense of the thinge before hande.")

In singling out these passages we must not forget the rest of the amazing narrative of hardship, toil and suffering, borne without flinching. We see him again and again beaten, stoned, and thrown to earth "mudded and bloodied," as he says in another place; suffering repeated imprisonments in crowded, dark and verminous dungeons, loathsome with unspeakable filth; and if there are sometimes touches of hardness as he writes of some of his persecutors, we have to remember that he is writing in prison, the darkness of the future lit up only by the light of his unconquerable faith.

A little before the close of the narrative we have a vivid picture of Fox's appearance at Lancaster Sessions, greeting his judges as he is called to the bar by an unwonted benediction of peace, but declining to remove his hat, which the Chairman bids the officers remove. "And so a pretty space wee looked att one another, till the power of the lord God arose over all." And so the trial commences and Fox is committed to prison, "where now I am with 8 more."

The Itinerary Journal brings us into a different atmosphere and almost into another world.

Less than twenty years separate the narratives but in that

time England has changed; the tense religious fervour of the Commonwealth has given place to the reaction of the Restoration. The Conventicle Acts have filled the gaols with Quaker prisoners, and the long years of persecution have steadied and sifted the Quaker fellowship, which has now a definite Church organization of its own, linking together hitherto isolated meetings in groups, and these groups in yet wider ones, with a yearly meeting for the whole country. George Fox too has changed with the years. We see him active still, despite failing strength, but moving over a more limited area, and engaged largely in building up existing Quaker meetings, in visiting the sick, advising on matters of Church organization and in other ways fulfilling many of the functions of a bishop of the primitive Church. Here unfortunately we are dealing, not with George Fox's own detailed narrative, but with a bare summary, of which the first few pages only appear to have been actually dictated by Fox himself. The reader must fill in by the light of other material the scanty outline, in order that it may be properly understood. At first sight the long list of places and persons visited and of meetings held seems unattractive, but it throws light at many points on the activities of Fox's closing years. The Itinerary Journals were made full use of by Thomas Ellwood in editing the Great Journal but while throwing the narrative into the first person he omitted many details and these we are now able to have before us.

Once or twice in later pages the first person singular recurs, a noteworthy case being the vivid picture of George Fox speaking at the Savoy meeting in 1683: "And as I was speaking in the power of the Lord the people were transported and the Lord's power was over all, and of a Suddain the Constables and the people came in like a Sea...." In Ellwood's edition of the Journal there is a characteristic modification of this passage, which there reads: "Now as I was speaking in the power of the Lord, and the people

were greatly affected therewith, on a sudden the constables, with the rude people, came in like a sea...."

We find Fox's time now occupied not only with religious meetings, or with the business of the Quaker Church, and important colonial matters like the affairs of New Jersey, but with visits to individual Friends: he goes one day to visit "a woman at Ellington not well in her mind," another day to Jane Bullock's school. He goes to talk over difficulties about a broken marriage engagement, and at another time settles a quarrel between servants. Visits are recorded to an old Quaker gardener 92 years of age, to "old Mary Strut who was muddled in mind," and to an old man who had broken his leg. His interest in education is seen by repeated visits to different schools; he goes to view a house at Chiswick where it is proposed to start a women's school, and later twice revisits the school itself. We see him several times meeting with Friends from Holland and on another occasion going to see "some Germaine friends that were goeing to pensilvania." Much time is given to the business of the Society of Friends both in the meetings at "the Chamber," the central office of the Society, at the Meeting for Sufferings and in less formal gatherings of leading Friends. He even finds time to go to see a passage by the meetinghouse in Long Acre about which there is some dispute with a neighbour; and on another occasion he goes to visit the young Quaker innkeeper at the White Lion Tavern, "he being but a new beginner, to Advise him," following up his good counsel by dining at the inn. Later we see him conferring with some peer or member of parliament, or going over to Westminster to help the efforts made by his fellow Quakers to obtain effective legislative safeguards for liberty of conscience.

Those wonderful piercing eyes of his were now it seems less strong than of old, for we find him going on one occasion "to the spectacle makers." He moves about repeatedly from house to house, as he visits different meetings, now and then

going for much longer visits to the Essex country house of William Mead, the son-in-law of his wife, and sometimes for similar but shorter visits to Kingston, where lived another stepdaughter Margaret Rous. We see him "light out of the Coach at the shop of the seedsman in Bishopsgate St.," whose place of business must have been a Quaker house of call.

His physical strength was failing for most of his many journeyings are now made by coach, and often a coach is used when quite short distances of under a mile have to be covered. But occasionally he is able still to ride on horseback, though not as of old. Thus in 1686 occurs the entry, "he went from thence...to Ed Mans at Ford Green miles 3 on horse back & with him Mercy Bentall & Walther her husband & prissila Heart went on foot," from which we may picture the slow pace at which he rode. At intervals he is able to go short distances also on foot, though the fact that a journey of as much as a mile on foot is once or twice recorded in the Journal shews how great an effort it must have been. Exposure to wind and weather, and ill usage at the hands of the angry mob, and those long years of hard imprisonment were now making their effects felt. But still he continues to move about upon his work. Only as time passes the entries become more frequent which tell of his having to lie down upon a couch or a bed to rest in the course of the day's labours.

In 1687 on one occasion we find him attending the early morning meeting of ministering Friends at the Chamber and staying on there instead of proceeding to the neighbouring meeting for worship, while William Penn and George Whitehead come in to visit him after the meeting in Gracechurch Street is over.

In 1688 we find him having to leave a First-day meeting for worship before the close on account of increasing weak-

ness, and at the general meeting of Friends in 1690 he leaves the meeting after speaking and has to lie down at a Friend's house.

In the winter and spring of 1689—90 we find him spending over five months with his son-in-law William Mead in Essex, but during the whole time, out of the nineteen meetings he attends, sixteen are in William Mead's house, where he is visited by many friends, and we may picture him busy, as so often, in dictating letters and messages to Friends near and far; his correspondence going out to the Quaker colonists in America and to the groups of Friends in Holland and in other parts of the Continent of Europe. Many of these writings of his later years were printed after his death in the two folio volumes of Epistles and Doctrinals.

The later pages of the Itinerary Journal give us now and then brief headings of the subject matter of George Fox's sermons, but even a full transcript would hardly convey to us the message as it must have come from that patriarchal figure to the friends who loved and revered him. To realize this we need to read William Penn's picture of Fox's ministry recorded in the Preface to the first edition of the Journal. Very often, though by no means always, he seems to have been the only speaker: on such occasions we read repeatedly of his "going to prayer" after preaching and then before the close of the meeting "speaking a few words to the people" by way of dismissal.

Another and more intimate type of meeting is represented in such a record as that at the beginning of the 1686 Journal:

"The 7th of the 1st mo: being the 1st day of the week he had a meeting att Edw: Manns with some friends that were come to see him & after some time sitting in Silence he went to prayer and soe Concluded the meeting."

The Journal records Fox's presence also at the great gatherings of Friends held at longer intervals, like the yearly

meetings; in 1687 we find him attending a "generall meeting of men friends in the Ministry at the Bull and Mouth," which lasted "from Early in the morning till towards the 12th hour," Penn, Barclay and other eminent Ministers taking part, besides Fox: "all that declared & prayed were said to be 23," so that we cannot wonder that he left the meeting "being weary," and lay down upon a bed, before going to a business meeting later in the afternoon. Until the accession of James II, all these meetings were held under the shadow of the danger of arrest, and the frequent entry that the meeting was held "within doors" recalls the fact that often the authorities closed the meetinghouses and posted constables to guard them.

Frequent as the entries in the Journal are, they omit some material, dictated or written by Fox himself, which Ellwood has made use of; an instance of this is to be found in a folio page preserved at Devonshire House amongst the few leaves known as the "foul copy" of the Journal. The whole of one side of this page is a journal narrative, entirely in Fox's writing, describing vividly a meeting held in 1683 in the yard of Gracechurch Street meetinghouse, when the constables had closed the meetinghouse and hindered "john tisa[1]" from speaking, but when Fox himself intervenes most effectually and after his words of exhortation and prayer the constable cannot refrain from expressing his approval and even praying for a blessing upon Fox and his people.

Public opinion was doubtless slowly changing towards a friendlier attitude, which prepared the way for the coming of the Act of Toleration a few years later.

During all these years Fox is living for his work, moving from house to house continually, with no permanent resting place, and only at long intervals able to be with his wife: but the record makes us realize the wealth of friendship that was his, as we read of the many homes thrown open to him,

[1] Probably John Tyso (*c.* 1626—1700) of London. [Ed.]

and the way in which his presence is sought, whether it be when he is called out into the country, a ten miles' journey, to visit a sick woman and bring her refreshment of spirit, or to pass the night at the house of another Friend on her deathbed, or when his help is needed in lesser cares and troubles.

We get but the briefest glimpses of Fox's family life, but we can see what a welcome guest he was in the homes of his wife's married daughters, and note how he is called from London to Kingston on several occasions to the sick beds of his wife's grandchildren, to whom he was deeply attached.

The intense affection which Fox inspired may be seen again and again in letters and documents written by his contemporaries, though he himself is so reserved in expressing his personal feelings that we do not at first realize this tenderer side of his nature, to which the devotion of his friends bears witness.

The last of the three documents now printed we owe to the care of Fox's faithful attendant Edward Haistwell, a young Friend who writes of him as "my dear master." He gives us detailed notes of the long journey made by Fox in 1677 across England from Swarthmoor Hall to the South, holding meetings as he went, and of his missionary voyage in company with William Penn, Robert Barclay, George Keith and a group of other Friends to Holland and North Germany. This narrative has been made full use of by Ellwood in preparing the first edition of Fox's Journal, but it is satisfactory to have it as it was actually written, rather than in the form in which it hitherto was known to us, where the account has been put by Ellwood into Fox's own mouth.

Some day, perhaps, similar manuscript volumes to these may come to light giving us itinerary notes for the years 1678—1681, and for the year 1682, but the material here

available helps us, in a way that has never before been possible, to fill in the background of that inimitable picture of George Fox which William Penn has drawn, which, better than any modern writer's words, reveals to us the man himself, as his friends beheld him, and the love that he inspired in others and still inspires to-day.

T. EDMUND HARVEY.

LEEDS, ENGLAND.

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

THE volume now in the hands of the reader consists of three sections:—I. The Short Journal. II. The Itinerary Journal. III. The Haistwell Diary.

I. THE SHORT JOURNAL.

This is a manuscript of 126 oblong pages measuring 8 inches by 6½ inches (see illustration). It is endorsed on the last leaf: "a short jornall of gff never wer printd of some short things from ab^{t} y^{e} year 1648 to King Charles y^{e} 2^{d} Dayes," the first eight words being written by George Fox. Below is the following: "N° (g) n° 1, 13, A 1648," which was doubtless some guide to the use of the manuscript in the preparation of the first edition of the Journal of George Fox shortly after Fox's death[1]. The handwriting is believed to be that of Henry Fell, who, though probably not a relative of Judge Fell, was "Judge ffells clark," according to a paper, in D, written by Richard Richardson, second clerk to Friends from 1681 to 1689. In volume i. of the Cambridge Journal, page 469, it is stated that Fell frequently wrote letters for Margaret (Fell) Fox, some of which, with some of his own letters, preserved in D, bear a close resemblance to the style of writing of the Short Journal. Fell was a preacher as well as a scrivener, and when in Norfolk he was arrested as a "vagrant," and sent home with the following pass:

Burrow of Thetford

Henry ffell an Idle vagrant person & a seducer of the people, a very suspitious Jesuited deluder & one who denyeth y^{e} Oath of Alleageance & Supremasy, a man of midle statur of some thirty yeares of Age, with browne Curled haire, was this 28 day of May in y^{e} twelfe yeare of his Ma^{ties} raigne of England &^{c}. openly whipped in Thetford affores^{d}, according to Law, for a wandering Rogue, & is

[1] For evidence of such use of the MS. see pp. 298, 301, 304, 342, 345, 354, 366, 372.

assigned to pass from pish to pish by y^e^ officers thereof the next straight way to Ulverstone in Lancashire, where as he confesseth he last dwelt, & he is Lymited to be at Ulverston affores^d^ with in 20 dayes next ensuing the date hereof at his pill given under my hand & seale of office, the date above s^d^

JOHN KENDALL
mayor

To the Constables of Croxton & to all other Constables & other officers whom these presents may concerne for y^e^ due execution herof

From a facsimile in D, original endorsed by George Fox: "a uen cry after h fell 1660 norfolk". See note 48. 2.

There is no indication, in this section of the book, of the personality of the writer. There are signs of the Journal having been written up at various times; the whole bears evidence of having been copied from other papers. The pages have headings: "The Commonwealthes Dayes," "In the Protectors dayes," "In Olivers Time," "In the Kings Time." There are very few corrections. W. C. Braithwaite writes: "The Short Journal is defective in chronological sequence in some details, though the general arrangement of the sections follows the order of Fox's travels. It has the appearance of being an abridgment for the purpose of bringing all his sufferings together" (*Beginnings of Quakerism*, 1912, page 536). Reference to pages 10—13, 24—26, 47, 60 will indicate sufferings described in greater length than before printed. Other variations from the hitherto published Journals of George Fox include: more detailed reports of sermons (pages 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 17—20, 30, 34, 41); some excess in record of numbers (pages 18, 35, 51, 54, 62; see note 45. 2); and many statements and incidents of interest (pages 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 27—29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 58, 60, 64, 65, 68; see Introduction). It is not known when this manuscript first became part of the Friends' Reference Library (D).

There is also in D another seventeenth-century writing covering the same ground as the Short Journal and following it closely. It is comprised in seventy-six folios, enclosed

in a much soiled paper cover overrun with figures, and is entitled: "This is a Book of some of the Travells and passidges of G ffs." It is represented by the letter A. See footnotes. In D are modern copies of the Short Journal—B is a copy made by Emily Jermyn about 1866, and C is a copy made by Ellen M. Dawes in 1906. Another Jermyn copy is in the Library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

II. The Itinerary Journal.

This is contained in two small books, each measuring 6 inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The first book, bound in vellum with metal fastener on side, has 468 pages; and book two, bound in rough leather with clasps, has 191 pages, through the whole of which runs a worm-hole. These are doubtless the "Little Jornall Books," mentioned by Fox as available for a Journal of his life and sufferings. The first volume is prefaced as follows: "A Jornall of {Some of} y^e^ Meetings and Travills of G ff & other passages Beginning 1681 & Continued to y^e^ 28 :6: mo: 1687. The year 1682 is wanting." The title of the second volume runs: "A Jornall of the Travells of G: ff. and the Meetings hee hath been att &c: {from y^e^ 23 :4: mo :} in y^e^ Year: 1688: {to y^e^ 13: of y^e^ 11: mo: 1690: on w^ch^ hee Dyed}." Attached to a blank leaf is the following: "Haveing Read G: ff Journall from the 23^d^ $\frac{4}{\text{mo}}$ 1688 To the 13^th^ $\frac{11}{\text{mo}}$ 1690 on which day he dyed finde it mentiond, y^e^ severall places where he lay, & severall meetings he had bin att & hints of his declareing: severall docktrins & exhortations, & passages betweene frinds to be mentioned in a generall way. Benj: Antrobus."

Between the two books there is a break of nearly ten months; the movements of George Fox during this time are outlined in note 182. 2. These little books have been in the Reference Library for many years. Extracts from them appeared in *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, January,

1918, under the heading: "George Fox as Home Mission Worker." See *Second Period of Quakerism*, by W. C. Braithwaite, 1919, p. 433.

Though in diary form these books were composed from earlier documents and notes of travel, and not by daily or regular entry of events. A document of eleven pages, brown with age, is in D, endorsed: "A Jornall y^e^ foul Coppy 1682 $\frac{11}{mo.}$ 14. The substance in y^e^ Journall, laid by." From the 11th of the First Month, 1682/3 (see page 77), to the end of the first paragraph of page 81, the "foul Jornall" and the Itinerary Journal follow one another closely. Matter not in the latter appears in the first six pages of the former. On the last page of the former is the account of the Ringwood incident, given on pages 79 and 80; its presence here serves to explain its inclusion in the Itinerary Journal, the copyist having included the last page without consideration of the nature of its contents. See note 79. 7.

The writer of the Itinerary Journal, or perhaps it would be better to describe him as copyist, was, in all probability, John Field, of London (see note 112. 3), the handwriting closely resembling Field's autograph in letters and other documents in D (see illustration). We are told in *The First Publishers of Truth* that Field "seems to have assisted in some way with the entry of Sufferings on the official records" (page 157 n.). Endorsements to a letter in D, dated 1693, were made by Benjamin Bealing (Recording Clerk) and John Field. It may be that about this time Field wrote the two little books. It is to be feared that we must remain in ignorance of the personality of the annalist if we regard John Field as the copyist only. The original writer associates himself at times with the events recorded by the use of the word "we" (pages 97, 100, 105, 116, 188 ("our")). Other appearances of the first person are: "I think" (page 162), "as I take itt" (page 165), "my Master" (page 131, and compare "my dear Master" of the Haistwell Diary,

page 273), and "that Night my ffather Came to visit us at Hartford" (page 216).

This Journal supplies many dates omitted from the Journal of George Fox as first published—the sneer of Thomas Carlyle is not applicable to the Itinerary Journal: "George dates nothing and his facts everywhere lie around him like the leather parings of his old shop" (*Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, part x.). Yet the writer has not been very successful with his dates, as may be seen by reference to the following pages: 97, 146, 166, 186, 187, 204, 209, 216, 220, 302, 303, 305, 308, 311, 316, 342.

These books throw a flood of light upon the last few years of the life of George Fox, spent principally in and near London. The change from the work of the evangelist in earlier years (often viewed as the work of his life-time), to that of the pastor or bishop of an active settled Church, is noteworthy, and is pictorially pourtrayed in the difference between the mystic of thirty represented in the frontispiece to vol. i. of the Cambridge Journal and the Lely portrait of Fox as a statesman some 25 years later, reproduced in vol. ii. The reader will find evidence of this change by reference to notes 80. 8, 100. 5, 201. 1.

Though far away from his northern home at Swarthmoor, and seeing his wife only twice (page 313), George Fox was within reach of two homes of his wife's children, Rous at Kingston and Meade at Gooseyes, and at these homes he was a frequent and welcome visitor. He had no home of his own in the London area (page 295); there is an inserted reference to "his house" on page 174, but this statement is balanced by that on page 87, where, "'being a Lodger,' said Justice Guy, 'I cannot come by his fine'." However, many houses were opened to him and a warm welcome extended. Rebecka Travers expressed the feelings of many when she wrote: "I was never better pleased with my house then when hee was in It" (page 312). There are records in the

Itinerary Journal of some sixty of the houses of his friends where he was entertained over night more or less frequently, and on one occasion he "lodged at one of y^{e} worlds house" (page 208). One wonders how arrangements beforehand for nights at so many different homes could have been made, but probably such were not required by either visitor or visited. In Tudor times night garments were not worn and the custom of "the naked bed," referred to by Pepys, May 21, 1660, and explained by his editor, H. B. Wheatley: "It was formerly the custom for both sexes to sleep in bed without any night linen," still lingered throughout the seventeenth century. (In *The Yea and Nay Academy of Compliments*, 1770, a scurrilous piece aimed at early Friends, page 80, we read: "We were conducted to our lodging, caps and neck-cloths being brought into the chamber"; perhaps the otherwise uncovered parts only being provided with night-wear. In his *Christian Progress*, 1725, page 393, George Whitehead tells us: "On 1st days I took my night caps in my pocket when I went to meetings.") Fox also frequently dropped in to a midday dinner, which was the only meal eaten in common during the day. (Supper is mentioned only twice in this volume (pages 110, 238) and breakfast not at all.) Dinners were important functions—Pepys's menu, on one occasion, consisted of "oysters, a hash of rabbits, a lamb, a chine of beef, a dish of roasted fowl, tart, fruit and cheese," which he considered "noble and enough"! (*Diary*, January 13, 1662/3; Wheatley, *Pepysiana*, 1899, page 95). But Fox was too busy, at times, to undertake a full meal, and would merely "Eate Something" (pages 133, 137, 143) and pass away. In any case he was "very temperate, eating little and sleeping less, though a bulky person."

Though constantly speaking in the meetings he attended, Fox was thoughtful for the service of others and frequently gave an opportunity for his companions to speak before he rose (see pages 105, 114, 120, 127, 139, 145, 163, 171, 185,

195, 216 and elsewhere). Occasionally he spoke first (pages 96, 98). The statement in an early letter could only have referred to the beginnings of his work in London: "Here are in the City many precious Friends and they begin to know George...and one thing they all take notice of that if George be in the company all the rest are for the most part silent." His frequent procedure was to "Declare a pritty long time & go to prayer & after a short testimony conclude the Meeting." We read of nothing to justify the statement of ex-Quaker Francis Bugg (1640—1727): "We have for many years observed, unless it be very lately amended, that when G. F. is minded to speak first in a Meeting, he will soon begin, and when he hath ended his speech, though the Meeting be not half spent, yet he goes out: likewise if he intend to speak last, he very seldom comes into a Meeting until it be half spent, as if he was above the state of waiting or receiving Benefit by others Preaching, which manifests his Singularity" (*The Painted Harlot Both Stript and Whipt*, 1683, preface, p. 3). We read little of silence in the meetings. At the Sunday Morning Meeting of Ministers, there was a period of silence (pages 142, 170, 174) before a vocal prayer and before Ministers "took thier Motions to y^{e} severall meetings" (page 175), and also at private gatherings (pages 132, 137, 159).

George Fox served the metropolitan Church with ceaseless energy, but the terrible sufferings of his earlier life, added to the constant activity of later days, wore him out, and he died, at the age of sixty-six, a few days after attending at Gracechurch Street Meetinghouse, where he "Declared a Long time very pretiously & very audably, & went to prayer" (page 222). His remains were laid to rest in Bunhill Fields Friends' Burialground in the presence of some four thousand Friends, amid "many tender hearts and watery eyes and contrite spirits."

A prince and a great man was fallen in Israel.

III. The Haistwell Diary.

The third manuscript has only recently been acquired by the Reference Library. The little volume was in the possession of the Forster family for many years and came into possession of Friends from the library of William Edward Forster (1818—1886) on its dissolution in 1922. It has been thought well to add it to the two Journals, though somewhat out of order in point of time. It is known as the Haistwell Diary (though coming under the general term of Itinerary Journals, as on the title-page of this volume), having been written out fair, from earlier documents, by Edward Haistwell (*c.* 1658—1708/9, see note 116. 2 and Index), who was George Fox's amanuensis and who recorded the movements of "his Esteemed and welbeloved Friend (and Master)" from early in 1677 to the middle of 1678, during a part of which time they travelled together in Holland. This Diary is written, in an excellent hand, in an oblong book of 180 pages measuring $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 3 inches (see illustration), the cover having once been a portion of an illuminated missal for the service of the Mass, words and music, doubtless of much earlier date than the book.

The Diary was in the hands of the committee (see note 222. 4) appointed to prepare the Journal of George Fox, first published in 1694, corrections being made (see pages 229, 233, 236, 241, 244, 250, 251, 259) and passages crossed through (see pages 241, 243, 244, 247, 256, 257 and notes 243. 2, 257. 4) while in the hands of this committee. The period covered is represented in the Journal of George Fox, bi-centenary edition, 1891, volume ii. pages 255—330, for which it serves as a valuable background, but many more dates are given and some incidents described more fully, as, for example, the visit to Worminghurst, the work of Fox in London, and his visit to Lady Conway. There are some seventy-seven names which have not before appeared in the

various texts of the Journal. At the close of the Diary occur the words, in another hand: "See large Journal, p. 821"—a reference not now understood. At intervals in the Diary there are lines of shorthand, and at the end of the manuscript, apart from the conclusion of the narrative, there is a page of shorthand. Attempts have been made at the British Museum in London to decipher this; and the Keeper of Manuscripts, having very kindly given attention to the matter, expresses the view that with time and patience it might be read, despite the use of many arbitrary abbreviations.

For an article on the Diary see volume xix. of *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.*

Edward Haistwell tells us (page 273) that he left his dear Master on Midsummer Day, 24th of the Fourth Month (June), 1678 and went to London, his Master passing to Ford Green, to the house of his friend, Edward Mann. Original records for the next three years are, at present, lacking, but from the Journal, bi-centenary edition, we may fill in the blank. Fox, after spending some time in London (volume ii. page 326), went to Hertford and there wrote letters dated 10th and 11th of the Fifth Month. Thence he visited many Meetings in the Midlands, George Whitehead sharing in the service a few days on his way to Westmorland. By stages, including a visit to John Gratton in Derbyshire, he arrived at Swarthmoor Hall in the Seventh Month and remained there till early in the First Month (March), 1679/80. Being moved of the Lord to travel into the South again (volume ii. page 343), he left his retreat at Swarthmoor and journeyed through the counties to London, arriving in time for the Yearly Meeting of 1680. This annual gathering over, and a few weeks spent in London, he turned southward into Surrey and Sussex and

undertook other southern towns till the winter of 1680—81 which was spent in London. Short visits into Essex and North Middlesex occupied his time till the Yearly Meeting of 1681, and not long after that event the record of his stay at Worminghurst in Sussex with William Penn (volume ii. page 358) links the story of his life with the opening of the Itinerary Journal (page 75).

THE EDITOR desires to express his appreciation of the courtesy of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of London, also of the Guildhall Librarian, in giving permission to reproduce the block printed as frontispiece to this volume.

He also wishes to acknowledge the frequent and valuable assistance of the Librarians of the Friends' Reference Library, Bishopsgate, London, during a period of many months.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Compare the Cambridge "Journal of George Fox," vol. i. p. 391, vol. ii. p. 372.

A = Ancient copy of The Short Journal of George Fox, written in the seventeenth century. In D.

A. R. B. MSS. = A collection of 250 original letters of early Friends, from 1654 to 1688, so named because worked over by Abram Rawlinson Barclay for his Letters, 1841. In D.

Abraham MSS. = A collection of letters in the possession of Miss Emma C. Abraham, of Swarthmoor Hall. Thirty of these MSS. are dated between 1658 and 1699. For a *précis* of this collection see *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi.

B = Modern copy of The Short Journal of George Fox, written from the original by Emily Jermyn, *c.* 1866. In D.

Barclay's *Letters* = Letters, etc. of Early Friends, illustrative of the History of the Society from nearly its Origin to about the Period of George Fox's Decease, edited by Abram Rawlinson Barclay. London, 1841.

Beginnings = The Beginnings of Quakerism, by William C. Braithwaite, B.A., LL.B. London, 1912.

Biog. Memoirs = Biographical Memoirs: being a Record of the Christian Lives of Members of the Society of Friends, 5 vols. The first vol. was printed (London, 1854), the remainder are in MS. in D.

Bristol MSS. = A collection of letters and documents relating to the early Friends, four vols. in D, and one vol. in Bristol. For a *précis* see *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.

Bulletin F. H. S. Phila. = Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia, beginning 1906. The name was changed in 1923 to Friends' Historical Association.

C = Modern copy of The Short Journal, written from original by Ellen M. Dawes, in 1906. In D.

Cal. S. P. Dom. = Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, preserved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. A volume of Extracts Relating to Friends, from 1654 to 1672, appeared in 1913.

Camb. *Jnl.* = The Journal of George Fox, edited from the MSS. by Norman Penney, 2 vols. Cambridge, England, 1911.

Camb. Text = The text of The Journal of George Fox printed at the Cambridge University Press, England, in 1911.

Christian Progress = The Christian Progress of...George Whitehead—life and works. London, 1725.

Collectitia = Collectitia: or, Pieces, Religious, Moral, and Miscellaneous, adapted to the Society of Friends, compiled by William Alexander. York, 1824.

D = The Reference Library of the Society of Friends, at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London. Established 1673.

D. N. B. = Dictionary of National Biography, edited by Leslie Stephen, 68 vols., 1885—1904 and later volumes. London.

Ell. Text = The Journal of George Fox, edited by Thomas Ellwood. First published, London, 1694. The quotations are taken from the eighth or bi-centenary edition. London, 1891.

Encyc. Brit. = The Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th ed. Cambridge, 1910–11.

Extracts from State Papers = Extracts from State Papers Relating to Friends, 1654—1672. London, 1913.

F. P. T. = The First Publishers of Truth, being early Records (not previously printed) of the Introduction of Quakerism into the Counties of England and Wales. London, 1907.

F. Q. E. = Friends' Quarterly Examiner, beginning 1867. London.

First-days Meetings = First-days Meetings Supplied by Friends in the Ministry in and about London, 1682—4. Original MS. is in Friends' Library, 142 N. Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy is in D. See Books of Ministering Friends.

Fox, *Epistles* = A Collection of many Select and Christian Epistles...written on Sundry Occasions by...George Fox. London, 1698.

Gent's Mag. = The Gentleman's Magazine. Extracts referring to Friends appear in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. xv. xvi. A run of the Magazine from 1731 to 1868 is in D.

George Fox Note Book = A folio memorandum and scrap book, paged according to the first edition of The Journal of George Fox. In possession of the Editor.

Great Journal = The Great Journal of my Life, Sufferings, Travills and Imprisonments, by George Fox, printed *verb. et lit.*, and published by the University Press of Cambridge, England. See Camb. *Jnl.*

Hist. Soc. Pa. = The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, located at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Founded 1824.

Jaffray, *Diary* = Diary of Alexander Jaffray, Provost of Aberdeen...with Memoirs of the Rise, Progress and Persecutions of...Quakers in the North of Scotland. Aberdeen, 1856. 3rd edition.

Jnl. F. H. S. = The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, beginning 1903. London.

Kelsall, *Diaries* = The Diaries of John Kelsall, of Wales (*c.* 1683—1743), 8 vols. 1722—1743. Original in D, also a copy.

London Friends' Meetings = The London Friends' Meetings, shewing the Rise of the Society of Friends in London. Compiled by William Beck and T. Frederick Ball. London, 1869.

M.M. = Monthly Business Meeting of the Society of Friends. See vol. ii. p. 406.

Myers, *Narratives* = Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630—1707, edited by Albert Cook Myers. New York, 1912.

Old Lombard Street = Old Lombard Street: Some Notes prepared by the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, on the occasion of the opening of their new building in Lombard Street, London, May, 1912.

Pease MSS. = A collection of ancient Quaker MSS., presented to D by the exors. of Mrs Thomas Pease, of Bristol, 1922.

Penna. Mag. = The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, beginning 1877, issued quarterly. Philadelphia, Pa.

Piety Promoted = Piety Promoted in a Collection of Dying Sayings of the People called Quakers. London, 1701—1829 and a volume published in Philadelphia in 1890, with memoirs 1779—1839.

Premonitory Extracts = Premonitory Extracts; selected from various Authors of the Religious Society of Friends, by Gawen Ball, M.D., 1819. Not published.

Q.M. = Quarterly Business Meeting of the Society of Friends. See vol. ii. p. 406.

Registers = All reference to Registers in the Notes are to the digested copy from original books (now in Somerset House, London), of births, marriages, and burials of Friends of Great Britain from about 1650 to the present time, kept at Friends' Central Offices in London.

Reynolds MSS. = A folio volume containing copies of about one hundred letters of various dates. In D.

s.p. = sine prole, without issue.

Second Period = The Second Period of Quakerism, by William C. Braithwaite, B.A., LL.B. London, 1919.

Sewel, *Hist.* = The History of the Rise, Increase, and Progress of the Christian People called Quakers...by William Sewel. First written in Dutch, Amsterdam, 1717, and translated by the author into English. London, 1722, and later edd.

Smith, *Adv. Cata.* = Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana; or a Catalogue of Books Adverse to the Society of Friends, compiled by Joseph Smith. London, 1873.

Smith, *Cata.* = A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books...compiled by Joseph Smith, 2 vols. London, 1867, with Supplement, 1893.

Suff. = A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers from 1650 to 1689, compiled by Joseph Besse, 2 vols. London, 1753.

Swarth. Account Book = The Household Account Book of Sarah Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, edited from the original MS. in D by Norman Penney. London, 1920.

Swarth. MSS. = A collection of about fourteen hundred original seventeenth-century letters, papers, etc., once preserved at Swarthmoor Hall. In D.

Tercent. Text = The Journal of George Fox: a Revised Text, prepared and edited by Norman Penney, in commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of George Fox. London, 1924; also in Everyman's Library, no. 754.

Thirnbeck MSS. = A collection of twenty-eight letters and papers, dated 1654—1700, once in the possession of Wilfrid Grace of Bristol, presented to D by his widow in 1923. For a *précis* of this collection see *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.

Thurloe Papers = A Collection of State Papers, made by John Thurloe (1616—1668), Secretary of State, edited by Thomas Birch (1705—1766, ex-Friend), 7 vols. London, 1742. See *Jnl. F. H. S.* viii.

Vol. i., and Vol. ii. = The two volumes of The Journal of George Fox. Cambridge, England, 1911.

Watson MSS. = A volume of copies of letters of early Friends, written by Samuel Watson (d. 1708). In D.

Waymarks = A publication with that title, edited by John E. Southall. Vol. i. 1902, vol. ii. 1903, all issued. Newport, Mon.

West Answering = The West Answering to the North in the fierce and cruel Persecution of...George Fox, Edward Pyot and William Salt at Launceston. London, 1657.

Whiting, *Memoirs* = Persecution Expos'd, in some Memoirs relating to the Sufferings of John Whiting and many others...Quakers, by John Whiting, of Somerset. London, 1715.

Y.M. = The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, etc., usually called "London Yearly Meeting." See vol. i. p. 462, vol. ii. p. 406.

Y.M. Epistles = Annual address of London Yearly Meeting to its members, and others, consisting of reports of the proceedings of the yearly gatherings and Christian exhortation. From 1681 to the present annual epistles have been sent out—244 in number.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

Words omitted from all previous editions of The Journal of George Fox are, in many places, enclosed in brackets, thus: [a dark Countrey].

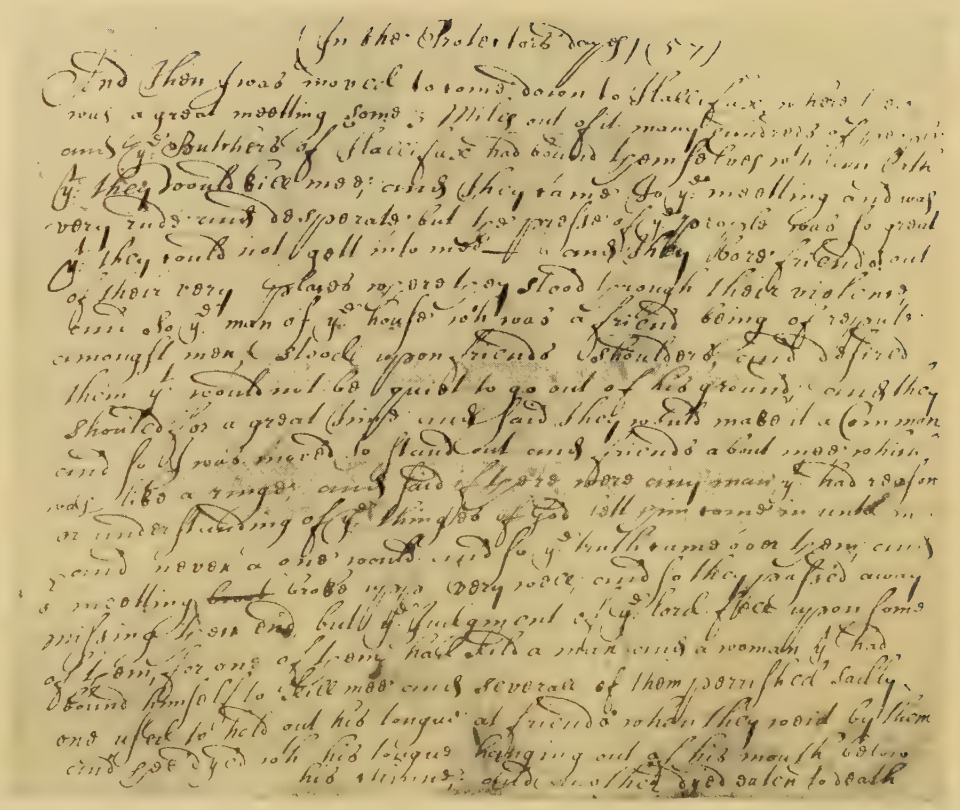
Interlineations by contemporary hands are enclosed in braces, thus: {y^{e} 5th day}.

Parentheses are reproduced as in the original, thus: (being a Persecutor).

I
THE SHORT JOURNAL

"Its larg to declare the workes and wonders of y^{e} lord god and the preservation of mee through all, by his mighty hand and power but I saw I was in his hand."

Page 35.



A Page of *The Short Journal*

I

THE SHORT JOURNAL

[1]GEORG FOX So Called of the World but the world knows neither him nor his {new} name, Here are some of his sufferings y^t^ hee hath sufferred by the world and their Professors, Priests & Teachers; For preaching the truth Christ y^t^ never ffell nor will fall nor chang but ends all the changing figures and Types and shadows in Adam in the fall, Christ y^t^ never fell nor Never will fall.

[In Mansfield there came a Priest who was looked upon to bee above others, and all y^t^ profest themselvs above the priests went to hear him and cryed him upp, I was against their going, and spoke to them ag^t^ their going; and asked them if they had not a Teacher w^th^in them The Anoynting to teach them; And why would they go out to man.

And then when they were gone to hear him I was in a sore travell and it came upon mee that I was Moved to go to the steple house to tell the people and y^e^ priest and to bidd them to cease from man whose breath was in their Nostrils, and to tell them where their Teacher was, w^th^in them, the spirit and y^e^ light of Jesus, And that How God y^t^ made the world doth not dwell in Temples made w^th^ hands and many other things concerning the truth I spake to them...[a] they were pretty Moderate to hear y^e^ truth, whereby after...[b] wrought upon.

First I was imprisond in Nottingham for speaking to a priest in y^e^ Steeplehouse for] as I passed to Nottingham as I looked upon y^e^ Town, The great steeplehouse [struck att my life when I spyed it a great Idol and Idolatrous Temple;] And so I went to the Meetting and after a while I went to the Steeplehouse[2]; as I was Moved I spake to the priest, and y^e^ priest said y^t^ the Scriptures were the touchstone and Judg and were to try all doctrines and appease and to end

[a] Edge of first leaf worn away. A has *and*
[b] Edge of first leaf worn away. A has *many were*

Controversies att which sayings of his I said y^t^ the Scriptures were not y^e^ Judg, but y^e^ holy ghost y^t^ gave them forth was the Judg and Toutchstone; for the pharisees had the Scriptures and y^e^ Jewes and professors, but the Controversies are not ended then after they had mee before the Maior and Aldermen who sent mee to prison; a pittifull stinking place, [where the wind brought all the stench[a] of the house of office in y^e^ place,] where y^e^ stench[a] of y^e^ place was in my throat and head many dayes after, and then in y^e^ Evening I was brought to the Sheriffs[1] house, and the sheriffs wife said y^t^ salvation was comed to her house; and all their family was wrought upon by y^e^ power of y^e^ lord; And they beleeved in the truth and this being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week; the next Seaventh day y^e^ Sheriffe himself spake the truth in a paire of slippers in y^e^ market amongst the people, and his family; very many others being wrought upon.

The Maior and some of y^e^ Aldermen caused mee to be sent to another prison where I was kept till I was sett...[b] Liberty. [when I was a prisoner in the same place there came a woman...[c] to the prison and two w^th^ her and said y^t^ shee had been possessed two and thirty years[2]. And the priests had kept her and had kept fasting dayes about her, and could not do her any good, and shee said the lord said unto her arise, for I have a Sanctified people, hast and go to them for thy redemption draweth nigh, and when I came out of prison I bad friends have her to mansfield, and at that time our meettings were disturbed by wild people, and both them and the Professors and priests said y^t^ wee were false prophets and deceivers and y^t^ there was witchcraft amongst us, and the poor woman would make such a noyce in roaring and Sometimes lying along upon her belly upon the ground and w^th^ her spirit and roaring and voyce, and would set all friends in a heat and sweat. And I said all friends keep to y^r^ owne, lest y^t^ which is in her gett into y^u^ and so she affrightend the world from our meettings; and then they said if that were cast out of her while she were w^th^ us, and were made well then they would say y^t^ wee were of God; this said the world, and I had said before y^t^ shee should be set free; and then it was upon mee that wee should have a

[a] A: *strength* [b] Edge of leaf worn away. A has *att*
[c] Edge of leaf worn away. A has *to mee*

meetting at Skekbey at Elizabeth Huttons[1] house; where wee had her there; and there were many friends almost overcome by her wth y^{e} stink y^{t} came out of her; roaring and tumbling on the ground; and y^{e} same day shee was worse then ever shee was, and then another day wee mett about her; and about y^{e} first hour y^{e} life rose in friends, and said it was done, and shee rose upp & her Countenance changed and became white and before it was wanne and earthly, and she sat down at my thigh as I was sitting and lift up her hands and said ten thousand praise the lord and did not know where shee was and so shee was well[2], and wee kept her about a fortnight in y^{e} sight of y^{e} world and shee wrought and did thinges, and...[a] sent her away to her friends, And then the worlds professors, priests & Teachers never could call us any more false prophetts deceivers, or witches after, but it did a great deal of good in y^{e} Countrey among people in relac̃on to y^{e} truth and to y^{e} Stopping the mouths of y^{e} world and their slandrous Aspersions.]

2^{ly} And in Lecestershire as I was passing thorow the fields I was moved to go to Lester and when I came there I heard y^{t} there were many to preach and it was so, and I was moved to go among them, and after I had heard severall speak, and at last a woman asked a question. And the priest in y^{e} pulpit said I permitt not a woman to speak in y^{e} church, though hee had before given liberty for any to speak; and then I stood upp and spake and said dost thou call this mixt multitude a Church; [and then I spoke how y^{t} the Church was in God the father of our lord Jesus Christ; and what the woman was y^{t} was not to speak, and w^{t} the woman was y^{t} might prophecy and speak, and it broke them all to peeces and confused them, and they all turned ag^{t} mee into Jangling and they broke upp and came to a house from the steeple house, & y^{e} truth set them all in a heat and scatterd them from the house and steeple house and the power of y^{e} lord came over them all, and the truth.]

3^{ly} In Darbyshire at Chesterfield where I was moved of the lord by his power to go to y^{e} steeplehouse and when I had spoken w^{t} was upon mee to speak they put mee forth of y^{e} steeple house and y^{e} Maior sent for mee [and after some speech wth mee about comeing to y^{e} steeple house and when

[a] Edge of leaf worn away. A has *then wee*

it was said to him whether was it better to obey god or man Judg yee, and y^e^ Apostles sufferred for declareing ag^t^ y^e^ Temple, and did bring people to Christ from y^e^ Traditions] and so hee caused y^e^ watchmen to put us out of y^e^ Town about y^e^ eleventh hour of y^e^ night.

And the priest[1] preached of mee y^t^ I was taken up into y^e^ clouds w^th^ a whirlewinde, and I was found full of gold & silver, upon which my outward friends sent for mee and I wrote to them and they shewed it to y^e^ priest, and hee said any man might write, but where is y^e^ man. And they sent to mee ag^n^ and I went, and when I came into Darbyshire I had a discourse of the thinges of God w^th^ them, and they acknowledged y^e^ truth most of them and one said hee had been a professor forty years & hee had not tasted of y^e^ love of God So much for his heart was opend w^th^ it.

Then wee passed through friends to Darby Town, and after I had visited friends; The next morning the Bell did ring, and I asked y^m^ what it rung for, and they said it was for a Sermon; and it struck at my life and then I was moved to go and two others w^th^ mee to y^e^ steeple house and when y^e^ priest had done I spoke to him and the people [of the truth and the day of y^e^ lord and the light w^th^in them and the spirit to teach and lead them to God] and after a while they haled mee out and had mee before Collonels and Justices and Priests, and the Examination held from y^e^ first houre until the Ninth houre. And I told them y^t^ God was power and a Consumeing fire, and not for them to dispute of him, for all their preaching, sprinkling, sacraments would never sanctifie a man, nor their readings or expoundings; And they said was I sanctified, and I said yes. And they said had I no sin. I said no Christ had taken away my sin. And then they made a Mittimus, and sent mee and another[2] to y^e^ house of Correction; and the other did not prove faithfull but made for his liberty and gote out of prison, and then the priests, Justices, professors, and people were in a rage and said y^t^ I was a deceiver and a false prophet and a seducer; And then the lord open to mee if all forsook mee my spirit doubled to mee[a], and y^t^ I was a king sett for y^e^ defence of y^e^ faith y^t^ giveth victory, and y^e^ hope y^t^ purifieth as hee was pure, and y^e^ beliefe y^t^ passed from death to life in w^ch

[a] Vol. I. p. 3. Ell. text: *was strengthened*

condemnacon is not. And all other hopes, faiths, beleefs, y^t^ doe not give victory and purifieth and passeth out of death to life, Judg and deny. And great disputes I had w^th^ all sorts of people; and as I preached down sin the priests raged[a] and preached up sin; And the Goaler and y^e^ Justices were in a rage ag^t^ mee, and y^e^ lord smote y^e^ Justices and y^e^ Goaler That the Goaler came trembling up to mee, and said y^t^ hee had done mee wrong and had spoken ag^t^ mee and hee would speak to them[1].

And hee told his wife y^t^ hee saw the day of Judgment & hee saw mee there and was afraid of mee, for hee had done mee wronge And so hee was like the Goaler in y^e^ Acts y^t^ came to the Apostles and he must lye w^th^ mee hee said, and hee went to y^e^ Justice y^t^ first called us Quakers whose name was Bennet[2], and told him y^t^ hee was willing to keep mee, but not as a prisoner, for hee did beleeve y^t^ the plagues would never depart from his house as long as hee kept mee a prisoner; and the Justice said hee beleeved the same; and y^t^ I was the honestest man amongst them all; and hee y^t^ had got his liberty y^t^ was Imprisoned w^th^ mee, they said hee was a knave and they wondred at him y^t^ hee did not stand to his principle; [and the poor man was in trouble a great while before hee returned to y^e^ power of God againe.]

Then they gave mee liberty more then I had, and y^t^ I might walk a little upp and down, and then they thought I would have gone away; and then one night they had mee before the Commissioners; and would have had mee to take upp Arms and to bee a Soldiour and I told them I stood in that which took away the occation of warrs and fightings; and They in a rage sent mee away w^th^ the Goaler and bid him put mee in the dungeon, where hee did in a low place in the ground and lousey, and there I was kept a great while; [and then I was taken out and put in y^e^ high Goale, and there I was kept till I was sett freely at liberty; who had been kept a year w^th^in three weeks, in four prisons and the house of Correction, and at y^e^ Town prison house and the Countrey Goale and dungeon and this was in 1650 in the 30^th^ of y^e^ moneth called October[3] in the Common wealths dayes and then the light and truth and glory of y^e^ lord flowed & spread abroad.]

[a] A: *cryed*

4ly In yorkshire I was moved to go to Beverley and upon the 7th day at night I came to an Inne very wett, and the next day being ye first day I went to ye steeple house as I was moved of ye lord and when the priest had done I spake to him, and the people [of ye truth of God and the day of ye lord and the light of Christ within them and of ye spirit and of God's teaching by the spirit, and yt God yt made ye world did not dwell in temples made wth hands;] and the Major came to mee, [and took mee by the hand] and reasond moderately wth mee; and so after a while I passed away; and they reported yt a spirit had been there, for they were in an amazement; I came suddenly and so passed away suddenly; yt when I came a great way off yt was ye report amongst ye great ones.

And in the afternoon I went about 3 miles off Beverley and there went into ye steeple house and when the priest had done I spoke to him, & ye People largly and they were moderate and many heard the truth gladly; and desired mee to give them another meetting; and so ye truth had its passage.

And then I was moved towards ye lands end in Holderness and as I went I spake thorow the townes and by ye sea side, and to people in ye fields of ye day of ye lord yt was comming upon all ungodlyness and unrighteousnesse, and how yt Christ was come to teach his people himself and as I was preaching and speaking through a town called Patrington And as I passed down the town I was moved to bidd people to repent & fear the lord and come off all their false Teachers for ye day of ye lord was comming upon all sin and wickednes, and the priest being in ye town street and hearing mee and as I went down ye street I spake to ye people, and some heard and others said yt I was madd, and it began to be dark, and I being thirsty I desired drink or milk and meat & saying yt I would pay them for it, and they would not, and then I passed out of ye Town, & some followed mee, and asked mee[a] some questions about outward things[a], and I bad them fear the lord [and prize their time for I saw their question was tempting,] and they left mee and so I passed on and lay out all ye night.

And when ye day brake I walked when I could see my

[a]...[a] Vol. I. p. 30: *what news?*

way and passed towards a Town, and in y^e^ way there came a man after mee w^t^h a great staffe when it was hardly light and hee went w^t^h mee to y^e^ town and raised the town and the Constables upon mee, hee having a warrant y^t^ they had made at Pattrington and the Constables brought mee w^t^h staves to Pattrington where I had a great service w^t^h priest and people the whole town in a manner being upp & they sent mee to a Justice, and when I came near the Justices house, there came a man to mee and asked mee if I were y^e^ man y^t^ was apprehended and I said I was; and he said for my sake hee was there, and went before mee to y^e^ Justice, and when I came to y^e^ Justice, he bid mee put off my hat, and I said did it trouble him, and y^e^ man y^t^ spake to mee on y^e^ way told him it was tenderness[a]. And I took it of in my hand and said to him doth this trouble thee; and I put it on again, and bid him mind the witness of Christ the light in him y^t^ sheewed him his sinns and his evill deeds y^t^ hee had done, and he confessd to y^e^ truth and I was sett at liberty; and I went back w^t^h y^e^ man y^t^ said hee was there for my sake to Pattrington for hee lived there; and the next first day I had a great meetting at his house in y^e^ after noone where many of y^e^ Countrey was gathered and many were convinced, and in y^e^ forenoone I went to y^e^ steeplehouse and spake to y^e^ priest and people and they were pretty moderate and a great many were convinced in y^e^ Countrey.

And I was moved to go to y^e^ formost town in Holdernesse, and spake through the Town three times; and then the officers put mee forth of y^e^ Town and People had a report y^t^ I would never come into Bedd nor Towns; and as I passed out of that Countrey I came to an Ale house; and I desired Lodging and other necessary thinges, and they would not Except I would go to y^e^ Constable[1] and I passed away and lay out all y^e^ night.

[2]And from the forementioned Town w^c^h I had passed through in Holdernesse 3 times; I was moved to go to a steeplehouse in Yorkshire[3], and when the priest had done I spake to him and the people, and they were all light, and after I had spoken to them the truth, I sleighted their light spirits, and there came at night the heads of y^e^ Town where I lay and was convinced of y^e^ truth and there was a priest

[a] Vol. I. p. 31: *my principle*

convinced[1] and after there was a Rantor[2] that was to dispute w^th^ mee who was mightily looked upon by y^e^ People in the Countrey, and when he came he said it was shewed to him y^t^ I should bee sitting in a chayre and it was so, and y^t^ he should bow down to the ground before mee and hee did so, before y^e^ people and priests; and the first words I was moved to say to him was repent thou [Swine and] Beast, and he said it was Jealousie, and I asked him what was the ground of Jealousie, and the ground of a heathen in man, and give mee account of thinges in the body before wee discourse of thinges out of the body; and they were all amazed and astonished, and the truth came over all, and the witnesse of God answered and their wisdome confounded.

And when the meetting was broken upp the next morneing one Priest Levens[a 3] that was there desired mee to go alone w^th^ him for hee had some questions to aske mee, So I took his Brother [William Ratliffe][4] w^th^ mee, and so he asked mee somethings and I answered him but his intent was to have taken away my life and have murdred mee alone, for after he had parted w^th^ mee hee met w^th^ a priest in a rage, and broke his cane upon the ground in madnesse, and said if ever hee mett mee hee would have my life, and hee would give his head if I were not knocked down within a moneth, but truth came over all; and there was another priest sent to dispute w^th^ me under a cover, hearing I was to go out of y^e^ Countrey; and when I came he gote away and would not be seen; and so truth came over his head and the people came to see it, and his folly.

In Yorkshire there was a Justice[5] very loving and said his house was myne and I was moved to go to the steeplehouse and hee went w^th^ mee in the fields and he said in himself If I spoke they would put mee to him, and there came a Captaine[6] a friend and went w^th^ mee, and y^e^ Justice went back, and I had a brave service w^th^ y^e^ priest and people, and the truth came over all in laying open the false Teachers and priests, and the truth and the true Teachers, and the light and the spirit of Christ in them, and y^t^ God y^t^ made y^e^ world dwelt not in temples made w^th^ hands, but their bodyes were the temples of y^e^ holy ghost.

And in the afternoon I was moved to go to another

[a] Vol. 1. p. 23: *Scotch Preist*

steeplehouse and there when I came y^e^ Priest was preaching, and was bidding y^e^ People to come without money and w^t^hout price, and hee had three hundred pounds a year of them, and so I said to him did hee bid them come w^t^hout price and had hee so much a year and took tyth of them; come down thou hyreling; and hee fled away, and I had a fine time to speak y^e^ truth to y^e^ People and they received it, and did not oppose but it came over all and I passed away.

And I was moved to go to [Stokslye][1] steeplehouse, and when y^e^ priest had done I spoke to him as I was moved and to y^e^ people the truth of God, and they were moderate and I lett them see their true Teacher, [and how that their Teacher was found in the stepps of the false teachers, and how y^e^ lord was com'd to teach his people himselfe, and y^e^ light which Christ did enlighten w^t^hall they might come to in y^m^selves, and so by it come to Christ; so when wee were gone out of the steeplehouse into y^e^ street, the priest sent for mee to his house, and I sent to him and bad him to come into y^e^ street among y^e^ People to try his ministry and himself, and it was in the snow in the winter, and hee did not come] and so I passed away in y^e^ truth y^t^ reacheth in all hearts.

And I was moved to a steeple house which James Nayler was a member of[2] and when I came into it the priest was preaching and when hee had done, I spake to him; and hee and the people bad mee come up to him, and I went up to y^e^ pulpitt, and beganne to speak to him, and y^e^ People thrust mee out of y^e^ doore and chancery and haled and pulled mee upp and down and cryed for y^e^ stocks and threatned mee w^t^h them, and this was y^e^ greatest professor in yorkshire[3], but y^e^ truth came over all and a great service was y^t^ day of the truth there and at a meetting not farre off.

I was moved to go to Moten[4] steeple house in yorkshire upon a lecture day, the day when y^e^ Markett was, and y^e^ priest was preaching to about a dozen people, and when hee had done there came another priest and would have had mee to go upp into y^e^ pulpit and I denyed it, and this priest went to y^e^ other priest & asked him for my going upp into y^e^ pulpitt and he said yes I might, and then the priest came to mee ag^n^ and would have had mee to go into y^e^ pulpitt, and

because I would not some of the people beganne to call mee a deceiver and then began to bee a Tumult; I stood upon a seat and cryed for Audience and spake to them freely many hundreds of people there was and a great service for y^e^ truth there was of openning the truth and speaking it to them and largly and letting them see the true teacher the spirit of God and the light in them selves, and the false teachers w^th^out them for their ends meanes, and money and the truth came over all, and wee passed away peaceably in the truth of God answereing the witness of God in all.

And then I was moved to go to Doncaster steeplehouse and was moved to speak the truth both to y^e^ priest and people where they plucked mee out beating mee and throwing mee down and bruised mee sore & then had mee before y^e^ Maior and other officers, and after they had threatned mee they sett mee at liberty, and said If I came againe my blood bee upon my owne head, and turned mee amongst y^e^ rude multitude who stoned us, and there was a Bayliffe y^t^ took mee into his house, & y^e^ rude people broke his head, y^t^ y^e^ blood runne down his face, and about his house the rude people waited; [and hee was lott I told him y^t^ ventured himselfe and took us into his house from y^e^ rude multitude.] And when wee went out of y^e^ Town they stoned us a great way out of y^e^ Town some friends being w^th^ me.

And I was moved to go to Tickell in Yorkshire, and when friends was in y^e^ meetting and fresh and full of y^e^ life and power of God I was moved to go to y^e^ steeplehouse, and y^e^ priest had done & I went upp among them in the chancery, and was beginning to speak, and they beat mee about y^e^ head, y^t^ I was all bloody, and it runne of mee in the steeple house, and then they cryed take him out of the Church, and they punched mee and thrust mee out, and beat mee sore w^th^ Books fists and sticks and threw mee over a Hedg into a close and there beat mee, and then threw mee over ag^n^ and then beat mee into a house punching mee into a house, and through the entry; and there I lost my hatt and never had it ag^n^ there they ston'd and beat mee along sorely Blooded and bruised; and then I went into a friends house, and y^e^ priest beheld a great part of this his peoples doings, and then in o^r^ friends yard I spake the truth to them priest and people [they being in the street and I in y^e^ friends yard on

a wall my spirit being revived ag^n^ by the power of God, for through their bruiseing, beating, blooding, stoning and throwing mee down, I was almost mazed, and my body sore bruised but by y^e^ power of the lord I was refreshed ag^n^ to him be y^e^ glory and so I passed away.]

And after I had been at Tickell steeple already spoken of I was moved to go to warnsworth steeplehouse, & some friends followed mee, and they went into y^e^ steeple house And Thomas Aldam[1] went in to his seat and y^e^ Priest said hee would catechise him and beganne to speak to him, and they shutt the door and kept mee out, and then they open'd the doore, and I went in, and y^e^ Priest lost his matter and said what come you hither for, and hee asked ag^n^ the same question, And then hee said hee would prove us false prophets in the 7° of Mathew, and 24° of Mathew, and hee could not go on; but asked ag^n^ what came wee thither for, and all this time I was silent and said y^t^ a question being asked it might be answered, [and he said did I come to catch and then I beganne to speak forth the truth amongst y^m^ and of y^e^ false prophetts & how hee was in y^e^ stepps of them, & I held forth Christ,] and they thrust mee out and shutt y^e^ steeplehouse door, [and I staid in y^e^ steeplehouse yard till they came forth and then I beganne to speak to y^e^ priest and people the truth and how hee was in the footstepps of y^e^ pharisees] & y^e^ priest shook mee & y^e^ people beat mee, and threw clods at mee and struck mee w^th^ their crabb tree staves, and threw mee about, and the Justice gave forth a warrant for mee & Thomas Aldam; And they took Thomas their towns man; and I saw a vision [a man and] two Mastiffe doggs and a Bear, and I passed by them and they [smiled upon mee[a].]

And the warrant was for all westrydeing to take mee, and the Constable saw mee and did not take mee; and hee went w^th^ Thomas to york prison; and as they went they came to a place where I was and staid y^t^ night & y^e^ next dayes meetting, and after I passed w^th^ the Constable and Thomas towards the prison and the Constable said hee had a warrant for mee to take mee and hee had seen mee before and did not take mee For hee was loath to trouble honest men; [and hee had y^e^ warrant in his pocket and desired mee y^t^ I should

[a] Vol. I. p. 37: *doe mee noe hurte*

not tell any one y^t^ he saw mee, and I told him I could not lie and so wee parted,] And hee went w^th^ Thomas Aldam to york prison [where they kept him two years, and this was in the Common wealths dayes.]

And I was moved to go to Mansfield wood house steeple house on a first day out of y^e^ meetting in Mansfield in Nottinghamshire and when the priest had done I began to speak the truth to them in the steeple house of Mansfield woodhouse a mile from Mansfield; and y^e^ People fell upon mee w^th^ their fists Books and w^th^out Compassion or mercy beat mee down in y^e^ steeplehouse and almost smoothered mee in it being under them, and sorely I was bruised in y^e^ steeplehouse & threw mee ag^t^ y^e^ walls and when y^t^ they had thrust and throwen mee out of y^e^ steeple house when I came into y^e^ yard I fell down being so sorely bruised and beat among them and I gote up ag^n^ and then they punched and thrust and struck mee upp and down, and they set mee in y^e^ stocks & brought a whipp to whipp mee but did not, [and as I satt in y^e^ stocks they threw stones at mee, and my head Armes, Breast, and shoulders and Back and sides were so bruised Mazed and dazled w^th^ y^e^ Blowes, and I was hote when they put me in y^e^ stocks,] and then they came and took mee out to a great mans house, [and Examined mee and I reasoned w^th^ them of y^e^ thinges of God; and of God and his teachings, and Christs, and how y^t^ God y^t^ made the world did not dwell in Temples made w^th^ hands, and of divers thinges of the truth, I spake to them,] and then they set mee at liberty, and a great deale of rude people was ready to fall upon mee [w^th^ staves, but y^e^ Constable kept them of, and when they had set mee at liberty they threatned mee w^th^ pistols, if ever I came againe they would kill mee and shoutt mee; and that they would carry their pistols to y^e^ steeple house and w^th^ threatning I was freed, & when I was passing along y^e^ fields friends mett mee, and I was so bruised when I was cold y^t^ I could not turn mee in my bed, and bruised inwardly att my heart, but after a while the power of y^e^ lord went through mee and healed mee, y^t^ I was well Glory to y^e^ lord for ever, and this was in Nottinghamshire in the Common wealths days.]

And in Lecestershire I was moved to go from a meetting and other friends to Bagath steeple house, and some they

lett in, and mee they kept out, and they shutt the doors, and shut others out besides many of their owne people, and when they had their sermon as they called it they oppened the door, and I went in and began to speak y^e^ truth to them, [and they heard mee a while and then after a while they rushed mee out, and I spoke to them in y^e^ steeple house yard the truth of God, and they had much ado to hold their hands of mee and us, and there wee had good service and the truth came over all, and so wee passed away.]

And I was moved to go to Boseth[1] steeplehouse in Leicestershire on a lecture day being y^e^ market day; and I spake to the priest and people [in y^e^ steeple house and yard of y^e^ truth and light w^th^in them to guide them to Christ from sinne, and the Clerk bid us go out of y^e^ steeple house for hee was to locke y^e^ door and when wee were in the Markett friends asked where was y^e^ place to try the ministers but in y^e^ steeplehouse, and bid them to come forth and prove their call and ministry, and the people of the town and Markett fell upon us and stoned us very sore and abused us hundreds of them w^th^ stones a great way out of the town that it was a wonder y^t^ wee escaped w^th^ our lives and so passed away in the truth of God, to the shame of both priests and professors for there were many their;] and friends had but litle harme.

And in Warwickshire in Adderstonne [when I was two miles of it the Bell runge upon a Market day for a lecture, and it struck at my life and] I was moved to go to y^e^ steeple house, [and when I came into it I found a man speaking; and when as I stood among y^e^ people the glory and life shined over all, and w^th^ it I was crowned, and when the priest had done I spake to him and y^e^ people the truth and y^e^ light w^ch^ lett them see all y^t^ ever they had done, and of their teacher w^th^in them and how the lord was come to teach them himself, and of y^e^ seed Christ in them; how they were to mind that, and y^e^ promise y^t^ was to y^e^ seed of God w^th^in them w^ch^ is Christ, and it set them in a Hurry and under a rage and some said I was madd, and spoke to my outward Relacõns to tye mee upp, and sett them in a rage but the truth came over all; and I passed away in peace in y^e^ power of the lord God, and the truth came over all and reached in y^e^ hearts of many people.

And in Darbyshire] I was moved to go to a steeplehouse on a markett day being y^e^ lecture day, and when the priest had done I spake to him and the people, [of y^e^ truth and the light, and] of y^e^ day of y^e^ lord, [and of Gods work in them, and the truth in them, and the spirit] and the teacher w^t^hin them, and of their teachers w^t^hout them, And how y^t^ the priest had said that the people loved to have it so In Jeremy the 5^o^ but he left out the priests preached for Hire and bear rule by their meanes and y^e^ People love to have it so, [and when I told the priest of his wronging the Scriptures and y^t^ hee did not speak it all, for if hee had, it had been his own Condic̃on, and he fled away, and y^e^ people fell upon us and put us out and so wee passed away in the truth.

And at a Sessions in Yorkshire[1] held in y^e^ steeple house, there being a great free School house hard by it: And in it wee had a meetting where there were many priests and professors, and many of them disputeing and reasoneing w^t^h mee; and the truth came over all & answered all, and there was an Old man a priest[2] convinced y^t^ when the people came to him, and told him to take his Tyth, he denyed it, and said he had enough, and there were four chiefe Constables convinced then and there the priests and people were very loving, and I was desired of them to many places; and y^e^ Old man y^e^ priest went upp and down w^t^h mee to many steeple houses and the people would ring the Bells when wee came into a town thinking I would speak, and the truth spread and I spoke in many steeplehouses, but I did not come into their pulpitts, [and some places where the priests were paid, they fled away from the town when as I came to it and the people would break open the doors If I would go into y^e^ steeplehouse if y^e^ Churchwardens would not open it, but I would not let y^m^ but spake to y^m^ in y^e^ yards, or any where the truth of God and in love it was received, and many Justices were loving in Yorkshire, and the truth spread.]

And in Yorkshire, there I had a meetting in a place called Hightown[3] which the next day there plotted together a Company of people to destroy mee, and they y^t^ were w^t^h mee, and there came the next day a man w^t^h a Pike and sword and a Pistol and a crook to have plucked us out of y^e^ meetting house where wee had been to have destroyed us but

wee were gone hardly a quarter of an hour before away out of the house before they came rageing; and ye man yt had ye sword yt should have murdred us hee had kild one man before, but wee were gone; I lay out all yt night, and in a wood & it being a great raine, wee were very wett; [but there were few friends but ye truth gote over all, & by ye power of ye lord wee escaped, out of ye murtherous hands, glory to ye lord god for ever.]

At Twicrosse in Lecestershire I was moved to go to see a great man yt was sicke, & after I had spoke to him in his bed, and ye power of ye lord entered him that hee was loving and tender, and I left him and came down among the family in the house, and spake a few words to ye people [yt they should fear the lord and repent and prize their time & the like words] and there came one of his servants wth a naked sword and runne at mee ere I was aware of him, and sett it to my side, and there held it, and I looked up at him in his face and said to him alack for thee its no more to mee then a straw, and then hee went away in a rage, wth threatning words and I passed away, and ye power of the lord came over all, & his master mended [according to my beliefe and faith yt I had seen before,] and he then turned this man away that runne at me wth ye sword.

[I was moved to go from a Meetting in Nottinghamshire to a steeplehouse, and when ye priest had done, I spake to him & ye People, and the priest went away, but ye people staid and heard ye truth declared to them till it was wthin the night and I was moved to kneele down in ye steeple house and pray among ye people and there came a woman and kissed the crown of my head when I was praying in the dark behind mee, and shee was one of ye world, and there combined together a Company of men to hale mee out, and they did for there were many then yt had a love to the truth, but it was well and the truth came over all, and it made them to love it the more, and wee had a meetting in yt town, and so I passed away in the truth of God and yt was over all.

I was moved to a steeplehouse on a lecture day at Nottingham, where there were many priests; and when hee yt was speaking had done, I spake to them and the people, and called them off their worshipps and temples and teachers

to y^e^ Anoynting w^th^in them, and to look at the temple of God in themselves and to worship God in the spirit, and had a great reasoning w^th^ the people and passed away and the truth came over all and went to y^e^ priests house, where there was another priest and had a great dispute w^th^ them about sprinkling children & other thinges concerning the truth, w^ch^ came over all their heads and so I passed away.]

There being warrants all over y^e^ west Rydeing to take mee and the Constable having the warrant in his pockett told mee of it, and said y^t^ hee could take mee but hee was loath to trouble mee, and hee stayed w^th^ mee at a meetting, and after I passed away Northwards, and there were no friends, and sometimes I laid out all night though in y^e^ winter season, and I came in my travels to a house being weary; and bid the woman bring mee some meat & milke or creame if shee had any, and shee said shee had none, I was moved to aske her for it though I did not matter for it, and there was a litle child laid his hands on a churne in which there was a great deale of creame, and plucked it down before my face, and it runne like a poole in the floore of y^e^ house, and y^e^ woman fell a Blessing her, and beatting the child[1]; and so I passed away being at night in y^e^ winter three or four dayes before y^t^ time called Christmas when it did snow and blow and so was out all y^e^ cold night, and this was in Yorkshire. And thus the truth brought y^e^ truth to light.

And I was moved to go into y^e^ North, and as I passed through y^e^ towns I bid the People repent for the mighty day of y^e^ lord was comeing upon all sin and wickedness and so I passed on and came to an ale house where I staid all night, and y^e^ lord opened to mee that hee had a great people in y^e^ north, w^ch^ I saw by a river [y^t^ parted two Counties[2]], how they came forth in shineing white rayment, and so I gave forth pap^rs^ to that Countrey for the Ale wife woman to disperse which shee did which astonished people and admired them, and shewed them to people in the Markett, which made them to beleeve the truth, and then I passed away, and came to a house, and the man would have given mee money, [and I was moved to shake my hand at it and bidd him mind the lord, and Christ the teacher in him, for hee was comeing to bring them off of all y^e^ worlds teachers, and the lord would teach his people himselfe.]

And so I passed away being among ye fell Countreys, and lay out all night, and a stranger, and so ye next day I passed upp to a Market town[1], upon a Markett day, and spoke to ye people and bid them repent, [and take heed of deceitfull merchandize;] and worshipp God in the spirit and truth and so I passed away upp winsadayle, and declared the truth through all ye townes as I went, and people took mee for a madd man and distracted and some followed mee and questioned wth mee and was astonished & there followed mee a Schoolemaster and gote mee into a house and thought I had been a young man yt was gone away distracted yt was gone away from my parents and thought to have kept mee, but they being astonished at my answers and the truth I spoke to them they could not tell what to say, and would have had mee to have staid all night, but I was not to stay but passed away [and wandred in ye night.]

And at last I came to an alehouse where there was some fellows drinking [and I walked up and down in ye house and after a time they beganne to drink to mee and then I spake to them the truth and warning them of ye mighty day of ye lord yt was comeing and bid them take heed to that wch sheewed them sin and evill in their hearts upon wch one rose agt mee wth a clubb, and so they held one another, and then they were quiet,] I walking out as to have gone to have lyen all night at doores; and hee yt would have strucke mee followed mee [and so I was moved to come into ye house agn and so staid there all night, and the next morning I was moved to tell ye man of ye house yt I was ye sonne of God[2] and was come to declare ye Everlasting Truth of God, and did declare the truth to him and them, and so hee had mee down amongst some professors who after I had declared truth to them and they received it, and they directed mee to other professors.]

And then I came to one Bousfields [in Gasdaile][3] who received[a] where there were many convinced, and from thence I was directed to Gervase Bensons[4] where there was a meetting of professing people; and I lay at Richard Robinsons[5] and speaking to him hee was convinced, and ye next day being the first day of ye week[6] I went down to ye meetting, where

[a] Vol. I. p. 41: *hee & severall more received mee*

they were generally convinced y^t^ day, and generally received Truth, and came to y^e^ teacher w^t^hin them Christ Jesus.

Presently after there was a great fair to be at Sedbury[1], near Gervase Bensons where many young people came to be hyred and I went through the fair and spake, and then went into y^e^ steeple house yard, [and gote upp by a tree] and spoke to y^e^ people largly, many Professors and priests being there; and to bring them off of their teachers to Christ their Teacher, and to come off, of their worshipps to worship God in the spirit, and to come off, of their Churches to the Church in God, and had no opposition, but only one Cap^t^ which said the steeple house was the Church, which I told him y^t^ was a place of lime and stone and wood, [for the Church was in God as in Thess. 1. and 1.[a]] and so after had some few words hee passed away, and the truth came over all, and many were satisfied concerning it; and when I was passing away, one priest said to y^e^ people I was distracted, his mouth being stopped by y^e^ power of God for opposeing, y^t^ was onely his cover to y^e^ People, and so I passed away and had some other meettings upp and down in that Countrey, where divers were Convinced and received the Truth.

And then I came to fforbank Chappel[2], where there was a great meetting of y^e^ sober people, of y^e^ Countrey and severall speakers, where some moderate people desired mee not to speak unto y^e^ speakers because they were something contrary to y^e^ world, and there were many sorts of people there, and so not to speak to them in y^e^ steeplehouse; and indeed there was nothing upon mee to speak to them; and so afterward when y^e^ meetting was done in the forenoone, I went upon the hill in the afternoone; and y^e^ people came to mee for the steeplehouse would not hold them in y^e^ morning & some ould men went into y^e^ steeplehouse as being a strang thing for a man to speak out of y^e^ steeplehouse; and so after a while I beganne to speak to y^e^ People and all quiet, and y^e^ greatest part of a thousand people [were convinced] that day.

So I passed away and y^e^ week following I had a meetting at Preston Chappell[3] where there were many convinced and so I went into y^e^ steeplehouse and I told them I did not hold up those places, but to bring off, of such thinges [to the church in god, and to worshipp God, in the spirit and truth, y^t^ people

[a] A: *1 Thess : 1 : and : 1 :*

might come off, of their false worshipps and off of their false teachers, and teachers to y^e^ church in God, and to bee taught of Christ, and to come off of their days and tymes & sprinkling infants and their other ceremonies, to Christ the light and spirit w^th^in them, and so after the truth was fully declared to them I passed away; and there was a generall Convincement.]

And then I passed to Kendall[1] where I had a meetting in the Mout hall peaceably and quiet where the truth was received by many, and then I passed to underbarrow[2] where there were many professing people.

And the word of the Lord came to mee y^t^ I might appoynt a meetting in the steeplehouse at underbarrow, and some was for it and some was ag^t^ it, but at last I prevailed to have a meetting there and had a larg meetting, and the priest came and all was quiet, and truth received in love by many, And from thence I passed to Newton[3] where there were many professors which received truth.

And then I was moved to go to [Stable[4]] steeple house, and after when the priest had done I spoke and they Hurried mee out, all was on a fire; and they took mee and threw mee over a grave yard wall, but I received no harm and there I spoke the truth to them.

And from thence I came to Swarthmoore[5] which when I came there the priest of ulverston[6] followed and said as I said deceitfully, which was a Rantor, and had liberty to do any thing, who professed Christ highly in words, but was neither comed unto y^e^ law nor John, and could witnesse neither in the truth, nor as being in either of them.

And then I passed to ulverston steeple house in y^e^ week day and spoke when the priest was silent, how hee was a Jew y^t^ was one inward, and hee was not a Jew y^t^ was one outward, but hee was one y^t^ was one inward that was of y^e^ spirit; and so how they might come out of their outward Ordinances and traditions of men to y^e^ light of Christ Jesus, which hee had enlightned them; and they plucked mee out of their steeplehouse, and so after a time when they had thrust mee out I passed away.

The next first day I went to Aldingham steeplehouse, and after y^e^ priest had done, I spoke to y^e^ People [the Gosple, y^e^ truth y^e^ light of Jesus Christ in their owne hearts, which

he had enlightned y^m y^t they might all come to, y^t lett y^m see, all y^t ever they had done and said and acted, and y^t would bee their teacher when they were about their labours.] The priest told mee Mathew, Mark, Luke and John was y^e Gosple, I told him y^e Gosple was the power of God.

And then I passed the afternoone to Ramside[1], where y^e priest of y^e parish had given notice of my coming there, and a Commendation of y^e truth, which after he received, and forsook his place, and there was a great meetting, abundance of people, and heard truth willingly.

Then I came to Swarthmoore ag^n. And from thence to Dalton steeplehouse another first day; when the priest had done, I spoke y^e truth to y^e people largly,[and the people grew Brutish, and fell of ringing the Bells, but the truth came over all.]

And I went after to Wanys steeplehouse, an Island[2], when the priest had done I spoke {the truth} to y^e People, to come off all false teachers to Christ Jesus w^thin them, y^e light the true teacher. And so people being rude after a while wee passed away, and in y^e afternoon wee went up ag^n and y^e Priest hid himself in a corn land hearing wee were coming, and so wee passed away in the truth over all.

And a meetting was appoynted at a Chappell a little beyond Gleaston[3] where there was never priest preached in it, where wee had a brave meetting where there were many convinced.

Then I was moved to go to [Cartmell steeplehouse[4], when the priest had done] I spake to [him and] the People largly of y^e light and truth and truth in their own hearts to mind and there they might find their teacher to come out of all the teachers of y^e world for the lord was comed to teach people himselfe.

And then I was moved to go to Lyndell[5] steeple house w^ch when the priest had done I spake to him and the people [the truth and the spirit and y^e word of God was in their hearts that they might all come to, and that they might know the lord God at hand and so to come out of all y^e false Teachers & Hyrelings y^t sought for their gaine & means from their quarter.]

Then I was moved to appoynt a meetting in a steeple house yard beyond y^t where there was a great meetting and severall contenders and one of y^e priests convinced, and many con-

tenders there were, but truth came over all, and the Contenders mouths stopped.

And then I was moved to go to [Hawton[1]] steeplehouse upon a first day and after y^e^ priest had done I spoke to him and the people the truth [and how they might come out of all their false wayes worshipps & teachers for the lord was comeing to teach his people himself by his spirit and by the word in their hearts.]

And then I was moved to Lancaster to speak in y^e^ Markett att y^e^ Cross y^e^ truth in all peoples hearts, to come off all deceitfull wayes and merchandize, &, to come to that in their hearts y^t^ brought them to speak truth and do truth one to another, and to lay a syde all deceitful merchaundize for y^e^ day of y^e^ lord was comeing upon all ungodlynesse and wickednesse of men. And then upon the first day I went to y^e^ steeple house and spoke to y^e^ priest & people when hee had done. And then I had a meetting in y^e^ street afterward and truth was largly spoken forth that day to y^e^ people where they might find their teacher w^t^hin them, and not to go to the hyrelings and false teachers w^t^hout y^m^which taught for the fleeze and the woole and made a prey upon them.

And then I was moved to go againe into Westmerland [where I had several larg meettings abundance convinced.] And I went into Kendale Markett and spoke to y^e^ People at y^e^ Markett time, [I had silver in my pockett and I was moved to throw it out amongst y^e^ People as I was going up the street before I spoke, and my life was offer'd upp amongst them, and the mighty power of y^e^ lord was seen in p^r^serving] and the power of y^e^ lord was so mighty and so strong, y^t^ people flew before[a] [and runne into y^e^ shopps for fear and terror took hold upon them, I was moved to open my mouth and lift upp my voyce aloud in the mighty power of the lord; and to tell y^m^ the mighty day of y^e^ lord was coming upon all deceitfull Merchaundize and wayes, and to call y^m^ all to repentance and a turning to the lord God, and his spirit w^t^hin them for it to teach them and lead them and tremple[b] before y^e^ mighty God of heaven and earth, for his mighty day was comeing; and so passed through the streets, and when I came to y^e^ townes end, I gote upon a stumpp]

[a] Vol. I. p. 53: *flew like chaffe before mee into there houses*

[b] A: *tremple* altered to *tremble*

and spoke to y^e^ people, and so y^e^ People begane to fight some for mee, and some against mee, and so after a while I passed away w^t^hout any harme.

And then I came to Lancashire ag^n^ and the priest[1] of Cartmell had sent mee a challendg, And so I went into his steeplehouse and when hee had done I spoke to him but hee gote away And they took mee and drew mee out of y^e^ steeplehouse after I had spoke a few words to them and when I was forth they tooke mee and threw mee down, and many wranglings and Contendings they had I went upp to the priests house and would have had him come out, but hee would not, and so I spoke to y^e^ people the truth of God and so passed away, [letting y^m^ see where there teacher was, and how they might know the power of y^e^ lord in their hearts to cease from men whose breath was in their nostrils, and to looke unto the lord Jesus Christ their teacher and salvation and so passed away.]

Then I passed to [Silverdale[2]] and had a meetting of friends in the Evening where there came a priest w^t^h a pistell [and other men w^t^h Armes,] and so y^e^ priest intending[a] in tending to come into y^e^ house in the night, to light a pipe of Tobacco, [but his intend was to have done Mischiefe w^t^h his pistell to mee, he being a desparate fellow] but y^e^ man of y^e^ house kept him out.

Then I came to [Katenbourough[3]] where there was a meetting of friends in the Evening, [which I felt the time of the meetting swords and pistols about mee, and all y^e^ meetting while looking when as they should come in; they lying in waite not farre off which I felt.] So after when the meetting was done and friends almost gone away and past, I passed away from the house to another friend's house, I was no soon^r^ gone out of the house, but p^r^sently they came in w^t^h naked swords, disguised men, which cutt and hacked at {friends w^t^h} naked swords and put the candles forth and friends was faine to take upp stools {and chairs} to defend themselves and plucking friends that were there forth of the house and abuseing y^m^ and cutt the chairs and stooles which friends held up to defend and save themselves w^t^hall; they lying in waite in y^e^ way w^c^h way I might passe, but I was moved to passe another way. So they missed of mee,

[a] This apparent duplication appears in B but A has *intending* only.

both in the house and in y^e^ way through the hand of y^e^ lord.

And when I was passing away att [halton] steeplehouse aforesaid, after I spoke to y^e^ people, and priest there came a man[a] to mee and said hee would runne mee thorow w^th^ his rapiour if hee were hanged for it w^th^in an houre, yet the mighty hand of y^e^ lord god delivered mee from them all, and the truth came over the heads of y^m^ all.

And then I went upp to Swarthmoore ag^n^ over y^e^ sands[1] and went to ulverston Steeplehouse as I had done severall times, and so upon a lecture day I went into y^e^ steeplehouse it being y^e^ Markett day and when the priest had done I spoke and there were many priests there [and one[b] was bitter[c] and spoke to mee and asked mee If I had the spirit of discerning, I told him I had, w^ch^ made him to tremble,] the power of y^e^ lord God being so mighty and powerfull amongst them which made him so to tremble that hee confessed y^t^ hee was afraid, y^t^ the steeple house should have fallen upon his head, and so y^e^ mighty power and dread of y^e^ lord God came over all, [y^t^ answered the witness in many, and y^e^ graves opened and y^e^ dead heard the voyce of God].

And then another Lecture day I was moved to go upon a Markett day to Ulverston steeplehouse againe upon a Lecture day, and many people resorting thither and professors and friendly people [to heare mee, and Quœried if I would bee there,] and so when the priest had done I beganne to speak as at other times, And there was one Sawrey[2] called a Justice came to mee [and took mee by the hand and asked mee if I would speak, and I said yes,] and he said If I would speak according to scripture I should speak, and I told him I would and give him Scripture for what I said; and I had something upon mee to y^t^ the man had been speaking to; viz^t^ the priest of the town called Lampett[3], and he told mee I should not speak; and then y^e^ rude people [said to y^e^ Justice, give him us, and hee did, and they] fell upon mee w^th^ staves and fists and Books, and fell upon mee and knocked mee down [d]and tumbled mee over their sides[d] and

[a] Vol. I. p. 53: *a doctor whoe was soe full of envy*
[b] Vol. I. p. 54: *preist Bennett* [c] A: *better*
[d]...[d] Vol. I. p. 57: *& people tumbled over there seates for feare*

many people was tumbled down [and knocked down and the Justice and the priests among them].

And then the Justice said among y^e^ rude people give him mee, and then hee took mee from amongst them and lett mee out of y^e^ steeple house, and four Officers and Constables hee gave mee to them, to have mee to y^e^ town to whipp mee, so some ledd mee by the shoulders and some by y^e^ hands, and some by y^e^ Armes and shooke mee by y^e^ head, and ledd mee through mire and dirt and water, and some gote staves and some gote hollow bushes and some gote willowes, and some gote hedg stakes, and so they ledd mee till they came to a Common and many friendly people their heads were broken that day & the blood runne down their faces, and then the constables took mee and gave mee a wisk over the shoulders w^th^ their willow rods, and thrust mee amongst abundance of rude people, which fell upon mee w^th^ their hedg stakes and batts and staves, and struck at mee as hard as ever they could stricke, my head, my armes, my back, [and it was a great while before they beat mee down upon the wett common w^ch^ was a great while before I fell, and there I lay a pretty space upon the wett beat and bruised,] and then the power of the lord went thorow mee, and refreshed mee and healed mee and strengthened mee and I was moved to stand up in it in y^e^ mighty power of y^e^ lord God among all y^e^ rude multitude, and stretched out my armes over them in the power of the lord God and bid them stricke ag^n^ and there came a man w^th^ a Ruler and gave mee a blow over my hand, y^t^ I could not stirre it, no manner of way, but it stood out as it was, and the people cryed hee hath spoyld his hand for ever, for having any use of it, [and the skin was struck of my hand and a litle blood came,] and I looked at it, and a love went towards it, and so afterward the power of y^e^ lord passed through it, and it was as well as it was before, and I had never another blow afterward and others came to mee and said if I would give them money, they would preserv mee from the multitude; but I denyed them; [And they said If I came into the town ag^n^ they would kill mee.]

So I was moved to passe upp into y^e^ town, and through the Markett, and there mett mee a man w^th^ a rapyer and told mee he was my servant, and was greeved to see y^e^ abuse

y^{t} was offered to mee, and of their bad behaviour to mee; So hee passed upp the street w^{t}h mee; and as I was going some of y^{e} Market people was strikeing up of friends heeles; And so I turned mee about, and y^{e} man had drawen his naked rapier and was running at them y^{t} abused the friendly men; so I stepped to y^{e} man and clapped my hand upon the rapiour; and bad him put upp his rapiour if hee went along w^{t}h mee, and so not long after seven men set upon y^{t} man and beat him cruelly for drawing his rapour.

So this Justice Sawrey and Lampett was the begining of all y^{e} persecution in the north of England, and raising & casting of false reports and reproaches upon honest people, and casting all manner of evill reports upon truth. And then I went up to Swarthmoore hall where they were dressing of many friendly peoples heads, who had their blood drawen of them y^{t} day through the persecution.

And then I was moved to go at this side of Wainey, where wee had a meetting, and in the evening there came a man who bound himselfe w^{t}h an Oth y^{t} hee would shoot mee w^{t}h a pistol; many people being in the fold, and the people of y^{e} house went forth, and after a while I walked forth, The power of y^{e} lord was so mighty to y^{e} chaining of them in y^{e} yard; y^{t} y^{e} man of y^{e} house being a professor was so tormented and terrifyed y^{t} hee went into a Cellar [to his prayers; and after I went into y^{e} house when truth was come over them, and there was a Rawe man of y^{e} house, seeing the truth had come over hee fell to speaking and lett upp their spirits. And so I walked out of y^{e} house into y^{e} yard ag^{n} and fell a speaking, and then the fellow drew his pistoll, and some held him, and some carried mee away, and so through the power of y^{e} lord God I escaped.]

And the next day I went over into the Isle of Wanney, to James Lancasters[1], [hee being a friend and his wife being an Enemy to truth had gathered a Company of rude fellows[a] as fishermen & y^{e} like,] w^{t}h their fishing poles and the like fell upon mee, as soon as I was com'd to land and beat mee down to y^{e} ground, [and bruised my body and head and all over my shoulders and back,] y^{t} when I was sencible againe, I looked up and a man was lying over my shoulders and a woman was throwing stones at my face, and so I gote up

[a] Vol. I. p. 60: *there rusht out about 40 men*

[and I could hardly tell whether my head was cloven to peeces it was so bruised, nevertheless I was raysed upp by y^e^ power of God,] and they beat mee w^th^ their fishing poles into y^e^ sea; and thrust mee into y^e^ sea [a great depth. And thought to have sunke mee down into y^e^ water, and so I thrust up amongst y^m^ ag^n^.

And then they tumbled mee in a boat,] and James Lancaster went w^th^ mee and carryed mee over the water and when I came to y^e^ town where the man had bound himself w^th^ an Oath to shoot mee, all y^e^ town rose upp ag^t^ mee. Some w^th^ muck forks, and some w^th^ flayles and forks, and cryed knocke him in y^e^ head. I should not go through y^e^ town, and they called for a Cart, to carry mee to y^e^ grave yard, and cryed knock him in the head, but they did not but guarded mee a great way w^th^ their weapons but did not much abuse mee, and after a while left mee; so when I came to some water I washed mee, I was very dirty and much bruised; and then came to a friends house about three miles from y^t^ place[1]; [where I washed mee; they call the place Ramside where the friend lives; and I desired to have a litle bear[a] I should go to bed and when I was in bed I could turn mee no more then a sucking child, I was so bruised,] and so then they sent for mee w^th^ a horse to Swarthmoore; and the stumbling of y^e^ horse in giving mee a litle shake did mee more hurt then all y^e^ blowes.

So I came to Swarthmoore at Judg ffells[2]; who was mighty serviceable to truth, & so warrants was graunted out for mee by Sarrew when Judg ffell came home for his Cruelty I appeared before him and the Justices at Lancaster where [b]two priests and a schoolmaster[b] had sworne falsly ag^t^ mee which appeared ag^t^ mee before y^e^ Justice, and another priest one Marshall[3] which was their Orator and so when they were Confounded, and their lies brought to nought, and truth cleared itselfe, and abundance of y^e^ sober people of y^e^ Countrey were gathered there and they heard my accusers; and they heard mee make a defence, and answered my accusation; and cleared myself from them all; and so when all was cleared one of y^e^ Justices said I might speak to y^e^ people; and so I began to speak of y^e^ spirit of God; y^t^ it should be y^e^ leader of all people into all truth, according to Christs promise and

[a] A: *beare* [b]...[b] Vol. I. p. 62: *two preists sonns & a preist*

doctrine, & priest Jacon[1a] said the letter and the spirit was inseparable then answere was made to him; then every one y^t^ had y^e^ letter had y^e^ spirit and so y^e^ truth came over all; and the priests fled away; and it was a day of Joy and rejoyceing to his people; and one of y^e^ Justices[2] s^d^ hee never saw such a day in his life for hee had been sick, and y^t^ day hee was made whole; [and Judg ffell was made very serviceable to truth for his understanding being open and most of his family came into truth.]

The Priest of Lancaster did write a petition ag^t^ mee to y^e^ parliam^t^[3] [and one had said hee had been in heaven and was dead and was alive and hee had heard the voyse of God, and thus their Ignorance of the Scriptures appeard which speaks of such thynges of y^e^ saintes, and the Sonne of God, and such as satt in heavenly places in Christ Jesus; and such as had been dead, and were made alive in Christ Jesus, and were perfect in Christ Jesus, and so wee gote y^e^ petition and answered it, and sent it to y^e^ parliament, before theirs was sent up; and the Priests when they should have sent it upp, it would cost y^m^ so much money, when the time came of sending it upp, that they did not send it upp, because it would cost so much money.]

Then I was moved of y^e^ lord to go into Cumberland [where I saw the sparks of life rose before I came into it, and a Multitude of people the lord had there,] so I went to Boutle steeplehouse upon a first day; the priest of the parish hearing of my Coming, hee had gott another to help him, [and so I was moved to speak in his time[4], he utterred such wicked thinges, and therefore for y^e^ truths sake I was moved to speak to him If I had been Imprison'd for it;] and so they halled mee out and People was mighty rude, and one gave mee a blow upon the wrist [w^th^ a great Hedg stake, yet I felt no harme,] hee might have broken my wrist to peeces; but y^e^ power of y^e^ lord bare all off, and so the Constable being a sober man, he rescued mee out of their hands, and would have sett a fellow y^t^ struck [into the stocks, but y^e^ rude people rescued him out of his hands,] and so hee went a litle way w^th^ us, and so I told him hee might go a litle way on w^th^ us, to y^e^ house where wee lodged[5], and there lay a Company of rude people in y^e^ way to have done us a mischiefe.

[a] A, C: *Jacor*

And in y^e^ afternoone I was moved to Come up ag^n^ to y^e^ Market Crosse; and there satt mee down w^t^h my friends about mee, and so at last friends were all moved to go into y^e^ steeplehouse, and then it came to mee y^t^ I might go in; and so when I came in, the Priest was preaching, and all y^e^ Scriptures y^t^ hee spake were of false Prophetts and deceivers; and Anti-Christs, hee brought them and threw them upon us: I satt mee down and heard till hee had done, [though several friends spoke to him in his time;] so when he had done I beganne to speak to him, and hee and the people beganne to bee rude, and the Constable stood upp and charged peace amongst them [in y^e^ name of y^e^ Commonwealth,] and all was quiet, and I took his Scriptures that hee spoke of false Prophetts and Anti-Christs and deceivers and threw them back upon him; and lett him see y^t^ hee was in the very stepps of them; and hee beganne to oppose mee, I told him his glasse was gone his time was out; the place was as free for mee as for him; [and hee accused mee y^t^ I had broken y^e^ law in speaking to him in his tyme in the Morning, and I told him hee had broken y^e^ law then in speaking in my tyme;] And so I called all people to y^e^ true teacher; out of the hyrelings such as teach for y^e^ fleece and makes a prey upon the people; for y^e^ lord was com'd to teach his people himself by his spirit & Christ saith learn of mee; I am y^e^ way which doth enlighten every man y^t^ cometh into y^e^ world, y^t^ all through him might beleeve; and so to learn of him who had enlightned them who was y^e^ light, and so had a brave meetting in y^e^ steeplehouse, and the priest of y^e^ parish fomed [like a pigg] through rage and madnes, but y^e^ truth and the power of y^e^ lord God came over all their heads.

A day or two after they had a plott ag^t^ mee, a Company came w^t^h swords; and a litle boy w^t^h a rapour, and came into y^e^ house where I was; I was just gone out of it into y^e^ fields, though I saw them when I was in the fields, but they came not to mee, and they had intended to have sett y^e^ Boy on to have done Mischiefe, & to have murdred; but y^e^ lords hand prevented them and stopped them; and though others came to do us a Mischiefe, but one held another, and so through the power of y^e^ lord wee passed over them.

And then I passed away to another steeplehouse neare Cockermouth where I had appoynted a meetting; where people having notice of it, and had not seen mee before, y^{t} there came above a thousand people which was like a horse faire; and they were gote into a Tree to heare and see, and so a Professor asked mee If I would go into y^{e} Church as hee called it, and I said yes; and so I went in & people was gote up into y^{e} pulpitt when I was gote in, though I told him I denyed all such places, but denyed them all, for y^{e} Church was in God, and so let y^{m} see and so lett y^{m} see[a], all their temples, and all their Rudiments, and their Teachers, and then oppened the parables which Christ spoke unto y^{e} world, & brought them to y^{e} light which Christ had enlightned them w^{t}hall w^{t}hin themselves; w^{t}h y^{t} they might see his parables and Christ y^{t} spoke y^{m} forth; and to w^{t} nature they were spoken in man, and brought y^{m} to y^{e} true teacher in y^{m}selvs, for the lord was come to teach his people himselfe, Which generally they received this doctrine, and most was there convinced that day, y^{e} meetting very peaceable, and so I spoke about three hours and broke up the meetting in peace.

And there followed mee an old professor praysing mee and the doctrine; [though his spirit was like a steeple.] And so I turned to him and bid him fear the lord; and there was a priest[1] said I should not Judg; and there were 4 priests came when the meetting was done, and one of them fell into dispute, and one of their mouthes was quickly stopped, after hee was proved by Scripture y^{t} hee was found in y^{e} stepps of y^{e} false Prophetts and shutt out from the true, hee was quickly gone. And then there was another who had three steeplehouses[2], who was of y^{t} parish hee fell to disputeing & wrangling and contrary to y^{e} witnesse of God in his own conscience; in so much as his own people rose ag^{t} him his own hearers; but at last they fled and people passed away greatly satisfied and rejoyced in it.

And the first day after I passed to Cockermouth steeple house in y^{e} forenoone, and when y^{e} priest[3] had done being a great parish I spoke to him & the people and proved him in y^{e} stepps of all y^{e} false Prophetts and hyrelings; and so hee said y^{t} I said hee was an Hyreling, and so fled his way, and

[a] This repetition appears in A, B, C.

left his flock; and severall soldiorˢ were wᵗh mee; wᶜh were convinced at yᵉ meetting before, and yᵉ people was rude and they cryed they had yᵉ law on their side, wᶜh silenced yᵉ people, & so truth was declared to yᵉ people, and all was quiet; and one man said there was no learned man to dispute wᵗh mee there, I told him I came not to dispute but to declare truth to them, [that they might come out of all the false Teachers, Shepherds wayes and to bee taught of god who was come to teach his people himselfe, and to bring them out of all false wayes and teachers and that they might come off all false wayes and worshipps, and to bee guided by the spirit of God in themselves to God who was a spirit; for yᵉ mighty day of the lord was Comming upon all sin and wickednesse; and so had a larg time to declare the truth and the light of Christ in their hearts; and the word that letts them see their thoughts and their words that Divides asunder yᵉ pʳtious from the vile.]

And so past away in peace to another steeplehouse some two miles of from the Town; and being a thirsty I spyed a Brooke I went down to drinke; and being hote as I came back, I mett yᵉ priest of yᵉ parish, hee asked mee whether I had any thing to say to yᵉ people that day; and If I had hee would neither oppose mee in word nor thought, so I told him oppose if hee would I had something to speak to yᵉ people; and how hee had made a foole of himselfe, and had spoken contrary to yᵉ witnesse of God in his Conscience two or three dayes before, [for hee being the same priest of that steeplehouse where I had spoken before the other day and also in this, and hee knew that the people was taken wᵗh truth in the Countrey, and they would have comed to have heard mee rather then him.]

And so I went upp to the steeplehouse, [being a great place and a great people.] And a professor came to mee and asked mee if I could go into yᵉ Church as he cald it, and I said yes, it being hote wᵗhout there being no place to Command a people thereabouts; I went into yᵉ steeplehouse, and the priest did not go into his pulpitt, and when the people was gathered I beganne to speak, I had free liberty to speak the truth to them all, [and all was quiet and peaceable not a word was utterd neither in nor out of the steeplehouse in opposition;] I spoke the truth to them some

houres, and brought them to see where the rest was and the first stepp of peace, every one being enlightned wth Christ, the peace, the rest, being turned every man and woman by the light, from the sin and from the evill wth the light w^{ch} comes from Christ, they standing still in it and beleeveing in it, they come to Christ from whence the light comes there rest and their peace; and they receiving y^{e} light they receive Christ; and hee gives them power to become the sonnes of God and this would bring them into unity wth y^{e} sonne and wth y^{e} father; and beleeveing in the light wherewth Christ hath enlightned them, wthall they would become children of y^{e} light and y^{e} day, and so openned the earthly parables w^{ch} Christ had spoken in y^{e} Earthly nature in man, and lett y^{m} see all their traditions, & their false wayes and worshipps and their false teachers together wth their Maintenance; w^{ch} was Contrary to Christ and the Scriptures and so brought them all to the true teacher the lord and Christ, who was comed to teach his people himselfe, and his great day was comeing and how they might find their teacher wthin, [when they were in their labours and in their beds,] and their was a generall Convincement that day many hundreds of people; and so I passed away in peace; and truth came over all deceit and wickednesse.

And I had some other meettings in the Countrey and had one at [Wiggin] Crosse[1]; where there were many convinced and some disputes there were but truth came over all.

And I poynted another meetting in y^{e} steeplehouse yard[2] where there were some disputes but truth came over all.

And so I passed to Carlisle Citty, which upon the seventh day I went into y^{e} Markett which some bad fellowes had Combined together to do mee a Mischiefe, but I stood a topp of y^{e} Crosse in the middle of y^{e} Markett and said y^{e} mighty day of y^{e} lord was upon all deceit & ungodlinesse and wickednesse; and lay away all their deceitfull Merchandize; and keep to yea and Nay in their Communications & spoke the truth to them as I passed along the streets; and so a Multitude of people followed mee, [and so there was a friend led mee to his owne house.]

And so I went into the castle & spoke amongst the soldio^{rs} the truth, and at a Meetting at the same friends house, where many soldiors were Convinced, Baptizts &

others and great disputes I had wth some of them and there was one Old Man which was the great opposer which was called a Deacon amongst y^{e} Baptizts; and hee desired mee not to pierce him wth my eyes, full hee was full of deceit, and I fastned myne eyes upon him; and another lieutenant a Baptizt came [wth a rapour in his hand] hee came in hast; and hee asked mee w^{t} must bee damned, and I told him that was spoke in him, and so I oppend to him y^{e} Election and reprobation [w^{ch} stood in two seeds and two Births, & it astonished him] and said y^{t} they never heard y^{e} like before in their lives and they received truth gladly.

Then the next first day I went into y^{e} steeple house; and when y^{e} priest had done I began to speak, and y^{e} Magistrates desired mee to go my waies; and desired mee not to speak, and so I spoke on a few words to y^{e} People, and a great tumult there was in the steeple house after a while; and a mighty power of y^{e} lord god there was y^{t} made people to Quiver & Tremble, y^{t} it shooke them againe, that some thought the very steeple house had shaken; and an uproar there was in the Citty; y^{t} soldiours came into y^{e} steeple house y^{t} fetched y^{e} other soldiours out of y^{e} steeplehouse y^{t} was wth mee which had been convinced, w^{ch} kept the rude people off mee, and the Magistrates wives rushed through the soldiours, to pluck mee by y^{e} haire of the head[1], and then when the souldiors came to call away the other soldiours; they plucked mee down; and would not lett mee stay[a] amongst y^{e} rude Multitude; and stones flew about and cudgells in y^{e} steeplehouse and about it; and w^{t}hout in the streets, and swords drawen and the Governour came down to appease the people; and there came the same Leiutenant the Pasture of the Baptizts [that came before wth his rapour in his hand] and took mee out of the crowd into his own house.

And so in the afternoone, hee offered upp his meetting to declare the truth among them; and all was peaceable and they all heard truth gladly, and so the second day the Magistrates sent for mee; and I went upp to them to y^{e} Town Hall, the streets being all in an uproar, and one sware one thing and another sware another thing ag^{t} mee. [And they asked mee if I were the sonne of God, I said yes: They

[a] A: *Stand*

asked mee if I had seen Gods face, I said yes. They asked mee whether I had y^e^ spirit of disserning, I said yes. {I disserned him that spoke to mee.} They asked mee whether the Scripture was y^e^ word of God; I said God was the word, and the Scriptures were writeings; and y^e^ word was before writeings were; w^ch^ word did fulfill them.]

And so they sent me to prison[a]; and so I told y^e^ Goaler I could pay him no fees, I would neither eat his meat nor lye in his Bed; [and so I satt up all night,] and continued there a litle time, and so y^e^ Assizes came and when the Assizes was there came abundance of contenders & priests to mee and most of y^e^ gentry of the Countrey to dispute, & there came one about y^e^ tenth houre of y^e^ night and plucked mee upp and down the roome; the very priests when they could gett no hold of my words for the truth did Convince them, and was like a fire upon their heads and in their hearts, the word of truth; and they all looked that I should have been put to death that Assize; for it was their generall talke both amongst the Gentry and y^e^ priests; and they had gotten a Jury of purposse, and mighty looking there was for mee to have been brought forth; and much waiteings there was by the Countrey people, and so w^n^ the time, they were so confounded amongst themselves; they had not power to bring mee forth before them the lord had confounded them.

Then they cast mee into y^e^ dungeon amongst the theeves and Mosse Trooppers; where y^e^ men & women was all put together; where they had never a house of office where they could go to ease themselves; and there was one woman almost eaten to death w^th^ lice; and there I was kept a good while and many friends came to visite mee, and they abused them pittifully and one Collonell Bensons wife[1] was moved to come, and was to eate no meat but what shee was to eate w^th^ mee, and the Goaler brought a fidler into y^e^ prison to play thinking to cross mee, and hee strucke mee, and I was moved to sing in y^e^ power of y^e^ lord god over him; and made the fidler sigh and give over his fidling; and so past away w^th^ shame; and so p^r^sently after I was sett att liberty[2].

And I was moved to go to a steeplehouse where I had had the great meetting near Cockermouth where I beganne before y^e^ priest w^ch^ was y^e^ same priest aforementioned[3] y^t^ said hee

[a] Ell. text adds *as a Blasphemer, an Heretick and a Seducer* (I. 169).

would not oppose mee in word nor thought, but hee did then and so wee continued reasoning and disputeing all day long from morning untill night, and so hee passed his way and the truth of God came over all, and a good day it was, and so I had many meettings upp and down the County.

And then I passed into Northumberland where I had great service for y^e^ truth there and had many meettings. And then into Bishoprick [where there were few steeplehouses but friends were moved to go to them, Nay I may say few in England but friends were moved to go to them to warn them of y^e^ mighty day of y^e^ lord, to tell them where their true teacher was, and a great people there was convinced, and brought to their teacher and out of the false worshipps to worshipp god in y^e^ spirit and truth w^ch^ the divell is out of; and came to own the light of Christ Jesus w^ch^ hee had enlightned them w^thall^; w^ch^ lett y^m^ see all the evill deeds they had done; and all the evill thoughts they had thought; and all the ungodly words they had spoken, and that was y^e^ light which Christ had enlightned them w^thall^ w^ch^ is Christ the great Prophett, w^ch^ tells every one all y^t^ ever they have done.]

And I went to Newcastle, for there are many professors who had reported y^t^ Quakers would fly like butterflies, they would not come to great Townes, So when I came there I sent for them being some of them the Aldermen of y^e^ Town; but they would not come at mee so I went to one of their houses; whose name was Thomas Ledger[1]; and reasoned w^th^ him, [and he said the Scriptures was above y^e^ spirit and was above angells, and was the word of God; and I told him y^e^ word was god and the spirit gave forth Scriptures and y^t^ hee must know in himselfe both the word and spirit w^ch^ reconciles to y^e^ Scriptures to god & to one another; and that hee must know it in his heart and mouth w^ch^ divides his good words from his bad and his good thoughts from his bad,] and so I passed away after I had a meetting w^th^ friends and had spoken in their streets[2]; [and so I had great meettings upp and down in y^e^ Countrey and many friends went to steeplehouses, and was sore abused, but truth was sett over all.

And then after I was moved to come into Westmerland where there was great meettings of such as were convinced

of y^e^ lord and a beliefe in his Everlasting truth; and so as I was passing to a Meetting near Sedbury there lay a Company of men in y^e^ way at a Bridg at an Ale house w^th^ weapons to have done mee a Mischiefe, but I was Moved to passe over another way over a water, not knoweing outwardly of them and so some of them came to a meetting rudely, but y^e^ truth of y^e^ lord y^t^ answers y^e^ Witnesse of God in all people, came over all, and they passed away w^thout doing mee or friends any hurt, and so then] friends had a meetting not farre off y^t^ place[1] y^e^ next first day where there was about a thousand people and most convinced of the truth of God, and some rude fellows had combined together, and one[2] came w^th^ a rapour; and so people being so many they kept him of from rydeing among y^e^ People to mee; and which way hee rode friends kept together y^t^ hee could not break in to mee, but truth came ov^r^ all and hee passed away: and there was a gallant meetting & ended in peace; [and its larg to declare the workes and wonders of y^e^ lord god and the preservation of mee through all, by his mighty hand and power but I saw I was in his hand.

And then I was moved to passe towards the South, and go through many townes and felt I answered the witnesse of God in all people though I spoke not a word; and so I came upp into yorkshire where I had been formerly a matter of two years after I had been there; and this was in the dayes of y^e^ Protector; and the other before was most of it in the Common wealths time; & so] friends y^t^ was convinced of the truth having notice of my comming having a meetting at a place called Sinderley[3] w^ch^ was Judged to bee about two thousand people and one half & all peaceable and quiet; [and so I passed upp and down y^e^ most part of yorkshire, peaceably and quietly, where there were many thousands of people Convinced of y^e^ truth of God & came to know theire teacher; and commonly where I had meettings upon the first day the priests fled their parish, though I went not to y^e^ steeplehouse.]

[*In the Protectors Dayes*]

And then I was moved to come down to Hallifax, where there was a great meetting some 3 miles out of it many hundreds of people and y^e^ Butchers of Hallifax had bound

themselves wth an Oath y^{t} they would kill mee; and they came to y^{e} meetting and was very rude and desperate, but the presse of y^{e} people was so great y^{t} they could not gett into mee and they bore friends out of their very places where they stood through their violence, and so y^{e} man of y^{e} house[1] w^{ch} was a friend being of repute amongst men, stood upon friends shoulders, and desired them y^{t} would not be quiet to go out of his ground; and they shouted for a great time, and said they would make it a Common[a], and so I was moved to stand out and friends about mee which was like a ringe; and said if there were any man y^{t} had reason or understanding of y^{e} thinges of God lett him come in unto mee; and never a one would, and so y^{e} truth came over them; and o^{r} meetting broke upp very well; and so they passed away missing their end; but y^{e} Judgment of y^{e} lord fell upon some of them, for one of them had kild a man and a woman y^{t} had bound himself to kill mee and severall of them perrished sadly, one used to hold out his tongue at friends when they went by them, and hee dyed wth his tongue hanging out of his mouth [below his chinne; And another dyed eaten to death wth lice; and sad ends came to them, and truth came over all.]

And so then I passed into Darbyshire, where there was fine meettings of friends, and there upon the night there combined together a Company of men and a great mans[2] Bayliffe, and hee came wth a sword in the night, and hee came to fetch mee out of y^{e} house and they had an intent to have done mee Mischiefe, but there being severall friends, and their Neighbours y^{t} knew them, though they did violence and some abuses; yet truth came over them all by y^{e} power of y^{e} lord wee escaped them; for they had an intent to have taken mee away in the night to have done mee a Mischiefe.

And then I passed into Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire where there was brave meettings of friends and truth honourable; & so past upp into Lestershire, where there was great meettings; and so went to my Native town where my relations lived at a place called Drayton of y^{e} clay[3]; haveing sent before of my Comming, hee[b] gote another

[a] Vol. I. p. 148 adds *& yelled & made such a noise as if they had beene come to a beare beatinge*

[b] Ell. text: *Nathaniel Stephens the priest* (I. 200).

priest to help him and sent for mee; where many of the Countrey was gatherd, y^t^ I might come to y^e^ steeplehouse, for they could do nothing till I came; Now I had not been there of three years; neither did I know of their gatherring [as Outwardly;] and so I went up w^t^h severall other friends, and desired the priest to come out of their steeplehouse and they did, and so wee had a great dispute; and they carried themselves uncivill; and so I told them when the meetting was ended, that I should bee there y^t^ day seaventh day.

And so when the day came there was seven priests were gatherd w^t^h a great people from severall parts of y^e^ Countrey, and I was Moved to go upp and stand upon a place in y^e^ steeple house Yard; and I sent for them out, and some of them cryed heare mee and some of them fledd away when I spoke to y^e^ people so the Priest past away and so I told them I never came to a place where there were so many priests and none would stand so they came againe; and the people tooke mee upp in their Armes into y^e^ steeplehouse porch to carry mee into y^e^ steeplehouse; and the door being locked, and the priest following; people tumbled down upon heapps, and I under them, [then they cryed for the clerk to come to open the door,] so I gote from them [and leaped through the Barrs and gote to y^e^ place where I spoke before,] and beganne to speak and they took mee upp againe and carried mee and sett upp something under the steeplehouse wall; And the priests gathering about mee crying Argument argument, which I told them I denyed all their voyces; but stood still a while, and looking upon the great concourse of people; I told them I denyed all their voyces; for their voyces were the voyce of a stranger, and they bid mee prove it which I did; and then the priest thrust mee down again from y^e^ place where I stood among the people; which I drew Back; feeling y^e^ power of y^e^ lord god go over the people, and them both.

When I was gotten to y^e^ place where I could Command y^e^ people I beganne to speak; and told them if they had patience and would own the Scriptures and give audience I would shew them Scripture, and give them scripture; why I did deny those teachers, and the teachers of the world; and why I left them which I said I would; and so I had time enough and declared the truth freely to them; and so

openned through the prophetts; and lett them see the steps of the false Prophetts w^ch they were in w^ch the true Prophetts cryed ag^t such as stood for the fleece, and sought for their gaine from their quarter, and bare rule by their meanes and sought for the fleece and cared not for y^e flock, Jer. 23. and Jer. 5. Esa. 56. Ezek. 34. and Micha 3. and other places. And also how they were in y^e steps of y^e Pharisees w^ch Christ cryed against, Covetous, loving honour, called of men master, stood praying in y^e Synagogues: And loved salutations and greettings in y^e Marketts, and went in long robes and other Markes by w^ch they might see themselves; and in y^e stepps of the false Apostles. They were covetous for filthy lucre, lovers of money, minders of earthly thinges; and here all people might see the whole traine of them.

And so after a great while I had largly declared to them where they were I spoke to their Consciences, the truth in their hearts the light of christ Jesus, within them, by which they might come to God; and so when I had done one of the priests said, hee would go read those Scriptures that I had quotted; and so hee began the 23 of Mathew[a], and read more against themselves; then I had spoken; and so I bad y^e people take Notice; and so I answerd their questions; and so broke upp; and so y^e truth of the lord came over all. And I told y^e People I should bee there that day seventh night againe; and then they gote a Company of soldiours, And so I was moved to poynt the meetting att my outward Relations house or ground; and when the Soldio^rs came they could not take mee; and the priest sent for mee to come to another close y^t the soldiours might take mee away; y^t they might have ensnared mee. And presently after I went into y^e Countrey; and the Soldio^rs came to a meetting; which I told one of them y^t was the head of y^m I should answere for friends, they knew mee I was their countrey man.

So I went before Collonel Hacker[1]; and hee putt mee into y^e Marshalls hands the next Morning; and sent mee away to London, to Oliver the Protector; and so then they kept mee a prisoner att y^e Mermaid in chearing crosse untill I was brought before him. And after I was brought before him, hee was pretty moderate, and said hee wished mee no more hurt

[a] A, B, C read *Mathew*. Camb. text (vol. I. p. 156) and Ell. text (I. 204) read *Jeremiah*

then his owne soul, which I said if hee did; hee went ag^{t} his own Soul; and so bidd him hear the voyce of God and harden not his heart; for that kept him from hardnesse of heart; and hee said it was true. And then I opened to him the false teachers; and lett him see where wee differd from all y^{e} teachers of y^{e} world; and from their worshipps; and where the true teacher and the true worshipp was; where all might come to the true teacher w^{t}hin them and the spirit, and so hee sett mee at liberty & said I might go where I would, and so the truth passed over all and spread mightyly. One great opposition it had through y^{e} priests, professors and lawyers; but y^{e} power of y^{e} lord god and y^{e} truth confounded them all, and none was able to stand before it.

And then I passed into Kent and Sussex, & Surrey and Middlesex, where I had great large meettings; and sometimes great contention w^{t}h the Professors of Scriptures w^{t}hout the life of it, but truth stopped their mouths, and came over; the truth y^{t} answers that of God, in all men and women; which multitudes came to look in to their own houses and to find their teacher, and the lord at hand; w^{c}h they looked to bee farre from them; though prisons and bonds were threatned.

Then I was moved to come to london ag^{n} [and truth had great wrestling with all bad spirits, such as had great proffessions and lived not in y^{e} life of truth. And such as had Notions, and sometimes had had tendernes but it was hardned w^{c}h they wrestled ag^{t} the life. but y^{e} life y^{t} comes over all came over.]

So then I passed into Northfolke, and Suffolk where I had brave meettings; where there was an Independant Justice in a town where I had spoken; where there were many sober people; hee could not tell how to take mee y^{t} hee might ensnare mee, but he sent forth a Hue and cry after mee and another friend that was w^{t}h mee[1] that there was a house broken on y^{e} seventh day at night, this hee did in his wickednesse though hee was a great professor; and so they seised upon us after y^{e} meetting was done, and came after us five miles; and had us the next day before a justice. And so there were severall friends y^{t} had been w^{t}h us upon the first day meetting w^{c}h cleared us before y^{e} Justice where wee were the seventh day. And so this Justice was madd

because hee could have nothing ag^{t} us; who did confesse that wee were not such men; and was sorry y^{t} hee had no more ag^{t} us.

And so wee passed away to lin where wee had a fine meetting where severall were convinced. And so upp into Cambridgeshire where wee had a fine meetting[1]; where there were severall hundreds[a], where there was three or four priests and all was quiet but one; and truth answered to that of god in all, and came over and was honourable in the hearts of people; and so after y^{e} meetting was done I passed to Cambridge; and when I came there the people and schollers abused friends much in y^{e} streets; and the town was all in an uproar hearing of my comeing to the town; And there was an Alderman[2] who was a friend; and hee came to the Inne to us; and the people thronging upp into y^{e} very chamber door in the Inne, and so after a while it being in y^{e} Evening; I passed through all y^{e} Multitude, but they did not know of mee; and had a sweet heavenly meetting in his house.

And the next day past away upp into Hardfordshire and so to london where I had many and great meettings; [and discourse and dispute w^{c}h were larg to tell of; and all y^{e} bad spirits rose against truth but y^{e} truth is y^{t} w^{c}h answers y^{e} witnesse of God in all.]

And then I came down into Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, and Northamptonshire and Lestershire; where the truth spread mightily; and multitudes of people flocked to y^{e} truth and to hear it; and severall snares there were, but the power of y^{e} lord passed over them; And in Lecestershire where the priests had been so madd against mee, there was one priest [wise[b]3] which had a great deale of men, many were flocking about his men; and none did meddle w^{t}h mee at that time.

I passed to Esom where the Magistrates had many friends in prison, and hearing of mee, they made a paire of stocks, a yard and an halfe high, and a trapp door to sett them in; purposely they said for mee; but I came into y^{e} Town and had a brave meetting; and the next morning I passed away; and some of them followed mee; but I had visited y^{e} prisoners and was upon horse back; and seing them

[a] Vol. I. p. 189: *a multitude of people*
[b] C has *wife*, altered to *wise*

come up the street as I was passing away w^th^ severall other friends.

So wee past to Worster where wee had a fine meetting, and in the evening as I came down y^e^ street there was an uproar made in y^e^ street and people Hurryed after us into y^e^ Inne, yet wee received no hurt it was a mighty deliverance.

And so then we came to warwicke, in the Evening wee had a meetting[a], and as I was passing away in comes y^e^ Bayliffe of y^e^ Town w^th^ other officers and took us to the Inne; [And they were not to passe away till they had Orders from him;] So then the next morning as I went forth of the town I went to speak to y^e^ Bayliffe; after hee had sett friends at liberty; and the Town rose upp against us in y^e^ open street, and one laid hold upon my horse bridle; my horse being a stronge horse turned his head, and turned y^e^ man under his feet; [and so hee hung upon y^e^ Bridle, and so there came another man or two to throw stones at my face; and so hee was stopped, and was made to loosse the other mans hands; y^t^ hunge at y^e^ horsse bridle;] and so as wee rode through y^e^ streets people fell upon us w^th^ Cudgels and stones and throwing at us and much abused us; and so when wee were Ridden quite thorow y^e^ Markett, I was moved of the lord to go back ag^n^ into y^e^ street [to offerr up my life among them,] and said to friends who ever found fredome might follow mee, and so I passed upp the street and people fell upon mee w^th^ their Cudgels and abused mee and strucke mee [and threw the horsse down yet by y^e^ power of y^e^ lord I passed thorow them; and called upon the town and shopp keepers & told them of their Immodest state;] how they were a shame to Christians and the profession of christianity.

And so past away and came into Coventry; [and so into Dentry[1] where I had some jangling with priests; and every where the priests and people and professors opposed our doctrine w^ch^ was and is y^t^ every man y^t^ cometh into y^e^ world is enlightned w^th^ the light of christ; w^th^ which they might see their sinnes, when they turned ag^t^ this light w^thin^; they first turned against it their own particulars; and then keeps people from it in the generall, and then becomes darker and harder then ever they were; and losses both truth sence and reason in the matter of true reasoning and disputeing.]

[a] Vol. I. p. 198 adds *att a widow womans house*

And so I passed to london, and after a litle time in visiteing friends I passed into sussex and surrey and Hampshire and Dorsestershire [when there were but few convinced and some place none at all.]

And so passed upp to Plimouth and so upp into Cornwell; [through many desperate services and great oppositions, but through the power of y^e^ lord god came over all.]

And so came into Cornwell [a dark countrey] where wee had a meetting[1]; and many priests and professors came; and one priests mouth was stopped, wee made him confesse hee was a states minister sent by them and not by Christ; but truth was received by many; and so wee passed on as farre as Market Jew[2] and had a good service in many places in publishing the truth; [And so when wee came thither in y^e^ Evening; I heard one say that those men should be examined before they go away Therefore I was not to go away till I was examined;] so in y^e^ morning the Maior and y^e^ Aldermen sent for us by the Constables to go to the Town Hall; So wee asked for their warrant and they had none upon w^ch^ wee did not go; at last they sent a Mace for us; and so at last one of us went; and had good service amongst them; and brought y^e^ truth over all; and so when wee were freed wee passed away.

And then I gave forth a pap^r^ to bee delivered among y^e^ People a litle beyond Markett Jew; concerning that Christ was y^e^ light of y^e^ world and hee was their teacher, and they were to learn of him, and hear him; and come to the lord [which was a paper to y^e^ Conditions of y^t^ dark people;] and so a friend gave it y^t^ came after mee; and hee told mee and as soon as hee had given it I felt wee were as taken prisoners; [but he should have given it mee before he gave it abroad. But I saw it would bee well; for if I fell upon that bad nature, I should crush it and make the good to come forth.]

The Paper was to one Justice Sillis[3] Clerke, which went before us to the town, wee lodged in the town, so I walked down to the sea, where they were shooing my horse; and w^n^ I came back all y^e^ town was upp in an uproar; and they were Haleing of friends before y^e^ Justices; and were pressing horsses to go into y^e^ Countrey after us; and so wee went into y^e^ Justices house, and had a great deale of discourse of the thinges of god. And yet hee was light and vaine; And

so hee made a Mittimus and sent us to prison the next morning wth a party of horse and so being y^{e} Markett day at S^{t} Ives, wee had good service to speake the truth amongst them.

So they carried us wth a party of horse to Redruth y^{t} night; and the next day being the first day; wee were not very willing to travaile; So one friend gote from the soldio^{rs}; & went to y^{e} steeplehouse[1], and so after the steeple was done wee had a fine meetting wth y^{e} people; but y^{e} Soldio^{rs} were angry and then after a while wee passed; Some of y^{e} people were satisfied. And after I was gone a litle way out of the Town; I was moved to go back ag^{n} to speak to y^{e} People; and y^{e} Souldio^{rs} were very desperate wth their pistols and swords [but the truth brought all under; for they rode after mee wth their pistols and they rode and I rode; and I discharged my selfe and when I had done I passed wth them.]

And then wee passed to Pendinniscastle to y^{e} Governour[2] where wee staid all night at y^{e} town neare unto it; where the Constables and y^{e} people of y^{e} town came to us and many were convinced; and people generally loving towards us. And there was a plott among some bad spirits to have done us a mischiefe; and about y^{e} eleaventh houre of y^{e} night a friend[3] was moved to shutt y^{e} door where y^{e} souldio^{rs} had put us; and y^{e} next morning in comes a fellow and runnes upon mee; and fell a strikeing; and thought to have throwen mee down; but I stood still; and called for y^{e} soldio^{r} y^{t} Commanded the party[4]; and asked him if he would own it; and hee said hee would; hee would own him to abuse us, upon which wee sent for the constable y^{t} was loving; and desired him to read his Order for his was to conduct us safely; and hee said hee would sufferr us to bee abused; w^{c}h was below men; And so the Constable and sober people wished us not to go along wth him to y^{e} Governour, for the Governour was not at home; but wee passed, and so Desbury[5], w^{c}h was one of y^{e} lord leivtenants in Oliver time; Severall knew mee & had mee to him, [but he being a hard hearted man sleigted us.]

So wee passed on wth y^{e} souldiors y^{t} night, and so when wee came to an Inne, hee y^{t} said hee would tollerate y^{t} man to abuse us; hee putts mee into y^{e} roome where there was

a man wth a Naked rapyer in his hand: And so as soone as I was in y^{e} Inne I turned mee about and called upon the Commander and asked him what hee meant by that; And hee desired mee to hold my tongue for if I spoke to him, they all could not rule him. I said dost thou put mee into a Roome wth a man y^{t} cannot be ruled, wth a Naked rapiour.

And so the next day at night wee came to y^{e} prison at Lansõn and so the was there nine weeks till y^{e} sessions under a very bad Goaler who much abused us; And when the Assizes came wee were brought before y^{e} Judg[1]: and a great concourse of People there were gathered together to hear our Tryall; the noyce of Quakers being a strang thing unto them; And so when wee were brought before him to y^{e} Barre; hee looked upon us, and wee stood still, wth o^{r} hatts on; And hee asked y^{e} Goaler whether wee were prisoners. And hee said yes; and hee bid us put off o^{r} hatts; and then the Goaler took off our hatts, and gave them to us, and wee put them on againe[2]. And hee bidd us putt off our hatts And I bidd him shew mee a law y^{t} Commanded it; or where any of y^{e} people of god or heathens; Moses or Nebuccadnezar Commanded any to put off their hatts in their Courts that were brought before them. And hee bidd the Goaler take us away; hee would firk[a] us.

And then hee bid him bring us upp againe; and hee bidd us put off our hatts, and I asked him for a law againe; and he told mee hee did[b] carry his law books upon his Back; and I bidd him tell where it was written y^{t} men should put off their hatts; when they were called into courts &c. for that was an honour below; and hee asked mee, where they had hatts or wore hatts from Moses to Daniel shew me a Scripture. I said in Daniel the three children was cast into y^{e} fire wth their coates, hosen and hatts, [and you may see Nebuccadnezar was not offended att their hatts,] and hee bidd take us away againe And so put us among theeves; And then caused us to bee brought upp againe; and an Inditement was brought against us for wearing our hatts before him; and so wee cryed to have our Mittimus read in y^{e} open court; y^{t} wee might know what wee had lyen in prison for

[a] A: *firke*; B: *fine* altered to *sink* and then to *firk*; C: *firk* inserted in original blank. *Encyc. Dict.*: = to beat, whip, correct, punish.

[b] Vol. I. p. 212: *I doe not carry* The negative is omitted from A, B, C.

all that nine weeks; And so hee would not suffer it. So I bid a friend read it upp; and hee said hee should not; hee would see whether hee or I were master; And so the friend[1] read y^e^ Mittimus upp aloud, and overcame them all in y^e^ open court.

And the Justice y^t^ sent us to prison whose name was syley said in y^e^ open court y^t^ I had struck him; and I asked him where—hee said in y^e^ castle yard. I asked who was by; hee nodded att another Justice, but hee said nothing. hee had mee in y^e^ castle yard, and said how do you Sir, and I bad him take heed of hypocrisie and deceit, and y^t^ was the thing hee called strickeing, for the other was wickednes in him and then the same Justice said y^t^ I went aside w^th^ him, and told him I could raise [four hundred[2]] men in a dayes warning; hee had a witness of it; and said how serviceable hee might bee to mee: Then I desired him to come off of y^e^ Bench seing hee was an accuser; and stand w^th^ mee, w^ch^ I appeale to them all whether this man if it were so were faithfull to his trust; to send me w^th^ his mittimus to prison for good behaviour, w^ch^ If I put in Suertice then had I been gone and also hee said to y^e^ Judg y^t^ hee would[a] us out of y^e^ Countrey if I would have gone; So by y^t^ they might all see how his words savourd, and none of them beleeved him.

And so they sent us to prison againe; and kept us a great while; and y^e^ Goaler put us in Doomsdayle[3] because wee would not satisfie him in his oppression; and give him his rate for Dyet, and put the theeves over o^r^ heads. and in y^e^ place called doomsdaile a nasty stinking place, where there was not a house of office; nor chimney; and stray like Chaffe; wee might have gone a topp of our shooes in water in some places of it, & made morter w^th^ our shooes in other places of it; and wee gote a litle strawe one night to burn in y^e^ Roome to take away the smell. And the head Goaler came among the theeves over our heads and stamped w^th^ his foot and stick; and poured out Excrements in a Chamber pott upon our heads; and quenched out our fire; and wee

[a] Three letters were written and crossed out and a blank left after them. The letters were, probably, *hav* A has *y^t^ he would out of y^e^ Countrey*; B and C have a space between *would* and *us*. Vol. I. p. 214: *woulde have aided him* and p. 215: *would feigne have had him*

could not have liberty to cleanse the prison; it was called doomsdaile, because many received their end there and dyed in it and wee were kept a great while prisoners in that Town and castle I think a great part or y^e^ most part of a year; And att last our abuses came to London to White hall; So one Densbury aforementioned came up to examine o^r^ abuses; and a while after wee were sett at liberty.

And as wee were passing to y^e^ prison y^e^ man y^t^ did abuse mee near pendinnis castle; w^ch^ hee y^t^ was commander of y^e^ party owned y^e^ action of abuseing of us; y^e^ Noyce of y^t^ went up to white hall and an Order was sent down to Examine y^t^ matter, & y^e^ man was much rebuked by y^e^ Justices and the Governour and left open to y^e^ law to be punished which was a mighty service for truth; for before it was a hard thing for a friend to speak in a town, markett or steeple house; which y^t^ gave way for all they being a desperate people; for they cryed all who durst meddle w^th^ them, seing y^e^ powers had owned them.

And when I was in prison there being abundance convinced; y^e^ noyce was y^t^ none was able to speak to us one word for ten[a]; severall came to dispute w^th^ us; there came an officer, and being a bad contender and vaine disputer; his mouth was shutt on a sudden y^t^ hee could not speak nor able to open his mouth; and another who was a Justice[1] came full of words to dispute and hee was so full of words there was no roome to speak to him; it was said to him; was hee never at Schoole; did hee never know w^t^ belonged to a question and answere, & would hee hear nothing; they said hee was a Collonel; And so what ever hee was it was said to him hee did not do that w^ch^ became Civillity; And so he was desired to hold his peace [or see if hee could hold his peace a litle while till truth were spoken to him; and then the light were spoken of to him, w^ch^ lett him see his sinfull life y^t^ hee had lived in, and his words and his wayes, y^t^ would bee his teacher to lead him from them, if hee minded it; and his condemnation if hee acted ag^t^ it. And if hee had any thing to speak hee might speak] and hee was strucken dumb and his mouth was shutt, and hee cast his head upp and down and his face sweld, and hee

[a] Vol. I. p. 225: *y^t^ ye Judge & Justices was not able to aunswer us one worde in 12*

could not speak for a good space, his face was as red as a Turkey.

We had liberty to walk a litle way of the prison, and I was laid down in a slumber and I felt somthing stricke at my body; and I gote upp and struck at it againe wth y^{e} power of y^{e} lord, yet it was compassing about mee; so I went up into y^{e} prison and about y^{e} eleaventh houre at night y^{e} head Goaler came and told us hee had gote a man to dispute wth us, w^{ch} was a plott. And so the next morning I told y^{e} under Goaler that their plott was discovered; for when hee told mee hee had gote a man to dispute, I felt what it was y^{t} struck att my body though I kept it wthin my selfe, and had not spoken of it. Neverthelesse I went to y^{e} place where y^{e} dispute was to bee and there was none appeared; and so I went into y^{e} head Goalers; I told him his plott was discovered; and so hee being eating meat hee wrung his hands and gote from y^{e} table, and threw his napkin away in a rage, so I went up into my Roome and when I was there the fellow y^{t} I should have disputed wth all called mee down, I went to y^{e} head of y^{e} staires, being then put upp into a chamber; and the Goalers wife was upon the staires betwixt mee and the man; he having his hand behind him, I asked what hee had in his hand; hee was very loath to lett mee see, so I bidd him pluck his hand from behind him, why did hee hold it behind him, So hee took it from behind him; and hee had a naked knife; for hee had threatned before how hee would cutt my flesh; [So truth came over, and many Miracoulous deliverance I had w^{ch} would make a great volumn if they should be declared.]

Friends coming to visite us the Maior being a bad man; hee would search y^{e} women to their very head cloaths, being a drunken bad man and loose; his condition was written, and a friend went out of y^{e} townes end wth it in his pocket w^{ch} was the maiors bad life; the friend coming into y^{e} town againe hee searched y^{e} friends pockett and found it; w^{ch} was his own condition and bad life; and so y^{t} stopped him for searching of friends any more after hee saw his own Condic̃on[1].

And after wee were sett att liberty wee passed to Exeter where wee had many fine meettings. And then to Bristol,

where there was a great meetting upon the first day, many thousands of people, and I had not been there before; and there was a bad man[1] y^{t} did intend to make a Tumult in y^{e} Citty having form^{rly} made disturbance amongst friends meettings; and hee having encouragement from some badd people in y^{e} town to do the same, that they might have had some occation ag^{t} our meetting; So we went into an Orchard; where the bad man came, where I stood up and looked upon the people and spoke never a word; and yet this man said I affirmed y^{t} w^{ch} I could not make good; and so shamed him selfe before all y^{e} people, and was a shame to y^{e} very worst of people, and so truth came over all and y^{e} wicked lost his end; and then I passed through the Countrey through friends to London.

And in these dayes which was in y^{e} dayes of y^{e} Protector; hee gave forth an Oath of Abjuration to bee taken w^{ch} the bad Justices made use of ag^{t} friends, knowing friends could not sweare, and cast many into prison by it. [And also a proclamation ag^{t} vagrants[2] and Sturdy Beggars hee gave forth w^{ch} bad Justices made use of and took friends some wth 40 and 50 pounds a year and whipped them as Sturdy Beggars, and vagrants w^{ch} were Sober people and feared the lord god and chargeable to no man. And also y^{e} many petitions there was against us by y^{e} priests and professors to the Protector and Parliament but all could not do, the truth came over all, and dayly spread, for they were like unto y^{e} task masters of egypt, and after a tyme being at London and wth Oliv^{r} the protector was moved to speak wth him.]

I was moved to pass upp and down the Countrey to visite friends; and y^{e} priests where I came and had meettings they would have fled and so I was moved to pass back againe to Exeter[3] where friends came out of Cornwell to meett mee where wee had a meetting; and some of y^{e} Magistrates came down, but I was passed away before. And great threatnings there was after me.

And before as I passed up into Cornwell at Absom[4] there wth much ado I escaped out of y^{e} Town the people was madd and y^{e} Magistrates and so I went from Exeter to Sommersetshire, at a meetting where there was a thousand people.

And after I had been at Bristol I passed into wales [into every County in wales[1], when I came to Kardigen I lodged at a Justices house and had a brave meetting at a great house in y^e^ Town; So wee came into Kardiken; and being upon a Markett day friends spoke in the Markett, and all the Town was in an uproar, but wee passed quietly out of y^e^ Town after I had spoken the truth among them.]

So wee came to Tenby where a Justice[2] received mee into his house, and another friend[3] w^th^ mee; And the Maior[4] and his wife came to y^e^ meetting; and was convinced; and the friend went to y^e^ steeple house y^t^ was w^th^ mee, to speak the truth to y^e^ priest and people; and y^e^ Governour cast him into prison; and the next day hee sent his Marshall for mee to come before him, having gotten another Justice; and so y^e^ Maior and y^e^ Justice y^t^ were convinced went upp to him; and I went after. So I asked him hee were the governour; and wherefore hee cast the friend into prison, And hee said for standing w^th^ his hatt upon his head when the minister[5] and y^e^ people sung: And I told him had not the priest two capps upon his head, and if the friend should should[a] cutt off the Brim of his hatt; then hee would have but one, for the Brim was to save the Raine off his neck and shoulders; & hee cryed away w^th^ these frevolous thinges; And then I asked him why hee imprisoned the friend for frevelous thinges, So I bidd him mind the light in his conscience w^ch^ lett him see the evill deeds hee had done, and y^t^ would bee his teacher or his condemnation, if hee hated it, and so hee began to dispute about election and Reprobac̃on, so I was moved to tell him y^t^ hee was in the reprobation; at which hee stormed; and threatned hee will keep mee fast untill I prove that. I said I would prove y^t^ quickly if hee would hold his tongue. So I asked him whether that malice, envy, passion, hast, foolishness; whether were they in y^e^ Election or in y^e^ Reprobation. And hee said it was in the reprobation, And so I asked him if y^t^ were not his condition and hee confessed it was. So I lett him see how y^e^ Election and reprobation stood in y^e^ two births; and so brought[b] moderate, And the other Justice loving. And so hee freed mee and my

[a] This repetition appears in B and C; in A the second *should* is interlinear.

[b] The writer of A first wrote *him* and then erased the word.

friend out of prison; and hee proved moderate, and y^e^ other Justice y^t^ hee had to have helped him proved loving, and shouked mee by y^e^ hand; And y^e^ Governour would have had mee to have dined w^th^ him. So wee passed away[1] to Hartford west, where wee visited friends. And to Pembrook where wee had a meetting, being a fair. And the fair time was in Hartford west and friends, and spoke in y^e^ market.

So wee passed away to [Kirnarven;] where the friend spoke in y^e^ town y^t^ was w^th^ mee [and was cast into prison for bidding them repent & fear the lord. And many came down to mee to y^e^ Inne; So after when the friend when[a] sett att liberty] wee passed on to y^e^ next County; & so the friend y^t^ was w^th^ mee spoke in y^e^ streets, and they put him out of y^e^ towne but they were pretty moderate. And wee had some discourse w^th^ y^e^ priests and people of y^e^ truth and so passed away.

And then wee came to [Merrannishire;][2] where wee had a great meetting y^e^ friend spoke in y^e^ street; and there came two priests and fell a disputeing in welsh before abundance of people. And said y^t^ y^e^ light spoken of in John which doth enlighten every man y^t^ commeth into y^e^ world was a created light and made and a Naturall light, and a Naturall Conscience. And I said y^t^ unto them y^t^ y^e^ created or made light was y^e^ Sunne & y^e^ Moone and y^e^ Starres, and y^e^ light w^ch^ Christ had enlightened y^m^ w^thall was y^t^ which lett y^m^ see their sinnes; the same would lett y^m^ see their salvation.

So wee passed to Braknock town; and y^e^ friend spoke in y^e^ street, and I was walking a litle forth w^th^ another friend[3], and when I came into y^e^ street, y^e^ streets were in an uproar; and y^e^ street where I was, so I went and discoursed with y^e^ people, and after some time when they had heard y^e^ truth I passed away; but y^e^ street continued in an uproar about an hour and one halfe; and some y^t^ had been Magistrates shoutting amongst them; and setting on the people to shout, And they had a Plott amongst them together w^th^ the woman of y^e^ Inne, to have had us out of y^t^ roome where wee were, w^ch^ wee had taken upp; into another Room to have supped, a great Hall. And so I looked at y^e^ Room, and perceiving the plott, I bid y^e^ woman bring our meat into o^r^ own chamber, for there was a table sufficient; and chuse her whether she

[a] A and B have *when*; C has *when* altered to *was*

would bring it or not then shee wished us out of her house, and wee told her wee had taken a house of her and grasse, and so when they could not by any meanes to get us out then they came by flattery; but the lord prevented their mischiefe for they had in intend to have murdred us; And so y^e^ next day wee passed away.

And wee had a meetting Ratnelshire; where wee had many thousands of people[a]; And there were priests and many of Gentry of y^e^ Country came and many were satisfied and convinced concerning truth, and it was reported If I had had another meetting half y^e^ Countrey would have comed in they were so taken with y^e^ truth.

So wee passed into Blew Morrice; and when wee went to our Inne; the friend spake in y^e^ streets, and hee was cast into prison; and they said they were seeking of mee, but did not come to y^e^ Inne; and y^e^ next day hee was sett at liberty; And so wee had a fine time being y^e^ Markett day, I spoke amongst them the truth largly.

And so came into Cheshire[1] where wee had a meetting about thre thousand[b] 3000 people and all quiet.

And so came into y^e^ North through friends meettings and so passed through Lancashire and Cumberland; and into Scotland[2] through friends; and when I came a matter of four score miles into Scotland, the priests petitioned y^e^ Counsell; and y^e^ cry was among them all was undone. And so when I came upp into Edenbourough; having been in severall parts of y^e^ Nation y^t^ the people was so bad they would hardly give us lodging for our money. So when wee came to Edenbouroug an Order was graunted out from y^e^ Counsell sitting in y^e^ Parliament house for mee to appear y^t^ day seventh night and so I did; and the door keeper took off my hatt. And when I came before them I said peace be amongst y^u^. They asked mee w^t^ I came for into y^t^ nation; I said to visite y^e^ seed of God which had long lyen in death and bondage; and to y^e^ intent y^t^ people might come into y^e^ spirit of God y^t^ gave forth y^e^ Scriptures w^ch^ they professed; and y^t^ in y^e^ spirit they might have all[c] unity w^th^ god and

[a] Vol. I. p. 273: *meetinge like a leager for multitudes*

[b] A: *threthousand people*; B has *thre thousand* inserted; C reads as original.

[c] A omits *all*

y^e^ scriptures and w^th^ one another and bid them waite in the fear of God to receive his wisdom by which all thinges were made and Ordred y^t^ w^th^ that they might bee Ordred to Gods glory; and Order all things y^t^ God had given them under their hands w^th^ his wisdom to his glory. So they desired mee to go out and then they called mee in againe; and told mee I must depart the Nacon w^th^in seven dayes. I asked them wherefore; and what was the cause, and they desired mee to w^th^drawe; and I desired them to hear and give mee a reason and the cause why; and they would not. And I told them Herod heard John Baptizts; And Pharoah heard Moses.

And so the door keeper took mee out; and y^n^ I was moved to pass upp and down the Nation and came to Glascoe; where there was many people gone to see a horse and a man runne[1], where I had brave service in speaking the truth among them and so wee passed to Johnstonns[2], where wee were banished out of the town; and guarded out by souldiours, being taken out of a friends house[3]; which the soldiours were greeved, and they said they had rather have gone to Jemaica[4]. And then wee came to another Markett town, where there were some friends where wee appoynted a meetting in the towne hall; And to crosse us the Magistrates appoynted a meetting; and so wee had it att y^e^ Crosse in the Markett day. And so truth had a good savour, though some were rude. So I came to Leith And so to Edenbourough; where I heard there were Warrants graunted out for mee, for the seaven dayes were long past.

So after I had been at Edenbourough I passed againe just by the place where I was Banished; which when I came their some of the officers were astonished; and y^e^ guards did not question mee. And when I was off that Burden I passed away. And so I came back againe to Edenbourough where I had a brave meetting the first day; And all quiet and none of y^e^ guards questioned mee there neither. I was moved to ride quite through the town over their guards And I saw I went over their very Musketts, cannons; pistols, pikes, & very sword ends.

And so the next day I passed away towards Dunbarr; and w^n^ I came w^th^in sight of y^e^ steeple house a great way off it struck at mee y^t^ I should have a meetting the next day

in y^e^ steeple house yard, [Many friends were w^th^ mee that were turned out of y^e^ Army.] And so I went upp into y^e^ steeple house yard, there was one of y^e^ chiefe men in y^e^ town walking in the steeple house yard; And I sent a friend to tell to him there would bee a meetting of y^e^ people of God w^ch^ y^e^ world calls Quakers in the steeple house yard the next Morning by y^e^ Ninth hour; And hee said the Lecture would bee by nine. And said wee should have it sooner. And so wee bid him give Notice and hee did. And the next Morning wee had a brave meetting, w^ch^ lasted till after y^e^ lecture was done; And so y^e^ priest heard a while & some professors disputed; but truth came over all; So wee passed away [in y^e^ truth and escaped imprisonment into England] to Barwick; [And so it would bee larg to declare all y^e^ service y^t^ was in Scotland; and y^e^ sufferrings & y^e^ service[1].]

When I came into Scotland many being convinced of truth & severall disputes there were w^th^ y^e^ priests. And they gave forth an Order[2] to bee read in the steeple house w^ch^ was curssed bee hee y^t^ denyed y^e^ sabboth day. And all y^e^ people was to say amen. And curssed was hee y^t^ said hee had a light from Christ y^t^ would lead him to salvation. And lett all y^e^ people say amen. And curssed bee hee y^t^ said faith was pure. And lett all y^e^ people say amen. And by this they manifested their darknesse for faith is pure and purifies. And Christ ends the Jews sabboth and this is denyed in all Christendom in words and practice, and Christ doth enlighten every man y^t^ Commeth into the world to salvation or Condemnation if hee hate it. And also y^e^ priests of Scotland principle was that God had Ordained the greatest part of men and women [a]of y^e^ world[a] for hell lett them pray or do all that ever they could do, w^th^out any cause lesse or more or fault in the creature; God had Ordained them for hell; & God had Ordained a number of Men and Women for heaven, lett them sin or do whatsoever they could do they should bee saved; And to prove it was in Jude of Ould were they Ordained for this condemnation. And all may read that Scripture and see whether there was not a fault and a cause in man wherefore God did condemn him for it sayes they were ungodly men; and denyed God and y^e^ lord Jesus Christ y^t^ bought them and turned his grace into wantonnesse; and

[a]...[a] A omits *of y^e^ world*

went in Cains way which was murder; and Balaams way from the spirit, which taught y^e^ people to Committ fornication, And in Cores way which gainsayed the law. And was clouds w^t^hout raine, and wells w^t^hout water, and were twise dead, And plucked up by y^e^ roots; And yet these priests could see no cause why this people should bee condemned. And them y^t^ do sin and do unrighteously there Righteousnesse shall bee remembred no more, and if they sin wilfully after they receive the knowledg of y^e^ truth there remaines no more sacrifice for sin. [And this corrupt doctrice is spread over all Scotland and most part of England. And the grace of God which brings salvation which hath appeared to all men w^ch^ taught the saintes to live righteously and soberly &c.[a] This grace if it bee minded and regarded to teach them, and its teaching it will bring every man to salvation. And this was in Oliver Protectors dayes.]

And I passed to England and upp and down the Nation a great part of y^e^ Nation to London and Bedfordshire; [where I had a matter of three or four Thousand people.][1]

So went upp to London and the sufferrings of friends in England, Scotland and Ireland and beyond seas was sent to Oliver Protector and y^e^ Parliament to see y^t^ they might bee warned; and y^t^ they might not do such thinges, for if they did the Judgments of y^e^ lord might come upon them; and severall times friends were moved to go to offerr upp their bodyes for mee (when I was in prison)[2] to the Protector; and wee were moved to warn them of y^e^ Judgments of y^e^ lord God; And another tyme a matter of two hundred were moved to offer upp themselves to y^e^ parliament, for to go into the Nasty holes and prisons. And so would have had y^e^ parliament to have taken their bodies y^t^ the other might be released; to stay the Judgment of God from comming upon them which was in love to god to the brethren and to them. And so they sent friends away and threatned them; and said Quakers should not meet; and w^t^hin two or three dayes; y^e^ Parliament was Broken upp and they did not meet. Then many disputers and many unclean spirits turned ag^t^ y^e^ truth and runne out which was generally against friends and mee but the seed of God came over all, which seed was the first and the last. [And

[a] A: *& this grace*

then the Protector dyed. And then his sonne Richard was called Protector in whose dayes there was great sufferrings; and many Imprisonments but truth gote over all, and sufferings were laid upon him and his Councell and Parliament.

And then another Parliament gote upp and Richard Cromwell was put out, and all y^e^ parliaments y^t^ gote upp one after another upon them all y^e^ sufferrings of y^e^ people of God was laid, in all y^e^ Dominions. And then the Committee of safety[1] gote upp; and all y^e^ parliaments were turned out, in whose dayes still wee sufferred by them, & many Imprisonments and sufferrings were laid upon their heads and they fell.] And y^e^ parliament gote upp again and sufferings were laid upon them w^ch^ were upp and down in y^e^ Nation. And all manner of evills and abuses were cast upon us by priests & Professors, and threatnings and flatterries and temptations to y^e^ honours of y^e^ world by preferments, till at last y^e^ Conclusion was amongst them y^t^ wee were a people beyond all professors, which could not bee gained by gifts nor preferments w^ch^ all others could[2].

I had form^rly^ a meeting in Wales[3] where there were many Teachers, Baptizts and two Priests and a great dispute. And the Bayliffe of y^e^ Town came upp; and there mouths had been stopped for two or three houres. And then one priest[4] said y^e^ light y^t^ wee spoke of was Naturall created & made. And I bid all people take out their Bibles for I would make y^e^ Scriptures bend him [though hee did not matter of y^e^ spirit] So I asked him whether the light wherew^th^ Christ had enlightned every man y^t^ commeth into y^e^ world; whether y^t^ were a made or created light or not. And hee said yes. And y^e^ priest runne so farre out at last y^t^ hee said Christ and God was Naturall and created. for I shewed them y^t^ y^e^ light y^t^ John spoke of was spirituall and not created; for it was y^e^ word and y^e^ word was god. And hee was light, and so y^e^ truth came over all and their mouthes stopped, and y^e^ good in y^e^ hearts of people was gladed and truth came over all; and wee passed.

Then I came into Yorkshire where there were many Thousands of people [a]came to a meetting[a]. In those dayes Lambert was upp[5]; the power was quarrelling one w^th^ another

[a]...[a] A: *came to meetings*

yet o^{r} meettings were preserved though they came[1] wth a troope of horse to our meetting and trumpetts sounding and rode upp just to mee as I was speaking; hee y^{t} did Command them; So I and wee Moderated y^{e} mans spirit; [& told him our meetting was made acquainted a great while before and it was in no hurt to y^{e} powers;] and perswaded him to bee quiet; and if hee had any Jealousie search every man and woman; Or and if hee would not tarry himself, leav half a dozen to see the Order of o^{r} meetting; and so hee did he said he had comed eight and twenty miles; and we bid them go into the house to refresh themselves, and they did. And o^{r} meetting was preserved in the power of y^{e} lord God, and friends parted in y^{e} truth and y^{e} power of y^{e} lord God over all.

[And so I passed through friends into y^{e} North through meettings. And this was the third time I had been most part about y^{e} Nation.

And in the dayes of Oliver and his sonne Richard and y^{e} Parliam^{ts} if I or friends had been moved to go into a steeple house and looked in any of y^{e} priests faces their mouthes would have been stopped; they would have gone away the power of y^{e} lord was so over them and they would have comed down out of the pulpitt in many places and many times they would have done so. The power of God would have gone so over them they being so full of deceit, y^{t} it would have choaked them.]

[*In the King's Tyme*]

And when I came down into y^{e} North I passing through Lancashire when I had been [about a Moneth] at Swarthmoore and y^{t} awayes [after King Charles was comed in to England] one called Justice Porter[2] wth four or five more of y^{e} Magistrates gave forth a warrant to the chiefe Constable I feeling somthing of darkness in the house before they came in of somthing of a great darkness. And so y^{e} chiefe Constable came the next day after I had felt y^{t} wth three or four more private Constables; pretending to search the house for Armes So I was going forth of y^{e} house and called for a friend but hee did not come. So I went back againe to call him and so mett y^{e} Constables coming down

y^e^ stayres; and he asked mee my name; and I told him and hee said I was y^e^ man they look^d^ for. And they took mee to ulverston, and when they brought me thither they gloried much, and said they did not beleeve y^t^ a thousand men should have taken[a], and so they kept mee at a Constables house, & sett fifteen or sixteen men to watch mee all night; their foolishnes and wickednes was so great; that they were affraid I would have gone upp the Chimney And so I satt upp all night; and they would hardly lett any friends come to mee to bring mee necessarie things; And so y^e^ next morning the Town was upp and a matter of thirty horse went along w^th^ mee; and they sett mee upon a poor little horsse with a Halter upon his head and sett mee upp behind y^e^ Saddle; after they had taken my knife from mee; So they made y^e^ horsse to kick; which I gote off again and told them they should not abuse y^e^ creature; And then they lifted mee upon him againe. And after a while they lett mee ryde upon another [of a friends;] and so led mee a matter of sixteen miles to Lancaster in an halter without any Brydle,

And so brought mee to Justice Porter; who made mee a Mittimus & sent mee to prison And how that I should not bee delivered but by king and parliament quite out of any Course of law or Goal delivery; [hee being a slanderous bad tongued man] put in the Mittimus how y^t^ I and my faculty was an Enemy to y^e^ king. And I and my faculty[b] was imbrewing the whole kingdome into blood and raising a New warre. which wee and o^r^ principles were knowen to y^e^ nation to bee peaceable; [and so I was kept in prison from May day till towards Michaelmas,] Then I was had upp to London.

And porters charge to the Goaler was to put mee in to a dark house, and lett none come to mee; [but who brought mee a little meat.] And so I was sent upp to London And the Sheriffs and y^e^ Bayliffs were so brought down by y^e^ power of God that they lett mee go upp w^th^ two friends[1], and had meettings in y^e^ way as I went; And when I came to London they were burning y^e^ Bowels[c] of

[a] Vol. I. p. 359 adds *mee*

[b] That is, *company* as in vol. I. p. 375, and *Friends* in Ell. text (I. 485). For *faculty* see vol. I. pp. 365, 366.

[c] A omits *Bowels*

some that they had put to death And so I went to y^e^ Judg[1] and hee was putting on a redd Gown and was to sitt uppon [a]some y^t^ was to dye[a]; and so bidd us come another tyme and so wee went another tyme And when I came to him againe hee called for y^e^ chiefe Justice of England[2] and so they read my Mittimus, How y^t^ I and my faculty was raising a New warre and embrewing y^e^ kingdome into blood and an Enemy to y^e^ king And they lift upp their hands I told them I was the man and I was as Innocent and pure as a child concerning these thinges. & was it a like thing that I and my faculty should bee raiseing a new warre to embrew the Nation into blood and an Enemy to y^e^ king. and y^e^ sheriffs and Justices and Officers of Lancashire sent mee upp hither a matter of two hundred Miles, w^th^ two of my own faculty, and so they called for y^e^ Goaler of y^e^ kings to take mee into Custody & bring mee to morrow into Westminster hall; for there they said they had more strength And so they bid y^e^ Goaler not put mee into prison; and hee told them hee had no where else to putt mee all was so full they told him hee should not put mee there, they told mee If I said I would appeare at Westminster hall to Morrow about y^e^ tenth hour they beleeved I would not tell a lie And so I told them I should If the lord permitted and so parted And y^e^ next day I appeared there about y^e^ time [and so I was in a topp of y^e^ board where the parchments lyes] And friends that went along w^th^ mee delivered in their papers to them.

And they read the charg against mee [and there was no accusor appeared when they had read the charg] I streatched forth my hands and said I was y^e^ man y^t^ the charg was ag^t^ but I was innocent and pure as a child, for I never learned y^e^ postures of warre, and I loved all men; I was Enemy to no man; and was it a likely thing y^t^ I should bee sent upp by two of mine own facultie a matter of two hundred miles by y^e^ Magistrates and Sheriffs and Officers of Lancashire y^t^ should bee such a man y^t^ would Imbrew the whole kingdome into blood and Raise a New warre, were the Majestrats of Lancashire faithfull to their trust in doing such a thing; I had need to have had two or three troopes of horsse if I had been such a man. I told them I was Inno-

[a]...[a] Vol. I. p. 365: *some more of ye kinges Judges*

cent and pure concerning all such thinges w^ch were charged against mee; they asked mee whether I would travers or file it I told them they were Judges and understood my cause lett them do w^t they would. And then they put it to the king and the Councell; which presently after y^e King graunted forth a warrant to one Judge Mallard[1] to sett Georg ffox att full liberty; for him to graunt forth another warrant for y^e same which was done w^ch was of a mighty service to truth which came over all lyars and slanderrers and y^t day the power of y^e lord God went over all and a great service for y^e truth it was. Though many bad spirits gote upp and some was madd att my releasement; but y^e truth and power of God went over all bad spirits and shined over them all.

And then an Order was Comming out for our liberty and through some bad spirits it was stopped againe and then the fift Monarchy people[2] rose and made an insurrection in London [a matter of thirty of them;] which caused the traine bands and souldiors to arise; both in y^e Citty and Countrey; through w^ch cause our friends meettings was broken upp; and many Thousands were Imprisoned both in Citty and Countrey. [And many dyed in prison; they being so thronged upp,] And I was taken prisoner in that time. a party of horse came where I lodged and knocked at y^e door [and y^e maid asked who was there. and they said a friend;] and she oppened y^e door, & they rushed into the house [as though they would have broken all to peeces, and runne upp and down y^e Roomes;] and one laid hands upon mee, and asked mee for pistols; which I asked him if hee did not know our principle for our weapons were spirituall our principles were peaceable and so he told them I was one of the heads of them and they took mee prisoner, and there was a man of y^e house[3] said I should not go away y^t night but said I should come in the morning that had some power amongst y^e souldio^rs. And so I continued there that night till y^e next morning about the tenth houre, there came a foot Company to search the house for the meetting being the first day And friends were gathering; And so one of them whipped out a sword; and held it upp before mee.

And so they took mee away [prison^r to Scotland guard[4]] to Whitehall, before the troopers were come for mee. and I

had a good service amongst y^e^ soldiours; though they were rude and Wild for a while. [And so when the steeple house preaching was done, the officers came to mee and asked mee If I would take y^e^ oath of Allegiance; and I told them I never took oath in my life And] they asked mee what I was; and I told them a preacher of Righteousnesse [and so preached the Gosple unto them which was peaceable; that they should love one another And I asked them when would they break their swords into plowe shares, and their spears into Prunning hookes. And I asked them what they did w^th^ all their carnall weapons and swords by their sides, and when would they break them to peeces, and come to y^e^ gosple, of peace; and so after a while they sett mee at liberty & threatned mee, and so] I spoke to y^e^ souldio^rs^ in y^e^ guard and passed away.

And two y^t^ were officers ffollowed mee and so I asked them to lett mee go into y^e^ prison to see some friends and they would not. So I went to y^e^ Captaine of y^e^ guard my selfe, and asked him and hee lett mee go, and when I was amongst them I looked out towards the house where I had been taken where the meetting was; and they sent a party of Musquetteers to seek mee in the meetting, and so they sent three tymes while I was in that house amongst y^e^ prisoners And so those two officers y^t^ I asked to go up to see the prisoners they sent a party of Musquetteers to y^e^ prison; and said all y^t^ was not prisoners might come forth. And so I asked y^e^ soldiours whether I might [go forth and whether I might] stay and they said I might stay and so they missed of their prey. And so then I went upp into y^e^ Citty. [And men being all upp in an uproar, men could hardly walk in y^e^ streets, so y^e^ next first day I and another friend was going to a meetting and soldio^rs^ had just been there, and the doors were shutt upp. And so went to another meetting; and there y^e^ souldio^rs^ had just broken upp that meetting also and friends was gatherd againe. and I staid a good while in the meetting; and friends were all refreshed and well; I staid a good while, and went to another meetting and so the souldio^rs^ came soon after I was gone and took friends: and great work had y^e^ souldio^rs^ made w^th^ their swords, but the truth came over all. And severall friends were cutt and wounded abroad. And in that day

driven like sheep by souldiorˢ into Dungeons and bad prisons] and then a proclamation was given forth from yᵉ king yᵗ all friends should be sett at liberty without paying yᵉ Goalers fees.

And all our persecutors both priests and Magistrates and other officers in the Common wealthes dayes came to be turned out of their places by yᵉ king but who turned to them, and so it came upon them what wee had prophecyed long before, of yᵉ mighty day of yᵉ lord yᵗ was comeing upon Magestrates and priests and Army and Officers.

[And wo bee to the Teachers and wo bee to yᵉ priests; wᶜh was cryed both in townes Marketts high waies courts and in the dayes of their prosperity they cald us fooles and Imprisoned us and beat us and abused us; but yᵉ word of yᵉ lord wᶜh was spoken unto them came upon them all; wᶜh some came to poverty; and some runne into other Countreys; and all turned out of their places except it were such as turned to them and this was fulfilled in oʳ dayes; wᶜh was prophecyed unto them to yᵉ eyes of Thousands of the prophets of God and spirituall men and women.]

And then after I was moved to go Bristol and through friends in the Countrey and when I came to Bristol the Magistrates were something in a rage; and a friend[1] being wᵗh mee it was upon him to speak in yᵉ meetting; I bad him either go before mee or after mee, it was upon him to go before mee and when hee was speaking I sitting by him, in comes some of yᵉ officers and after some words plucked him down, and called for the other stranger. that was wᵗh him, yᵗ was mee; and so I sitting still, they took yᵉ friend away [and after they had examined him and bid him appear the next day; hee came into yᵉ meetting againe; So hee stood upp and cleared himselfe.] And when hee had done I was moved to stand upp in the power of yᵉ lord. and there was a brave meetting, and yᵉ life and truth came over all and so parted in peace. And my friend being cast into prison fell sick but after a great while recovered.

The next day after yᵉ meetting they raised the traine band and said They would hunt mee out and they would have mee. And so yᵉ next first day, the traine Bands being upp diverse friends came to mee and said I would bee taken to day and desired mee not to go to the meetting except I

were eternally moved of God, for it was past their reason but I should bee taken. [and they would not have mee taken for they would glory too much If I were taken.] And so I sent friends away to y^e^ meetting to tell mee how thinges were and they mett mee and told mee and said the souldio^rs^ were com'd and they were gone to y^e^ Baptizts meetting; and the Independants, [& they could know the time when to come to the Quakers, for it was before our meetting begunne and was full.] So I went upp into y^e^ meetting which astonished friends to see mee come in and y^e^ power of y^e^ lord god rose over all; [and So while they were att their dinners and Examineing other men; for our meetting being kept till the fift hour y^e^ day before; and there usuall time was to break it upp about the third houre,] and so when I had cleared my selfe; and the truth was over all; and all fresh and y^e^ life upp in all I was passing away out of y^e^ meetting being a mighty full hote meetting So I was passing away & I was moved to go back againe and speake a few words, & stood upp and told them that they might see there was a God in Izraell y^t^ could deliver.

So friends cryed as I passed away and said Georg the officers are comeing, are comeing[a]; So y^e^ meetting broke upp in peace; and friends was sett over all their heads, and none was taken, [w^c^h after they roared and raged, and Spies was out to watch for mee.]

The next first day I had a meetting in the Countrey; [and two other friends went up into y^e^ meetting in Bristol intending to speak] and the soldiours besett the house round, there being severall doors and then went up and then they said they would be sure to have mee. And they kept that day [five hundred] friends prisoners in y^e^ meetting place in a rage when they missed mee. [And they kept them till the seventh or eight houre at night; and they sent for their suppers into y^e^ meetting place; and then they sett them at liberty; only those two y^t^ intended to speak were kept prisoners[1]; and they queried of them which way I was gone. The Maior would faine have spoken with mee, and said I had been too Cunning for them; and How might they send after mee into y^e^ Countrey; and so the truth came over all.]

[a] A has no repetition of the words *are comeing*

And I came through friends upp to London So after I had been a while at London, I passed through y^e^ Countrey to Lecestershire[1] and after a time Coming into a friends house at Swanton in the night there came a man called a lord[2] w^th^ many Armed men w^th^ swords and pistols in a very rude manner crying make fast the doors. So I was siting in the hall w^th^ two friends and another friend y^t^ was in y^e^ house and they examined them takeing their names and the lord himself was ready to strick them w^th^ his pistols and there was one man's name was ffaux. And the lord bad him sett down his name ffox; I being in the next Roome, I heard him they being so Greedy for mee. at last they sent for mee w^th^ two soldiours. And so when they brought mee before the lord they asked mee my name, I told them my name was George Fox w^ch^ astonished them, and said I was innocent and pure and knowen over the Nation; ay says hee all y^e^ world over; and what did they to come w^th^ their pistols in that manner, for wee were gentle & Innocent and hee held upp his pistols and said hee would make mee gentle. And so hee Commanded a guard upon us, and bid them look to us but hee said hee could hardly trust y^e^ guard with mee, but said hee would take mee along w^th^ him.

And so the next morning wee were had upp to him and hee asked us whether wee would swear, I told him I never took Oath in my life[3], [and I would not swear my Coat were my owne; nor swear if a man took it off y^t^ hee took it The Standers by said would I not do so and I said no, but I could say hee was y^e^ man, but wee kept to Christ's doctrine which Commands us to keep to yea and nay in all our Communications. if hee or his Bishopps or Priests would prove y^t^ Christ and y^e^ Apostles Commanded y^t^ the people should sweare after they had Commanded and taught they should not sweare and give us Scripture for it, wee would not stand long about it, wee would swear.] And so hee made a Mittimus and sent mee and severall other friends to prison men and women to Lester prison and being a matter of Nine[a] So it was because wee would not sweare and how y^t^ wee were to have a meetting for hee could not prove it to bee a meetting w^ch^ was contrary to y^e^ law. And so friends rode along through many townes w^th^ open Bibles[4] in their hands,

[a] Vol. II. p. 14: *five*

[a]and [b]one w[th] a spining wheele in her lapp[b] it being in harvest time. as they went w[th] their open Bibles in their hands[a] they cryed prisoners for the Lord Jesus Christ; which astonished the Countrey people & it had an effect upon their hearts. And so wee were kept in y[e] prison till the Sessions.

And when the Sessions came wee were brought before the Justices and they asked mee whether I would take the Oath of Allegiance I told them I never took an Oath in my life and called for my Mittimus to bee read before y[e] people w[ch] they would not and desired Justice of them, and if I had transgressed do Justice upon mee. If I were wrong Imprisoned do me Justice. & then they put the Oath to mee I told them if they would prove y[t] the Apostle Commanded to swear after they had denyed it I would. [I called for my accusers and said Paul was brought before the Judgment seat as I was and hee had his accusers face to face, but where was myne. They told I was an Enemy to the King, I told them I was cast into a Dungeon fourteen years since because I would not take upp armes and bee a captaine ag[t] the King.] And so they tooke mee away and the power of the lord came over them all. and after they had Examined y[e] rest of friends; the Justices whisper'd together; and bid the Goaler take us away; and so y[e] Goaler brought us away; and almost all y[e] people followed us out of y[e] Court, and it was a mighty day for the truth. And so when I came into the Goalers house The Goaler said Gentlemen you are all sett at liberty and y[u] know I must have my fees but give mee what y[u] will, [which a great service to y[e] truth it was. And the Sessions was just like a meetting truth had such an operation in peoples hearts.]

And then I was moved to passe through friends into severall Counties and so into Cambridgshire and into y[e] Isle of Ely [to Stoak[1] where wee had a great generall meetting where the souldiours intended to come hearing of mee but by y[e] power of y[e] lord, was stopped & so I passed on through chatridge where there was a warrant out for friends and strangers and strangers that came to y[e] Towne] So after I

[a]...[a] These words are omitted from A.

[b]...[b] Vol. II. p. 14: *ye two women carryd wheeles one their lapps to spinn in prison*

had visited friends passed away to a meetting of friends in the ffen countrey and from thence to linne; and the Maior hearing of mee sent an officer and y^e^ next morning I passed away a little before they came and when I was upon horseback I felt something of y^e^ darkness y^t^ was upon mee for they gloryed at hearing of mee, as though they had had mee.

And so passed towards Norwitch where meettings were troublesome by some y^t^ were in power, but our meettings came over all. And so passed through Suffolk and into Essex and Bedfordshire and Herdfordshire through friends where meettings were peaceable and so up to London.

And after I had staid there awhile visiteing friends passed down into Kent and when I had visited friends and been at their meetings So y^e^ last meetting was at Tenterdaine, [two friends[1] was moved y^t^ was w^th^ mee to go one to y^e^ Independant meetting and the other to the Baptizts to declare truth to them and so when the meetting was almost done being many of y^e^ world there Some of their friends whispered to them to go out of y^e^ meetting because y^e^ souldio^rs^ were comming; but they would not go but fare as wee fared they said] and when y^e^ meetting was done, I was passing into a field down comes a captaine w^th^ a Company of Musquetteers and sent a Company to mee and stopped y^e^ rest of friends and had mee to their Cap^t^ and so when hee came into y^e^ yard he called and asked which was Georg which was Georg ffox; I told him I was y^e^ man; and hee came to mee and told mee hee would secure mee & put mee amongst y^e^ Souldiours, and took some other of the friends upp to y^e^ town prisoners to y^e^ Goalers house, and after a while called mee upp and Examined mee why I came thither to make a disturbance and said there was a law which was ag^t^ Quakers meettings made onely ag^t^ them. I told him I knew no such law, and he brought out the law that was made against Quakers and others. And I told him y^t^ was against such as were a terror to y^e^ kings subjects and were Enemies and held dangerous principles; ffor wee held truth; and our meettings were peacable; and they knew their neighbours were peaceable people. And wee loved all people, and wee were Enemies to none, And they told mee I was an Enemy to y^e^ king. I told them I had been cast into Darby Dungeon because I would not take upp Armes against him [fourteen years ago]

about Worster fight. And was brought up by Collonell Hacker to London, as a Plotter to bring in king Charles; and was prisoner to London; and kept there till I was sett at liberty by Oliver the Protector, Though o^r^ Principles were peaceable. And they asked mee whether I was imp^r^soned in the time of the Insurrection, I said yes I had been Imprisoned[a]; [b]and I had been sett att liberty by y^e^ kings own word before[b]. And so spoke to them of their Conditions to live in y^e^ feare of God, and to bee tender towards their Neighbours that feared god and mind gods wisdom by which all thinges were made & created; y^t^ they might come to receive it, by which they might come to Order all thinges to Gods Glory by y^e^ wisdom by which all thinges were made. And y^t^ by it they might bee Ordred. And so they called upp the other two friends y^t^ was with mee, and they asked them from whence they came and they told them they came along w^t^h mee.

And they said it was y^e^ Maiors pleasure y^t^ wee should bee all sett at liberty and many words wee had of the truth, & they were brought pretty moderate and so wee passed away in y^e^ truth & in the power of the lord which fredome was a great service to truth for at first they demaunded bond of us for o^r^ appearance at y^e^ sessions; but wee denyed all being Innocent and peaceable. So wee passed on through Sussex and Surrey visiteing friends there and Hampshire where severall friends were Imprisoned. And so having a Meetting att Ringwood in Hampshire[1] y^e^ Souldiours hearing of it, they raised the traine Bands; and came upp to the house hearing of my name; but they came before y^e^ meetting was begunne; I being walking in the backsyde; one of y^e^ world came to a friend y^t^ was w^t^h mee and beckened to him and told him the traine Band was Comming to break upp our meetting and so o^r^ friend desired mee to walke a litle aside and after a while they would bee gone for our meetting did not begin till [c]after y^e^ twelft houre[c] and then it was the tenth and so I walked over y^e^ Hedg and I had no sooner passed over the close but it was spread over w^t^h Soldio^rs^ and made a great noyce. And p^r^sently they went their wayes and takeing some few friends along w^t^h them and some they mett

[a] A: *been before* [b]...[b] These words are omitted from A.
[c]...[c] Vol. II. p. 24: *about ye 11^th^ houre*

in the lanes. And so then after wee had a brave meetting; after they were gone and so there comes a man and looked into y^e^ meetting; I being speaking away hee goes into the town and gives the souldiours notice againe. The town being a mile and a halfe off it was a pretty while before they could come, So wee had a brave meetting, and departed in quiet and peace; but they came upp after like madd men w^th^ their swords, but I was gone and most of friends before they came, w^ch^ made them in a pittifull rage. They took in all about sixteen and sent to prison.

And so I passed up into Wiltshire and there were enquiries made after mee after y^e^ meetting was done.

And then into Dorcestershire and Devonshire and Cornwell where meettings were quiet and peaceable. But in Tiverdon they had intended to have had mee in prison and had spoken to some of our friends as favouring of them that they should be their prison^rs^ but our meetting was broken up before they came so wee passed to another town where wee had a great generall meeting where they had sorely persecuted friends and carried them by carts from Justice to Justice[1] and sent them to prison yet by the power of the lord god wee gote through all and friends were refreshed. And so wee came throrow Somersetshire by friends and then afterwards to Bristol; which after wee had visited friends there and in Wiltshire passed into Glostershire where meetings were larg and peaceable.

And wee passed into Wales [to Pontamile and when the meetting was done The next morning wee passed early away] To another meetting some Ten miles off in the Middle of y^e^ meetting Comes a Bayliffe to take upp the speaker[2] [and said they had been searching for y^e^ speaker at the house which I came from y^t^ morning and so the woman of the house took him in.] So when y^e^ meetting was done I passed away and hee was in y^e^ yard and Bowed to mee but said nothing to mee and the Countrey was in a great rage; and att night they came And shott off a pistoll or gunne against the house but did no hurt. And then I passed to Rosse and had a Meetting. And then to herdford and after I had visited friends there Wee passed upp into Wales againe and on the first day wee had a great meetting and on the third day wee had another meeting up in Wales and after

y^e^ meetting was done wee passed away towards the third day meetting and so when wee came to the meetting a noyse was amongst friends y^t^ y^e^ watches were sett and they had taken some friends y^t^ were comming to the meetting, and so I was moved to passe another way, and so missed them. and so after y^e^ meetting was done wee passed away peaceably and those friends were sett at liberty y^t^ were taken upp by the watchmen being neighbours. So wee came into England where wee were taken Notice of in a great town in a faire day but wee escaped and by the power of the lord wee came over. And I heard that Herford[a] Magistrates were greeved because they missed mee. And so wee passed through worstershire and into yorkshire & visited friends.

And so into Bishoprick where o^r^ meettings were very peaceable; but some Magistrates were ag^t^ mee, which had taken some papers to mee. They threatned mee and said if they could catch mee they would tye mee to a stake and burne mee. So after I had visited friends I passed into westmerland. And so from y^e^ meetting in Westmerland I passed to Swarthmoore, in Lancashire. And a Noyce being of y^e^ plott, I wrote papers to cleare friends of that thing and sent them to the Magestrates and to y^e^ king and the Councell to take off Jealousies out of their minds concerning friends. And so I was moved to go into westmerland, and there they sought after mee when I was gone the Magistrates did. And from thence I passed into Northumberland. And while I was gone away they searched their house at Swarthmoore hall for mee, yea to the very Trunks and Boxes. and so when I came into Cumberland there was halfe a crown a day[1] and a Noble given to men to take upp speakers meettings it being the Sessions Tyme. [and great floods.] none came to our meettings but they were peaceable, but after wee were gone they were in a rage that they had missed their price of mee.

And there was one ffleeming[2] a Justice for Cumberland and Westmerland had given forth a warrant to take mee, and any man y^t^ could should have five pound for his labour. [hee sett mee att a higher rate then Christ who was sold for thirty peeces of silver.] This same Justice had given

[a] A: *Hearford*

forth a warrant to search and break up friends meettings which the Constables hunted upp and down from meetting to meetting. And as I went into Westmerland, Middleton[1] a Justice sent two men to a meetting to breake it upp; but it was broken upp before they came, and so they missed it. And this ffleeming a heady man enraged other officers. So they came to a meetting where friends were that they searched under their beds for mee and I was not there.

So w^n^ I came to Swarthmoore againe Collonel Kirbey[2] had sent for to seek mee by Soldio^rs^, and the Constables came to seek for mee. I went upp to Collonel Kirkbey if hee had any thing to say to mee I was comed to visite him. and when I came to him he told mee hee had nothing against mee; and told mee If I would stay at Swarthmoore, and not keep great meettings and not many strangers, none should meddle with mee. I told him our meettings were peaceable and wee had the word of the king for o^r^ meettings & his speech and declaration concerning Tender Consciences and for them that lived peaceably; should not bee called in question for matter of Religion, and he knew his neighbours were peaceable. and so many of y^e^ Gentry of y^e^ country being there, it was of Good Service. and so I passed from him and left him seeming loving. and so came to Swarthmoore and so after a little while the Deputy Leivtenant[3] of y^e^ County sent for mee to Hoolker Hall and Examined mee and asked mee whether I owned the Battle door, and the Languages y^t^ were in it. I told them yes. And they asked mee If I could understand languages I said sufficient for my selfe, and said salvation did not lye in the tongues they were a lowe thing. And what were so many tongues in matter of salvation for the many tongues beganne att the confution of Babell. And so they asked mee if I had heard of the Plott; I told them I had heard the noyce of such a thing of one which had heard it from the Sheriffe of yorkshire[4], but I know no friend y^t^ was in any such thing but only I heard of such a thing, I had written against all such plotters and all such thinges, and I had sent them pap^rs^ ag^t^ such thinges and so they were in a rage, and cryed make a Mittimus. And Preston said hee would have an Independant, a Quaker, an Annabaptizt and a Presbyterian to Interpret y^t^ Scripture w^ch^ said, woe be to the Scribes and Pharisees Hypocrites[5]. I

told him I would do it quickly for y^e^ Jews they had the Law and would not do it; the Wo was unto them the Christians they have Christs words and y^e^ Apostles which saith love Enemies and love one another. Now judg yo^r^ selves in this case[a]. and then they gave Order that I should appear att the Sessions which I did, and w^n^ I came there they called mee to the Barre. And I said peace be amongst them twice. And the Clerk of the peace cryed peace to all y^e^ Court, in pain of Imprisonm^t^ and so the Chayre man asked mee If I knew where I was and I told him yes, & said It may bee it was the not putting of my hatt y^t^ troubled him and that was not[b] the honour y^t^ came down from God, that was a low thing I hope hee looked not for y^t^. And hee said hee looked for that too, and bid them take off my hatt, w^ch^ they did.

And so a pretty space wee looked att one another, till the power of the lord God arose over all. and then one of them asked mee if I heard of the plott, I told him in the same manner as I did to y^e^ Deputy Leivtenants before. But I knew no friend nor no one in it. They asked mee why I did not declare it to y^e^ Magistrates. I said I had written to y^e^ Magistrates and to y^e^ king also ag^t^ Plotts. And wee were peaceable. And they told mee y^t^ I had been in Westmerland. I told them and in Cumberland too to declare ag^t^ plotts. And they asked mee if I did not know of a law ag^t^ Quakers meettings. I said there was a law y^t^ took hold of such y^t^ were a terror to y^e^ kings subjects; and such as held dangerous principles; And were Enemies to y^e^ king. It was truth y^t^ wee held, and were Enemies to no man but loved all men. And did not meet to terrify people the law was good in it selfe y^t^ was made ag^t^ those y^t^ did terrify people and were Enemyes to y^e^ king and held Dangerous principles.

They asked mee if I would take the Oath of Allegiance[1]. I told them I never took Oath in my life. I could not swear this was my coat; if a man took it, I could not sweare that hee was the man. They asked mee if I [c]did my self[c] to bee a Quaker[c]. I told them Quakeing and trembling at y^e^ word of God I owned according to y^e^ Scriptures but for y^e^ word quakeing it was a Nickname given to us by Justice

[a] A: *cause* [b] A omits *not*

[c]...[c] Thus A, B, C. Vol. II. p. 47 has *would own him self*

Bennett, y^t^ cast mee into a Dungeon because I would not take up armes ag^t^ the king and bee a Cap^t^. so they asked mee If I would sweare; and they gave mee the Book and I took it and was turning to a place y^t^ was ag^t^ swearing and they took it from mee ag^n^ and bidd mee say after the Clerk So I told them if they would prove y^t^ Christ and y^e^ Apostles Commanded to sweare after they had forbidden it, give us Scripture for this. and wee should sweare. It was Christs Command y^t^ wee should not swear. but if I could take any Oath I would take that. I told them o^r^ Allegiance did not lie in Oaths but in truth and faithfullnes. for they had Experience enough of mens swearing first one way and then another and breaking their Oaths but o^r^ yea was o^r^ yea, and o^r^ nay was o^r^ nay. And so they cryed take him away Goaler. And so I bid them take Notice it was in obedience to Christs Commands y^t^ I sufferd.

And so I was sent to prison where now I am w^th^ 8 more[1].

This of y^e^ following two first pages must be placed about y^e^ middle of y^e^ Book.

In the dayes of Oliver as I went into Portsmouth [y^e^ guard bid me stand and light off my horsse where I was never unhorssed before and the Cap^t^ of y^e^ guard proved to bee a friendly man] and they had mee before the governour to y^e^ governours house; and one friend went in and spoke to him, and was not willing y^t^ I should go in because my name was so knowen. So after some time w^th^ him[a] wee were sett att liberty and had a fine meetting in the town and so passed away[2].

Another tyme when I came to Manchester where wee had a meetting and people threw water and stones and dirt at us. and at last (the Sessions being in the Town) people were very rude in the meetting and some runne to the Sessions and told them upon which they sent a Company of Officers and halled mee out of y^e^ meetting into the Sessions house before the Justices[3]. And after some debate w^th^ them for they were all so rude I did not know who were Justices att the first. So I asked w^ch^ were the Justices. and I called for Moderation and Civillity And Justice I own and so after

[a] A: *mee*

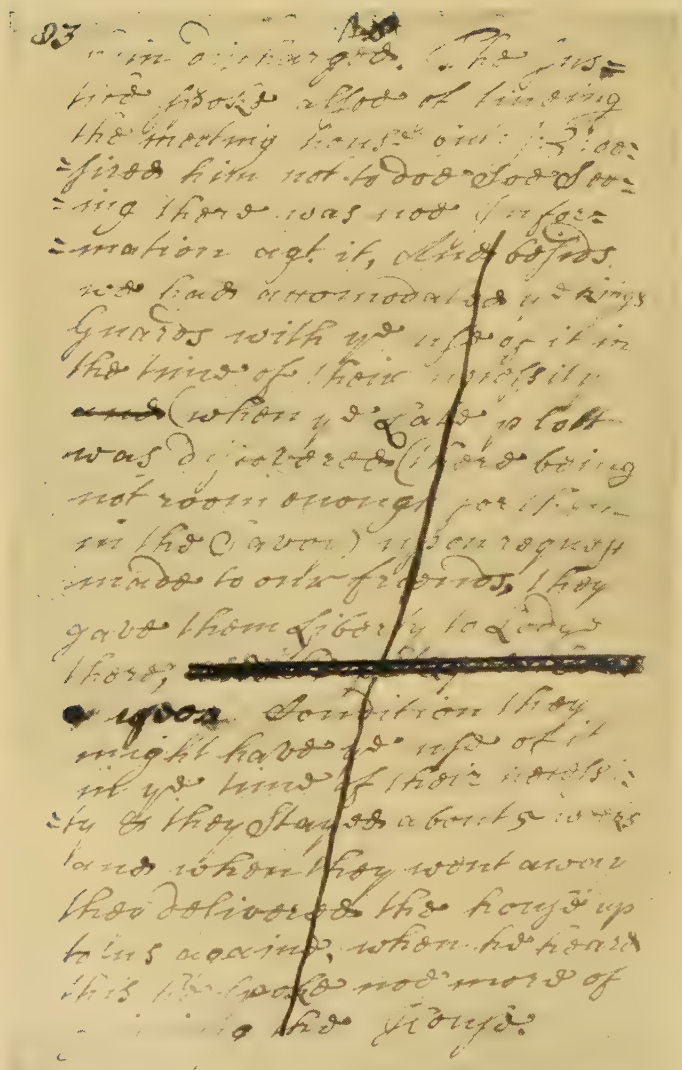
some discourse w^{t}h them, they caused the Constables to take mee away and they kept mee in an Inne, and stayed w^{t}h mee about an houre, And came no more to mee. And so none coñing to mee the next morning I went to the Constables house and hee had no further Order w^{t}h mee nor concerning mee. And so the next day I passed away in the truth of God over all.

The priests and Magistrates were in a rage at Lancaster ag^{t} mee, and enflamed the Judges When they came y^{t} one of y^{e} Judges stept up in open court in a rage against mee and was sending for a warrant into y^{e} Countrey for mee and one west[1] w^{c}h was Clerk [of y^{e} Crowne Office and Justice of peace and Quorum;] stept up in the open Court before y^{e} Judg and said y^{t} hee would offerr upp body for body and his estate for mee. and so stopped the Judges mouth w^{c}h was of great service and came over the Countrey and the same night I came to the Towne before y^{e} Judges were gone but they were so stopped that they had not power to send for mee & thus the truth of God came over all [And the priests and Magistrates & wicked professors lost their end and this was in the Common wealth days].

II
THE ITINERARY JOURNAL

"Though the Lord had provided an outward habitation for him [Swarthmoor Hall], yet he was not willing to stay at it, because it was so remote and far from London where his service most lay. He stayed there and thereaways till he finished his course and laid down his head in peace."

From the conclusion of a sketch of the life of George Fox, by his widow. See Ell. text, II. 519.



A Page of *The Itinerary Journal*

II

THE ITINERARY JOURNAL

A Jornall, for ye year : 81 :

From London G: ff: came 20: miles to Rigate to friend Blotts[1] between 10: & 11: hour in ye night. And next day he went 20 miles to Wm Pens house where there was a great meeting.

And from thence 9 miles to Horsam and there I met with many friends.

And from thence 6 miles to Humphrey Killingbancks[2] house. And from thence to Panes place[3] where there was many hundreds of people, and many of ye world at a meeting and all very quiet.

And from thence I passed to Worminghurst to Wm Pens about 15: miles where I had a meeting.

And from thence I went out of our way to London 43 miles—117 miles this Journey. G: ff: was at Devinshire house[4] and Spittlefields[5] at 2 great meetings of a day & very precious.

And next day I was at Gracious[6] and ye Lords power was over all in that meeting.

And at a very Large meeting at a marriage at Horslydowne[7] and the people were affected where ye true marriage was distinguished from ye worlds.

G: F: went 6 miles to Edmonton and had 2 meetings there. I passed from Edmonton to Mary peningtons[8], 21: miles.

And ffrom thence to a meeting that was Large 27 miles backward & forward.

And from thence I passed to Hegaroll[9] where there was a very Large meeting & in my goeing & comeing I visited a man and a woman friend yt was ill and this was about 16: miles. and ye Lords power was over all in these meetings & they were very powerfull.

And from London to Edmonton 6 miles and from thence to a meeting that was precious 5 miles backward & forward ye 18th day 6 mo: 1681.

And I went to Charley Wood[1] meeting on y^e^ 6 day after there was a very Large meeting & y^e^ Lords presence was amongst us, w^ch^ was 8 miles backward & forward.

And on y^e^ 20: day 6 mo: there was a very Large meeting at Rosells[a 2] and y^e^ Lords power was over all and y^t^ day I travelled 7 miles.

And from thence to Wickam I went to an Inn and soe to y^e^ meeting & Lay at John Archdales[3] house w^ch^ was 5 miles and from thence to Torvell Heath 8 miles to a precious meeting.

And from thence to Hendan[b] 4 miles where friends came to see us.

And from thence to Reddin 6 miles to an Inn and soe to y^e^ monthly meeting & then to y^e^ weekly meeting and on y^e^ 1^st^ day at Reddin : G: ff: had 2 Large meetings and y^e^ Lords power was over all y^e^ bad and answered y^e^ good.

And from Reddin to Ore 12 miles y^e^ 3^d^ day we had a very Large meeting.

And from thence to Wabro[c] (on y^e^ 4 day we had a Large meeting & y^e^ glory of y^e^ Lord was over all) in Oxfordshire 11: miles, many friends came, some out of Barkshire, Buckinghamshire and Hampshire.

And ffrom thence to Elmer in Buckinhamshire :12: miles where we had a gloryous meeting on y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ 7^th^ mo:

And from thence to Mary Peningtons :11: miles y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 7 mo: 1681: Mil: 137:

On y^e^ first day I went 6 miles from Mary Peningtons to Charle Wood monthly meeting w^ch^ was very precious.

ffrom Mary Peningtons to :T: Elets[d 4] backward & forward 6 miles where there was a monthly men and {womens} meeting and very Large & quiet & y^e^ Lords presence was amongst them y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo:

And from thence to Watford to a meeting on y^e^ 5^th^ day :8: miles, & on y^e^ 6 day there was a marriage and y^e^ meeting was very Large & y^e^ Lords power was over all.

And y^e^ next day 8 miles to Uxbridge where friends Came to see me.

[a] *Rosells* is crossed through and *Jordens* substituted.
[b] *dan* crossed through and *ly* inserted.
[c] *Wabro* crossed out and *Warborow* inserted.
[d] *Elets* corrected to *Ellwoods*

And the next day I went 4 miles to Longford to a Large precious meeting where the Lords presence was.

And from thence to Stanes 4 miles.

And from thence to Sunbary 6 miles.

ffrom thence to Kingston 4 miles where I had 2 meetings and y^e^ Lords presence was in them.

And from thence to Wa...ser[1] 5 miles where there was a precious meeting. And from thence 3 mil: to Hamersmith where there was a Large blessed meeting at a Buryall.

And from thence to Kingsington 2 miles or a mile & ½ Miles Journey.

And from thence to James Beeches[2] 3 miles where there was a gloryous meeting.

And from thence to John Elsons[3] att y^e^ peel 2 Miles; where there was a Gloryous meeting.

And from London to Gooseys to W^m^ Meads[4] 13 Miles;

The whole Journey 210: miles[5].~

Here followeth a Jornall of the Meetings :G: F: hath Been att &c Anno domini 1683

Att Kingston y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo:[6] as I went to y^e^ meeting I mett y^e^ Chief Constable, & he was pritty Civill & he had Sett y^e^ watchmen to keep us out of y^e^ meeting but they Let friends have two fforms to Sitt upon in y^e^ high way and we had a very precious meeting in y^e^ Street and y^e^ Lords presence was with us and Soe parted in peace.~

And y^e^ 16^th^ day after I wentt to y^e^ Bull and mouth[7] in London and y^e^ Constables kept the meeting out in y^e^ Street and made a great Bussell when any fri^d^ Spoke, & att Last I spoke & told y^m^ heaven was Gods throne and Earth was his footstool & would they not let us Stand upon Gods footstool to worship & Serve y^e^ Liveing God, & many other words I Spake and they were quiett, & then we broak up our meeting in peace.~

And on y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ month I was moved to goe to gracious street meeting & they set a guard y^t^ kept us out in Lumber street {&} another at Gracious street gate, & kept us out in y^e^ Street & I stood upon a Chair and spoke Largely to y^e^ people many weighty truths & opened y^e^ principles of truth to them concerning of Magistrates and

concerning y^e^ Lords prayer and there [a]were thousands[a] of people, and professors, and very quiet and none disturbed us, but we parted in peace & y^e^ Lords power was over all.

And y^e^ 19^th^ day I went to Guilford where I visited friends and from thence to W^m^ Pens about 50 miles from London & we went almost 10 miles about, y^e^ wayes being bad, and on y^e^ 22^d^ day I had a very blessed meeting there amongst friends and quiet.

And on y^e^ 25^th^ day of y^e^ 1^st^ month 1683[1] James Claipole[2] was mighty sick of y^e^ stone y^t^ he Could neither Lye nor Stand he was in such extreamity of y^e^ Stone y^t^ he Cryed out like a woman in travell and I went to him & Spoke to him and was moved to Lay my hand upon him & desired y^e^ Lord to rebuke his Informity and as I Laid my hands upon him the Lords power went through him & his wife had faith & was sensible of y^e^ thing & he presently fell of a Sleep & presently after his Stone came from him like dirte & soe then he was presently well, formerly he used to lye a month or 2 weeks of the Stone, as he said, but y^e^ Lords power in his time soon gave him ease y^t^ he came y^e^ next day 25 miles in a Coach with me, & y^e^ Same 25^th^ day I went to a meeting from W: Pens, where there was a Large meeting & y^e^ Lords presence was amongst us & it was quiet.

[And y^e^ 26^th^ day I came to Henry Guils[3] 25 miles and staid there a pritty while, and then he went to widdow Smiths[4] betwixt 4 & 5 miles & there I had a Large blessed meeting, on y^e^ 28^th^ day & y^e^ Lords presence was amongst us, and from thence I came 15 miles to Kingston.]

And on y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ 2^d^ month I went to y^e^ meeting at Kingston where they kept us forth of doors, two watchmen & a Constable it was the monthly meeting day, & pritty Large & many of y^e^ people of y^e^ world were there & all very quiet & y^e^ Lords blessed presence was amongst us blessed be his name for ever.

:G: ff: was at Spittlefields y^e^ 29^th^ day of Aprill[b] where there was a gloryous blessed meeting and many professors & friends and very peaceable and many things were opened to them to their great Satisfaction, & y^e^ meeting was for

[a]...[a] Altered to *was a great multitude*
[b] *Aprill* altered to *2: mo:*

Largeness Like a yearly meeting, and ye Lords power and truth was over all.

And after :G: ff: came out of ye Country he was at the Peel[1] ye 15th of ye 3d mo: where there was a blessed meeting peaceable and quiet within ye doors.

And ye 20th of ye 3d mo: he had a meeting at the Savoy[2] where there was many proud people[3] besids friends & ye Lords power was over all that they were all very quiet, and mighty affected with the truth and ye Love of it wch overcame them.

And the 23d of ye 3d mo: :G: ff: was at Gracious Street where ye meeting was kept within the doors, & it was Large & ye blessed presence of the Lord was in the meeting, & gods power & Seed reigned over all, blessings & praises and glory & honour to his name over all for ever, and the meeting was very quiet and friends & people Satisfied besids many other meetings that he was at in London that were peaceable & quiet.

And on the 27th of ye 3d mo: G: ff: was on ye forenoon at a meeting near Lumberstreet[4].

And on the 2d day being the 28th of ye 3d mo: G: ff: was at the same meeting of Sufferings[5] on the forenoon, And at Horslydowne on ye after noon where ye meeting was interrupted.

And on the day following being ye 29th of the 3d mo: G: ff: was at the aforsd meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet.

And the 30th of ye 3d mo: G: ff: was at Gracious Street where the meeting was kept {with}in the doors and it was an exceeding Large meeting & very peaceable. On the same day in the after noon he was at the meeting of Sufferings, And he went from thence to another meeting of busyness[6] the same night.

A Short account of ye persecutors of Ringwood in Hampshire

There was a meeting intended by ye people of god Called Quakers at pullner[7] in ye parish aforesd in ye year 1663 on ye Last day of ye 3d mo: before ye meeting was gathered and ye hour was come that ye meeting was appointed John

Line[1] Constable came with John Streat[2] Captaine of y^e^ train bands with Souldiers & took 17 men and after those men were hailed away there was a meeting held by :G: ff: The known persecutors were Tho: Blackherd[3] Warden, John Line Constable, John Streat Captain and it is observed by many people that y^e^ Evident hand of god ffell upon them, all these were wealthy men & many did observe that the Just hand of god was ag^t^ them, as did plainly appear by their own confession as alsoe by y^e^ wasteing of their outward Estates, the above said John Line Constable carryed these men to prison and when they were brought before the Judges of the Assyzes he took a false oath ag^t^ them who were innocent for w^ch^ they were fined & kept prisoners more than 10 years John Line Constable dyed in y^e^ year 1682 A Sad spectacle to behold he grievously rotted away alive & soe dyed his wife alsoe (being a persecutor) after the same manner or the Like example & those things are Generally known by y^e^ neighbourhood and witnessed by the sufferers (viz) Tho: Manner, Martin Bence, James Millar, Ed: Pricket Philip Bence &c.[4] This John Line did confess y^t^ he never prospered since he Laid hands on the quakers witnessed by John Chater who heard him speak y^e^ words w^th^ severall others & wished he had never medled with them and said he never prospered since in y^e^ presence of Eliz: Benester, & said he was sory he had a hand in persecuteing y^e^ Quakers and alsoe that he would never meddle with them more and said that he thought y^e^ hand of y^e^ Lord was ag^t^ him for it.

The 31^st^ day of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: G: ff: appointed a meeting in y^e^ morning concerning busyness at Sam: Boultons[5].

On y^e^ 6^th^ day being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: G: ff: had a meeting about y^e^ 5^th^ hour in y^e^ morning at W^m^ Crouches[6], with some ffriends from Scotland Ireland Holland ffreezland Dansick & America.

On the same day :G: ff: had a meeting at Ben: Clarks[7] about busyness.

And afterwards y^e^ same day he had a meeting w^th^ the phisitians at James Wasses[8].

He had alsoe y^e^ same day 2 meetings at Rich: Richardsons[9] Chamber[10] about busyness.

On y^e 2^d day being y^e 4^th of y^e 4^th mo: G: ff: was at y^e morning meeting[1] in Lumberstreet & alsoe he was at another appointed at y^e same place in the after noon Concerning of busyness.

On y^e 31^st day of y^e 5^th 83, I was at y^e peel meeting & it was in y^e house quiet[2], And a Little before y^e Justices & chief Constable had broaken up the meeting there and were very bad to friends but that day there was a gloryous meeting blessed be the Lord.

And on the 5^th day of y^e 6^th mo: 83: I went to Gracious street meeting[3] & 3 Constables were in y^e meeting house, & y^e Watchmen they kept y^e door in Lumberstreet and y^e meeting was in the Yard & when I had spoken about 3 quarters of an hour one of y^e Constables came & took me by y^e hand & said I must come downe, & I desired him to be patient & after I had spoken a while to y^e people he had me into y^e meeting house, & I asked them if they were not weary of this work, & one of them said indeed they were & they Let me goe into Mary ffosters house[4] and when y^e meeting was done (for one spoke[a] after I was taken away & prayed[b]) the Constables said to some friends w^ch of them would pass their words y^t if they were questioned I should appear, & friends said there needs no such things ffor :G: ff: was a publick man & well known in y^e Citty and he would neither shrink nor fly, & soe the Constables did not come into y^e Chamber to me, but went their wayes and Left me at Liberty.

[And on y^e 23^d of y^e 7^th mo: y^e Constable y^t pluckt :G: ff: downe made a confession & said y^t day 7 weeks he had pluckt :G: ff: downe when he was speaking and since he had kept his bed within 4 dayes & he could hardly walk over y^e room & his wife was Sick at present & he had a pain in his back shoulder and Arme ever since & he was Loath to have been there but y^t he was forced and did not Like y^t work and Some friends told him that he might hurt his back or shoulder by thrusting amongst y^e people and not by takeing hold of :G: ff: but y^e Constable answered & said he was smote and struck at y^e heart before he Laid hands of :G: ff: to take him downe, & soe y^e Constable seemed to be penitent

[a] Altered to *prayed* [b] *& prayed* crossed out.

and sory, y^t^ he was brought into such a work & did not Like it, & told the people what misery and trouble he had been in since for meddleing with friends.]

And on y^e^ 9^th^ day of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: on y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ Savoy where there was a precious meeting and quiet within y^e^ doors.

And on y^e^ 12^th^ day of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting at Westminster[1] w^ch^ was Large & precious within y^e^ doors & y^e^ Lords power was over all and all y^e^ Loose spirits were bound by y^e^ power & spirit of y^e^ Lord.

And on y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at a meeting at Devinshire house and y^e^ meeting was within y^e^ doors and it was a precious meeting & quiet and y^e^ Lords presence was amongst us.

And on y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ month :G: ff: was sent for 10 miles into y^e^ country to see Mary Wooley[2] y^t^ was sick & she was refreshed with y^e^ power of y^e^ Lord where on y^e^ 19^th^ day being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week many fri^ds^ met him at her house.

And on y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: came to Devinshire house meeting being a 2 weeks men and womens meeting[3]. And after y^e^ meeting was done some friends were desired to goe to y^e^ major[4] who had sent to prison :19: friends from Devinshirehouse on y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week being y^e^ 19^th^ day of y^e^ mo: and y^e^ major set them at Liberty at night after friends had spoken to him.

And y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of the week :G: ff: went to the 6 weeks meeting[5] at Devinshire house.

The 29^th^ day of y^e^ 6^th^ month being the 4^th^ day of the week :G: ff: was at Gracious street meeting where there came in severall malicious people. y^e^ meeting being in y^e^ house & these malicious people talked one to another & staired up & downe y^e^ meeting and at Last they Spoke one to another & one of them went away & y^e^ other called him againe and he went away again and I felt a body of darkness & a desire rise in me, for y^e^ Lord to Cheain them I did believe they were going for some officers and I felt y^e^ Lords power went over them & did cheain them & y^e^ glory-ous Life of y^e^ Lord rise & was over them all & we had a

gloryous blessed meeting & quiet & as :G: ff: went downe y^e^ Street he met a couple of proud men in Lumberstreet & one of them said it was a quaker & they stood about half a dusen or more together & as :G: ff: went by, O Said they had we but a warrant now soe great was their Envy but y^e^ Lords power was over them all.

And then I went about :12: miles into y^e^ Country and staid a week.

And y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at 2 meetings at Ratliff[1] in y^e^ meeting house & y^e^ meetings were very Large & many professors were at them & y^e^ Liveing presence of god was manifest amongst us to his glory & praise, & besids many other meetings and publick meetings :G: ff: was at.

On y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at a meeting at y^e^ peel where there was a very Large meeting within the doors & very peaceable & quiet, without y^e^ Least disturbance.

On y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at the monthly meeting at Bullon mouth w^ch^ was peaceable & quiet & w^thin^ y^e^ doors at y^e^ same day he went to visit y^e^ prisoners at y^e^ Counter and at Newgate y^t^ were cast in for meeting together to worship god, and some by y^e^ Byshops writts.

And on y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at the meeting of sufferings where there was many grievous Sufferings read y^t^ came out of many parts of the nation.

And on y^e^ 15^th^ day of y^e^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week G: ff: came to Dolston. And on the 17^th^ day he went to y^e^ womens School at Shackellwell[2] to visit them, where he had a meeting.

The 26^th^ day of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: G: ff: went to Gracious street meeting w^ch^ was within the doors where y^e^ Liveing presence of y^e^ Lord was amongst fri^ds^ and a gloryous meeting it was & y^e^ Lords power was over all & did cheain all y^e^ wicked sp^ts^ & it was peaceable, & many were reacht with y^e^ Lords truth & the meeting ended peaceable.

And after :G: ff: had a Little meeting about busyness & then he went to y^e^ monthly meeting y^e^ same day. The 30^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at

Wheeley street[1] where there was a very great meeting & very peaceable without doors in y^e^ street.

The 1st day of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: G: ff: was at a quarterly men & womens meeting at Bullon mouth where it was kept very quiet and peaceable.

And on y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being ye 3^d^ day of the week :G: ff: was at a Six weeks meeting at Bullon mouth where it was held very quiet & peaceable.

And on y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings.

The 7^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ Savoy meeting[2], it being upon him to goe thither, & it was very larg and many precious things were opened to y^e^ people and many professors were there and they were turned[a] to y^e^ Sp^t^ of god w^ch^ y^e^ Lord had poured upon them soe y^t^ all by y^e^ Sp^t^ of god might know y^e^ Scriptures y^t^ were given forth from y^e^ Sp^t^ of god & by y^e^ Sp^t^ of god might know god, & X^t^ y^t^ god had sent w^ch^ was eternall life to know and by y^e^ Sp^t^ they might all come into X^t^ their sanctuary who destroyes y^e^ devill y^e^ destroyer & his works and bruises y^e^ Serpents head for X^t^ was their Sanctuary who was their Saviour y^t^ Saved them from y^e^ destroyer and X^t^ did baptize them with y^e^ holy ghost & fire & throughly purge his flower & burn up their chaf with unquentiable fire y^t^ is sin & Corruption w^ch^ is got into man and woman by their transgression and X^t^ gathereth his wheat into his Garner soe all you that are baptized with X^ts^ Baptisme your wheat is in gods Garner, and noe spoiler can get into Gods Garner there to meddle with y^e^ wheat though they may be permitted to meddle or make a noise with y^e^ outward goods & y^e^ platters & Coates, & as I was speaking in y^e^ power of y^e^ Lord y^e^ people were transported & y^e^ Lords power was over all, And of a Suddain y^e^ Constables & y^e^ people came in like a Sea & one of y^e^ Constables s^d^ come downe, & Laid hands on me & I said to him art thou a Xtian we are Xtians & he had me by y^e^ hand & was very fierce to pluck me downe and I spoke to y^e^ people y^t^ y^e^ blessings of god might rest upon all and still y^e^ Constable bid me come downe, [& I said to him then Let me take my hat, & he said you may take your hat & I said how can I take my hat

[a] The word *turned* is crossed out and *directed* written over it.

& thou holdest me by y^e^ hand, then Let my hand goe y^t^ I may take it and when I had taken it he plucked me downe,] & bid another with a staff take me & put me into prison & they Carryed me to another officers house y^t^ was more Civell and when they brought in 4 more they had taken of friends, & I was very weary and in a great Sweat Severall friends came to visit us in y^e^ Constables house and I bad them all goe their wayes lest y^e^ Constables & Informers should stop them.

And then y^e^ Constables had us almost a mile to Justice [Guies[1] in Kings street in Bloomsbury] a fierce passionate man & he asked me my name and when I had told him the Clark wrote it downe and y^e^ Constable told the Justice y^t^ I had preached in y^e^ meeting and the Justice asked me whether I did preach & said did not I know y^t^ it was contrary to the Kings Laws to preach in such Conventicles y^t^ were contrary to y^e^ Littergy of y^e^ Church of England, and when I thought that he would have sworne some ag^t^ me I said let noe man swear ag^t^ me for it is my principle not to swear and therefore I would not have any man to swear ag^t^ me.

And y^e^ Justice said did not I preach in y^e^ Conventicle or meeting & I said that I did confess w^t^ god & X^t^ had done for my soul & did praise god, & I thought y^t^ I might have done it in the streets & in all places (viz) praise god & confess X^t^ Jesus, And this I was not ashamed to confess & this was not contrary to y^e^ Littergy of y^e^ Church of England. And y^e^ Justice said against such meetings as were contrary to y^e^ Littergye of the Church of England & I said I knew noe such Laws ag^t^ our meetings, but if y^e^ Justice did mean y^t^ Conventicle Acte concerning such y^t^ did meet to plott & contrive & to raise insurrection ag^t^ the King, we did abhorr all such Actions and we were noe such people nor did we own our Selves such a people as that Acte was ag^t^ for we had nothing but Love and good will to y^e^ King & all men upon y^e^ earth & y^e^ Justice asked me whether I had been in orders & I said noe never & then y^e^ Justice took y^e^ Law books & searched for Laws ag^t^ us & bid his Clark to take y^e^ rest of their names but he found noe Laws ag^t^ us and then when y^t^ they had taken their names y^e^ Clark sware y^e^ Constable, & some of y^e^ prisoners said

take heed what thou swearest, for he took them in y^e^ Entry & not in y^e^ meeting Lest he was perjured, but y^e^ wicked Constable swore that they was in the meeting and then y^e^ Justice said y^t^ there was but one witness & y^e^ friends were discharged but he would send me to Newgate & I might preach there he said And I said to him could he in his Conscience send me to Newgate, for praiseing god and for confessing X^t^ Jesus and I felt my words touched his conscience, & he cryed Conscience, Conscience, and soe he bad y^e^ Constable take me away & he would make a Mittemus to send me to prison when he had dined, & I said I desired his peace & y^e^ good of his family and that they might be kept in y^e^ fear of y^e^ Lord if it was his will and passed away & two friends passed their words to the Constables & they took them that I should come to y^e^ Constables house y^e^ next morning at eight of y^e^ Clock.

And I and ffriends did goe next morning according to y^e^ hour. And y^e^ Constables said that he went to y^e^ Justices after he had dined for the Mittemus, And y^e^ Justice bad him come againe after y^e^ evening Service & he went & y^e^ Justice said to him at y^e^ night y^t^ he might Let me goe & soe y^e^ Constable said y^t^ I was discharged[1] but y^e^ Justice said that if he did bring me again before him he would send me to prison & soe being discharged I told y^e^ Constable that he had y^e^ face of a man & I would not have him to be an Informer & that he should not have sworne ag^t^ friends, & soe he promissed to doe soe noe more, & soe I passed away and I told y^e^ Constable y^t^ he might have Let one Clark an Oxfordshire man have gone away (& not Carryed him before a Justice) when I desired him but he would not but y^e^ Justice set him at Liberty with y^e^ rest of fri^ds^.

But when we were Carryed before y^e^ Justice with y^e^ Constables Shad y^e^ wicked Informer[2] who had broken prison at Coventry and was burned in y^e^ hand at London he went up to y^e^ Justice & said to y^e^ Justice y^t^ he had convicted us of y^e^ 22^d^ of King Charles, & y^e^ Justice said what you convicte them yes said Shad I have convicted them & you must convicte them according to y^t^ Acte & y^e^ Justice was Angry with him & said you teach me what are you Ile convicte them upon a riot said y^e^ Justice soe y^e^ Informer went away from y^e^ Justices house in a fret, Soe they were Confounded

& the Lords power came over them & we were set at Liberty.

And y^e^ Justice asked Guil: Laty[1] y^e^ next day if he would pay 20£ for :G: ffs: fine he said noe then saith he I am disappointed for he being a Lodger I cannot come by his fine and he being brought before me & of ability himself I cannot Lay his fine on any other.

[Then saith he I must have him brought before me again & I must send him to prison but y^t^ he could not doe for he had bid y^e^ Constable discharge him y^e^ night before w^ch^ accordingly y^e^ Constable had done, & :G: ff: was gone into y^e^ Citty, & y^e^ Constable was very glad of it for he told y^e^ Justice he was very Loath to Carry him to prison, w^ch^ made him soliscit y^e^ Justice for to have him discharged.

The Justice spoke alsoe of fineing the meeting house but :J: V:[2] desired him not to doe soe seeing there was noe Information ag^t^ it. [a]And besids we had accomodated y^e^ Kings Guards with y^e^ use of it in the time of their necessity (when y^e^ Late plott was discovered) there being not room enough for them in the Savoy upon request made to our friends, they gave them Liberty to Lodge there[b], upon Condition they might have y^e^ use of it in y^e^ time of their necessity & they stayed about 5 weeks and when they went away they delivered the house up to us againe, when he heard this he spoke noe more of fineing the House[a 3].]

ffrom the 10^th^ of the 8th mo: 1683 being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week till y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ said mo: G: ff: was at ff: Camfields[4] about busyness at the Sessions.

And on y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being ye 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Bullon mouth[5] where there was a very great meeting & very peaceable & quiet & kept with in the meeting house soe that the people were Soe refreshed with y^e^ Lords power they were Loath to goe away.

On y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went to Kingston in a Coach[6], & y^e^ same day y^e^ officers were very rude and did [nip &] abuse friends & drove them out of y^e^ meeting place.

[a]...[a] These words, occupying twenty lines in the MS., have a heavy line drawn diagonally through them.

[b] At this point four or five words have two thick lines drawn through them and cannot now be read.

[[a]On y^e^ 1^st^ day after fri^ds^ goeing about y^e^ 10^th^ hour kept their meeting till y^e^ 11^th^ being pretty quiet there being one Civill Constable & y^e^ headborrow, but as they were passing away Eager y^e^ Apothecary & a great Company following him were very fierce & threatened what they would doe but did nothing they being departed before they came[a].

On y^e^ 1^st^ day ffollowing being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: they were very bad with friends at y^e^ same place and did greatly abuse them.

On y^e^ 5^th^ day following being the 8^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: at y^e^ aforesd place at Kingston y^e^ Constable Lane was very bad to friends & put some of y^e^ women into y^e^ ditch and greatly abused y^e^ rest of friends.]

On the 14^th^ day of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Gracious street meeting where there was a very Large meeting & very peaceable and kept within doors.

On y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of the week :G: ff: was at the meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet where there was Supposed to be an Informer watching and gazeing at y^e^ windows in 3 King Courte.

On y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Wheeley Street where there was an exceeding Large meeting & very peaceable and quiet & kept within the doors.

On y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of the week :G: ff: was at the 6 weeks meeting at the Bullon mouth.

And y^e^ day ffollowing being y^e^ 4^th^ day of the week :G: ff: was at a meeting about busyness, at John Vaughtons.

The 22^d^ of the 9^th^ mo: being the 5^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ Savoy meeting where it was very quiet an peaceable within y^e^ doors.

The 23^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of the week :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet. And the next day he had a meeting about busyness at Samuell Boultons.

And on the 25^th^ day of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being the 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Horslydowne meeting where it was alsoe kept very quiet and peaceable within the doors.

On the 27^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: (:G: ff: was at a meeting at Devinshire house) being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week.

[a]...[a] This paragraph has a line drawn through it.

On y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went to Abiah Roberts[1] at New Chappell in Essex where he had a meeting on y^e^ 1^st^ day after, being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: and on y^e^ 3^d^ day after he came to Jo: Bulls[2] at Miles end, And on the 4^th^ day to Mary Stotts[3] at Dolston, And on y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: (G: ff: had a meeting at Jane Bullocks at Shackelwell[4]) being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week.

And on the 14^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: G: ff: came to London, And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he was sent for to Kingston to see young Margret Rouse[5] who Lay very Sick.

On y^e^ 25^th^ day of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being {y^e^ 5^th^ day} of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ 6 weeks meeting at Bullon mouth.

On y^e^ 28^th^ day of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6 day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet:

And on y^e^ 30^th^ day of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Rattliff meeting both fore noon & after where there was very Large meetings both fornoon & after in y^e^ meeting house & very peaceable.

And on the 2^d^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Gratius street meeting where it was kept very quiet & peaceable with in y^e^ meeting house.

And on y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings.

And on y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at Westminster meeting where it was very quiet & Large.

And on y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week being y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ mo: G: ff: was at a meeting about busyness Atte Bullon mouth.

And on y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week being y^e^ 8^th^ day of y^e^ mo: G: ff: went to George Wattses house at Enfield[6] where he had a meeting on y^e^ 1^st^ day following being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ next day he came to London.

And on y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ Savoy meeting where it was kept within y^e^ doors pritty Large and Quiet.

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ meeting for Sufferings in Lombardstreet.~

On y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: he was att y^e^ peel where it was Kept with in y^e^ meeting house very quiet and peaceable.

On ye 18th of ye 12th mo: being ye 2d day of ye week he was att the morning meeting in Lombardstreet.~

On ye 22d of ye 12th mo: being ye 6th day of ye week he was att the meeting for Sufferings in Lombardstreet.~

On ye 24th of ye 12th mo: being ye first day of ye week he was att wheeler Street where ye meeting was very Large & Quiett with in doors.

Besides many other meetings not hear Sett downe.~

Here ffolloweth a Jornall of the meetings :G: ff: hath been att &c. Anno domini 1684.~

The 7th of ye 1st mo: being ye 6th day of ye week he was att ye meeting for Sufferings in Lombard street.~

On ye 9th of ye 1st mo: being ye 1st day of ye week he was att ye meeting att Rattliff where it was very quiett & in ye meeting house he declared there a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer[1]. ~

The 13th of ye 1st mo: being ye 5th day of ye week he was att the meeting att Devenshire house where he declared it was very quiett and within doors.~

And on ye 14th of ye 1st mo: being the 6th day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet.

And on ye 16th of ye 1st mo: being the 1st day of ye week :G: ff: was at Westminster where it was very quiet & peaceable within ye meeting house.

And on ye 21st day of ye 1st mo: being ye 6th day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet.

And on ye 23d of ye 1st mo: being ye 1st day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye peel meeting where it was very large and peaceable and within the meeting house.

The next day he went to visit a woman at Ellington[2] not well in her mind.

And on the 28th of ye 1st mo: being ye 6th day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye meeting of Sufferings in Lumberstreet.

On ye 30th of ye 1st mo: G: ff: was at ye Savoy where there was a Large meeting & peaceable within ye meeting house.

On ye 31st of ye 1st mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: went from ye Savoy to ye quarterly meeting at Devinshire

house w^ch^ was very Large & quiet And y^e^ next day (he came downe to Ed: Mans[1] where severall friends met him) being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week.

And on y^e^ 2^d^ day after being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: G: ff: went up to London to ffrancis Camfields to meet friends y^t^ attended on y^e^ Sessions where friends Cast y^e^ Informers.

And on y^e^ 4^th^ day after being y^e^ 9^th^ day of y^e^ mo: G: ff: went to y^e^ monthly meeting at Bullon mouth.

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went to Newgate to visit y^e^ prisoners.

And on y^e^ 6^th^ day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: G: ff: went to y^e^ meeting of Sufferings in Lumber street.

And on y^e^ 7^th^ day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: G: ff: went to :M: Stotts where many friends came to him.

And on y^e^ 4^th^ day after being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: G: ff: and some friends went up to Jane Bullocks School and from thence he came y^e^ same day to Ed: Mans at Edmonton & on y^e^ 5^th^ day after he had a meeting with friends y^t^ awayes, about their Sufferings. being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo:

And on y^e^ 21: of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went from Ed: Mans to Enfield. Miles :2:

And on y^e^ 4^th^ day after being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: G: ff: returned from thence to Ed: Mans again at fford Green. Miles :2:

And on y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: came to London in y^e^ Coach. Miles :9:

And on y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week G. ff: went about y^e^ 12^th^ hour in a Coach to y^e^ Savoy about some busyness. And came ag^n^ to y^e^ meeting of Sufferings in Lombard street.

And on y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ after noon Meeting at Rattlif where it was very Large and peaceable within y^e^ meeting house.

And on y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at W^m^ Meads to see his wife y^t^ Lay in[2] where he had a Meeting with y^e^ Women in y^e^ Morning & after y^t^ he went to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting he had alsoe after y^t^ {at} a Meeting at W^m^ Crouches in Crown Courte w^th^ some Dutch fri^ds^, And towards night he had a meeting at Benjemin Antrobuses[3].

On y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff:

was at ye meeting of Sufferings in Lombardstreet & ye next day he was about busyness at ye Chamber.

And on ye 11th of ye 3d mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: was at Wheeleystreet meeting where it was very Large & peaceable within ye doors.

And on ye 12th of ye 3d mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye morning meeting in Lombardstreet.

The 14th of ye 3d mo: being ye 4th day of ye week :G: ff: went to ffrancis Camfields to Look after friends busyness at ye Sessions, at Hixes Hall[1].

The 15th of ye 3d mo: being ye 5th day of ye week :G: ff: had a meeting about busyness at Sam: Boltons in Lombardstreet.

And on ye 16th of ye 3d mo: being ye 5th day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye meeting of Sufferings in Lombardstreet.

The 18th of ye 3d mo: being ye first day of ye week :G: ff: was at the Morning meeting in Lombard Street. at ye Chamber.

The 19th of ye 3d mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye 2d dayes meeting in Lombard street. And on ye afternoon he was at a meeting appointed about busyness with wth ye Country friends and others at Ben: Antrobus's.

The 20th of ye 3d mo: being ye 3d day of ye week :G: ff: was at a meeting appointed about busyness at ye Chamber in Lombardstreet.

And on ye 21st of ye 3d mo: being ye 4th day of ye week :G: ff: was at a meeting appointed about busyness at George Barrs[2] on ye forenoon, & on the afternoon he had a meeting with some friends about busyness at Ben: Antrobusses.

And on ye 22d of ye 3d mo: being ye 5th day of ye week :G: ff: had a meeting on ye forenoon with friends about busyness at Benjemin Antrobuses & {another} on ye afternoon at Alexander Parkers[3].

And on the 23d of ye 3d month: being ye 6th day of ye week :G: ff: had a meeting in ye morning about busyness, And he was at ye meeting of Sufferings in the afternoon.

And on ye 24th of the 3d mo: being ye 7th day of the week :G: ff: had a meeting about busyness at Nathaniell Braceys[4] (in the forenoon) in Lombardstreet.

And on ye 26th of ye 3d mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: was at the Morning meeting in Lombardstreet.

The 27th of ye 3d mo: being the 3d day of ye week :G: ff: went to meet with Some ffriends at Martha ffishers[1] at the Savoy about Busyness.

And on the 30th of the 3d mo: being the 6th day of the week :G: ff: was at the meeting of Sufferings in Lombard-street[2].

And on the 29th of ye 7th mo: {& 2d day of ye week} G: ff: was at the Morning meeting in Lombardstreet. And on the afternoon he was at the quart: mens & womens meeting at the Bullon Mouth where it was very Large and peaceable. And from thence he went to George Watts where at night he had a meeting with Ed: Byllings & George Hutchison and Tho: Budd about New Jarceys[3] busyness.

And on the 30th of ye 7th mo: being ye 3d day of ye week :G: ff: :G: ff: had a meeting about Henry Hopes[4] Son & Ben: Furley[5] at George Watts.

And on the 1st of ye 8th mo: being ye 4th day of the week :G: ff: had a meeting with Wm Kent[6] & Charles Bathurst[7] &c at the same Place besids busyness that he had at ye same place wth many others yt came to him whilst there.

And on ye 2d day of the 8th mo: being ye 5th day of ye week he Lay at Sam: Boltons where he & :G: W: & :A: P: had a meeting with Samuell concerning him & Mary Pennington[8]. And alsoe a meeting concerning them agn ye next morning being the 3d of ye 8th mo: & 6th Day of ye week. And on ye after noon he was at ye meeting of Sufferings. And afterwards he went to Benjemin Antrobusses where Rowland Vaughan[9] was to meet him about busyness & did[a].

And ye next Day being the 4th of ye 8th mo: & 7th day of ye week :G: ff: had alsoe busyness with Rowland Vaughan about Distresses made at Swarthmoor.

And on ye 1st day of the week being ye 5th of ye 8th mo: :G: ff: was not very well & unfit to goe forth soe he had Mark[10] to write some things for him at Benjemin Antrobuses.

And on the 6th of ye 8th mo: being ye 2d day of ye week :G: ff: staid at Benjein Antrobuses by Reason of ye Sessions at Guild Hall.

[a] Margin: *meetings this week were :7:*

And on y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went to ffrancis Camfields to Speak with fri^ds^ concerned at y^e^ Sessions at Hixes Hall. And on y^e^ after noon he was sent for again to a meeting at Benjemin Antrobuses about a Difference betwixt fri^ds^ of New Jarcey & Ed: Byllings.

And on y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: went to ffrancis Camfields again about ffriends Busyness at Hixes Hall.

And on the 9^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being the 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was Sent for again from thence to Benjemin Antrobuses, to a meeting about new Jarceys busyness in y^e^ morning and another in y^e^ afternoon.

And on y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ abovesd meeting of busyness at Ben: Antrobusses in the morning & at y^e^ meeting of sufferings in y^e^ afternoon.

And on the 11^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at y^e^ above said meeting about new Jarceys busyness At the Chamber in Lombard street in the morning. And another at y^e^ same place about y^e^ same busyness in y^e^ afternoon betwixt y^e^ 9^th^ and 10^th^ hour at night[a].

And on the 12^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being the 1^st^ Day of the week :G: ff: being wearyed y^e^ Day before at y^e^ abovesd meeting about Jarceys busyness he staid all the day at Ben: Antrobuses & had Mark to write for him on the afternoon.

And on the 13^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being the 2^d^ day of the Week :G: ff: was at the 2^d^ Dayes meeting in Lombard-street. And at night he went to y^e^ Savoy.

And the next Day being the 14^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he had busyness with severall ffriends there.

And the next Day being the 15^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: and the 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week G: ff: had a meeting w^th^ Ed: Byllings & some other ffriends at y^e^ 3^d^ hour on y^e^ afternoon about new Jarceys Busyness at Samuell Boltons.

And on the 17^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being the 6^th^ Day of the week :G: ff: was at the meeting of Sufferings.

And on the 19^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ Day of the week he was at Wheeley street meeting where there was a

[a] Margin: *meetings this week were :7:*

very good meeting & very Large and peaceable with in the Doors[a].

And on y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at the 2^d^ Dayes morning meeting in Lombard street.

And on y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he had a meeting of busyness at y^e^ said Chamber in Lombard street.

And on the 23^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being the 5^th^ day of the week :G: ff: had a meeting on y^e^ forenoon & another on the afternoon about Edward Byllings busyness till about the 9^th^ hour at night.

And on the 24^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being the 6^th^ Day of the week he was at the Meeting of Sufferings. And after that he had a meeting with a few friends about busyness at Nat: Braceyes.

And the next Day being the 25^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week :G: ff: had a meeting with :W: P: & R Vickridge[1] about Richards own Busyness. And on the after noon he had a meeting w^th^ Severall friends about busyness at the 7^th^ hour at night both the meetings were at the Chamber[b]. And from thence he went to Benjemin Antrobuses at night. Where the next Day being the 26^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: & 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week he had Mark to write for him to y^e^ King of Denmark & the Duke of Halstine[2] from about y^e^ 11^th^ hour of y^e^ Day till 9 at night.

And on y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ Day of the week he went from thence to the morning meeting in Lombard street. And on the afternoon he went to Martha ffishers at y^e^ Savoy where he had busyness with some fri^ds^.

And on the 30^th^ of the 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at a meeting appointed about {y^e^} busyness of Mary Penington & Samuell Bolton at Benjemin Antrobuses.

And on the 31^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he had a meeting with some ffri^ds^ at Benjemin Antrobuses in the morning about young Margret Drinkells[3] busyness. And on the after noon he was at the meeting of Sufferings.

And on the 7^th^ Day being the 1^st^ of the 9^th^ mo: he went to Mary Stotts at Dolston[c].

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :5:*
[b] Margin: *y^e^ meet: G: ff: hath been at this week were :8:*
[c] Margin: *meet: this week were 4*

And on the 2d Day morning being the 3d of ye 9th mo: he Came from thence to ye Morning meeting in Lombard street. And on ye afternoon he Came from thence to Martha ffishers at ye Savoy to meet with some frids about busyness.

And on the 5th of ye 9th mo: being the 4th Day of ye week :G: ff: went to ye quarterly meeting at Westminster and it haveing continued till about ye 7th hour at night he afterwards took Coach to Sam: Boltons.

And on the 6th of ye 9th mo: being ye 4th Day of ye week :G: ff: was at a meeting appointed about Margret Drinkells and her Daughters busyness at ye Chamber in Lombard street.

And on ye 7th of ye 9th mo: being ye 6th Day of ye week :G: ff: was at ye meeting of Suffering.

And on ye 8th of ye 9th mo: being the 7th Day of ye Week he went to Thomas Coxes[1] at ye White Lion in White Chapell to Look after ffrids Sufferings[a].

And on ye 9th of the 9th mo: being the 1st Day of ye week :G: ff: was at the Peel meeting where he declared & went to prayer & another frid declared after him, and then ye meeting haveing continued about 3 hours was after wards Ended without ye Least Disturbance. And afterwards Rol: Vaughan being appointed met :G: ff: on the after noon at John Elsons with some other friends about busyness of Ann Heleys[2] at Henden.

And the same Day at night he had a meeting with a young woman that friends had trouble with at the peel.

And on ye 10th of ye 9th mo: {being ye 2d Day of ye week} he was at the morning meeting in ye Lombardstreet.

And on ye 11th of ye 9th mo: being ye 3d Day of ye week :G: ff: went from Benjemin Antrobuses to Martha ffishers at ye Savoy, to speak with Rolland Vaughan & some others about busyness and haveing staid there all night he came ye next Day from thence to Ben: Antrobuses agn where he had busyness with some ffriends. And on ye after noon he went to ye Bullon Mouth monthly meeting where it was kept very peaceable & after ye meeting was Ended he came from thence to Ben: Antrobuses again where he staid all that night.

And on ye 13th of ye 9th mo: being ye 5th Day of ye week he went from thence to Laurans ffullers[3] about busyness

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :5:*

where we dined & after a while he went from thence to {visit} Rebecah Traverses[1] and haveing Staid a While there we went from thence to ffrancis Camfields, where he Staid all that night.

And y^e^ next Day being the 14^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he had a meeting at ffrancis Camfields about Widdow Healeys busyness of Henden on the forenoon. And on y^e^ afternoon he went from thence to y^e^ meeting of Sufferings till y^e^ 6^th^ hour at night. And after it was Done he went to W^m^ Meads where he Staid all night.

And on y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to Thomas Barkers in Seizing Lane[2] to visit Margret Rouse & her Children[a]. And haveing staid a while there & Dined we went from thence to Edward Bathursts[3] where John Hutson[4] Cobler met him about his busyness of being distrained upon to y^e^ value of 20^lb^ for a fine of 10^lb^ & haveing staid there a while he went from thence to Ben: Antrobuses where he staid all y^t^ night.

And on the 16^th^ of the 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week he had Mark to write for him most of y^e^ Day at Ben: Antrobuses.

And on y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ 2^d^ Dayes morning meeting. And on the afternoon he was at a meeting appointed at George Barrs about Ed: Byllings & friends of New Jarceyes busyness till y^e^ 10^th^ hour at night, where he Lodged y^t^ night.

And y^e^ next night being the 18^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he had a meeting at Marg^t^ Drinkells about her Daughters busyness where he alsoe Lodged that night.

And on y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 9^th^ mo:[b] & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week He Lay at W^m^ Meads his wife[5] being come up to London & gone thither that night.

And on y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at W^m^ Meads all that Day and night.

And on y^e^ 21^st^ of the 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ the 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings in Lombardstreet & went to W^m^ Meads againe at night.

And on y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being the 7^th^ Day of the week he was at the Chamber again about busyness on the forenoon[c].

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :8:*

[b] A mistake in copying.

[c] Margin: *meet: this week were :5:*

And on the 23d of the 9th mo: being ye 1st Day of ye week :G: ff: was at Wm Meads where he & :M: ff: had Mark to write for them part of the Day.

And on the 2d Day being ye 24th of the 9th mo: he was at ye morning meeting at ye Chamber. And afterwards went to Ben: Antrobuses where he had busyness with Some ffrids, & from thence he went to the Savoy to Martha ffishers. And the next Day being ye 25th of ye 9th mo: & 3d Day of the week he went from thence to ye Six weeks meeting at Bullon Mouth & from thence we went to ffrancis Camfields where he Dined, and afterwards went from thence to Mar: ffishers at the Savoy againe.

And on ye 26th of ye 9th mo: being ye 4th Day of ye week he was at ye Savoy.

And on ye 27th of ye 9th mo: being ye 5th Day of ye week he went from thence to Ben: Antrobuses where he staid all night, & had busyness with Several frids.

And on the 28th of ye 9th mo: being the 6th Day of the week he went from thence to the meeting of Sufferings in Lombard Street.

And after it was done about ye 7th hour at night he went to Nat: Braceys about Busyness with some frids where he Lay yt night.

And on ye 29th of ye 9th mo: & the 7th Day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber about busyness, And from thence to Wm Meads where we Dined, And afterwards went from to his wife at Martha ffishers at ye Savoy[a].

And on ye 30th of ye 9th mo: being ye 1st Day of ye week he was at ye meeting at ye Savoy held in ye yard and Entry where he Declared & went to prayer & Geo: Watt Declared after him and then ye meeting Ended without any Disturbance, by the officers.

And on ye 1st of the 10th mo: being ye 2d Day of ye week he went from ye Savoy to the 2d Dayes morning meeting in Lombardstreet. And after that he had a meeting at Nat: Braceys about busyness. And afterwards he went to John Plants[1] in Spittlefields where he Lay yt night by reason of busyness yt he had wth Abraham Goedowne[2].

And ye next Day being ye 2d of ye 10th mo: and 3d Day of ye week he went from thence to ye 6 weeks meeting at

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :3:*

Devenshire house, & went from thence to W^m^ Meads at night.

And on the 4^th^ of the 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he had busyness at y^e^ Chamber most of y^e^ Day[a].

And on y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6th Day of y^e^ week he had busyness at y^e^ Chamber on y^e^ forenoon & was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings there in y^e^ afternoon till y^e^ 7^th^ hour at night & after it was done he went from thence to W^m^ Meads to Lodge.

And on y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he had Alsoe busyness at y^e^ Chamber most of the Day.

And on the 7^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week :G: ff: was at W^m^ Meads & had Mark to write for him most of y^e^ Day.

And y^e^ next Day being the 8^th^ of the 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ morning meeting. And from thence he went to Nat: Braceys where he had appointed to meet with Some fri^ds^ about New Jarceys proprietours busyness. And from thence he went to Benjemin Antrobuses {to meet with some friends &} to know how things went w^th^ fri^ds^ at y^e^ Sessions at yield Hall[1], where he Lodged all night.

And on y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being the 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to ffra: Camfields to meet with fri^ds^ concerned at y^e^ Sessions at Hixes hall.

And on y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: at night he went from ffra: Camfields to William Meads.

And y^e^ next Day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he came from thence to the Chamber about busyness and there Sent for Samuell Bolton & had a meeting with him about {his} busyness & Mary Peningtons.

And on the 12^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings, & afterwards went from thence to W^m^ Meads, where he Lodged y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he had busyness at y^e^ Chamber most of y^e^ Day & alsoe appointed to meet :G: W: there about some pticular busyness[b].

And on y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :6:*

[b] Margin: *meet: this week were :7:*

he was at y^e^ forenoon meeting at Devinshire house where it was very large & peaceable without y^e^ Doors.

And on y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ 2^d^ Dayes morning meeting at the Chamber in Lombardstreet.

And on y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he and :G: W: went to Ratlif to speak with Justice Smith[1] & Lay all night at Ja: Struts[2].

And the next Day being the 18^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he came from thence to Thomas Coxes And from thence to W^m^ Meads where he Lay that night.

The next Day being the 19^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings & went to W^m^ Meads at night.

And on the 20^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he & :M: ff: & :S: ff:[3] went in y^e^ Coach to John Rouses[4] at Kingston. And we staid there from the 20^th^ of the 10^th^ mo: till y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: (ie) a mo: Dureing w^ch^ time :G: ff: had a meeting in the evenings at John Rouses for y^e^ most part thrice in y^e^ week the meetings while he staid there were about :10: or :12:

And on the 6^th^ Day being y^e^ 23^d^ af y^e^ 11^th^ mo: :G: ff: was at y^e^ meeting of Sufferings.

And on y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week he was at Ben: Antrobuses where he had Mark most of y^e^ Day & was busyed in Reading of books to be printed.

And on y^e^ 26^th^ of the 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ 2^d^ Dayes morning meeting.

And on y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being the 4^th^ Day of the week he had busyness at the Chamber in y^e^ morning. And afterwards went to Rowland Vaughans about his own busyness[5]. And from thence he went to visit W^m^ Penn at his lodgings, at Chering Cross[6]. And from thence he went to ffra: Camfields where he staid that night.

And y^e^ next Day being the 29^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to visit Giles Pettyplace[7] in Hatton Garden who had not been very well, And from thence he went to y^e^ monthly meeting at John Elsons where he staid that night.

And y^e^ next Day being the 30^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & 6^th^ Day

of ye week he went from thence to ye meeting of Sufferings. And from thence to Wm Meads[a].

And ye next Day being ye 31st of ye 11th mo: & ye 7th Day of ye week :G: ff: went from thence to Bednall Green to Visit Mary Stott.

And on ye 2d of ye 12th mo: being ye 2d Day of ye week he went from thence to ye 2d Dayes morning meeting.

And on ye 6th of ye 12th mo: being ye 6th Day of ye week he was at ye meeting of Sufferings and from thence he went to Wm Meads.

And on ye 7th of ye 12th mo: being ye 7th Day of ye week he had busyness with some friends at ye Chamber[b].

And on ye 8th of ye 12th mo: being ye 1st Day of ye week he was at Ben: Antrobuses where he Appointed severall frids to meet him.

And on ye 9th of ye 12th mo: being the 2d Day of the week he was at ye morning meeting on ye forenoon and at night he had a meeting with severall friends about Drawing up a Paper to ye King[1] at Ben: Antrobuses from about ye 5th hour till near ye 10th.

And on ye 10th of ye 12th mo: being ye 3d Day of ye week at night he was with some friends about ye aforesd busyness at ye Chamber.

And on the 11th of ye 12th mo: being ye 4th Day of ye week he had a meeting with some frids at Martha ffishers at ye Savoy.

And on ye 13th of ye 12th mo: being ye 6th Day of ye week :G:ff: was at ye meeting of Sufferings and went from thence to Wm Meads where he lay yt night.

And on ye 14th of ye 12th mo: being the 7th Day of ye week he mett :G: W: & ffra: Camfield at Laurance ffulloes about busyness And after some time Staying there he went from thence to John Elsons where he Staid yt night[c].

And ye next Day being ye 15th of ye 12th mo: and ye 1st Day of the week he was at the Peel meeting where after he had Declared a Considerable time and Gone to prayer the meeting Departed in peace it being very[d] and kept within

[a] Margin: *meet: this week were :3:*
[b] Margin: *meet: this week were :3:*
[c] Margin: *meet: this week were :7:*
[d] Perhaps, *Large* omitted.

the Doors. And a while after ye meeting was done he went from thence to George Watts where he Lodged that night.

And ye next morning being ye 16th of ye 12th mo: & 2d Day of ye week he had a meeting at the same place about the aforesaid Paper to be presented to King James.

And the next Day being the 17th of ye 12th mo: & ye 3d Day of the week he went from thence to ye Six weeks meeting at Bullon Mouth. And from thence he went to Ben: Antrobuses where he Staid that night.

And on ye 20th of ye 12th mo: being ye 6. Day of ye week he was at ye meeting of Sufferings. And from thence he went to Wm Meads where he Lodged yt night.

And ye next Day being ye 21st of ye 12th mo: & 7th Day of ye week :G:ff: & :M:ff: and Thomas Lower[1] and his wife[2] took Coatch to Kingston where they staid till ye 25th of ye 12th mo: being ye 4th Day of ye week where on Wm Mead & his wife goeing to visit John Rouses family Carryed a Coatch to bring them back and haveing come to London :G:ff: went the same night to ffra: Camfields it then being ye Sessions time at Hixes Hall to see what became of friends that were to appear there.

And ye next Day towards night he went from thence to Ben: Antrobus's.

And ye next Day being ye 27th of ye 12th mo: and ye 6th Day of ye week he went from thence to ye meeting of Sufferings, And from thence to Wm Meads.

And the next Day being ye 28th of ye 12th mo: and ye 7th Day of ye week he went from thence in the morning to a meeting appointed at Wm Crouches for Ed: Byllings about his busyness in West Jarcey. And haveing Staid Dinner there he afterwards went from thence to visit Mary Stott at Martha Hulls[3] at Beddnall Green and staid there till ye 2d of ye 1st mo: being ye 2d Day of the week.

A Jornall of ye meetings G: ff hath been at ffor ye year 1685

On ye first of ye first mo: being ye first day of ye week G ff was at Mary Stots at Bednall Green.

The next day being ye 2d of ye 1st mo: & 2d day of ye week he took Coach from thence to ye 2d days morning

meeting in 3 King Court in Lombardstreet & {went} to W: Meads at night.

The next day being ye 3d of ye 3d mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he went from thence to W: Ps at Chering Cross & afterwards Crossed ye water to Wm Berkits[1] where he dined & from thence he returned to M: ffs: againe at ye Savoy.

The next day being ye 4th of ye 1st mo: & ye 4th day of ye week he went from thence to B: As: where he dined & afterwards went from thence to A: ps where he had a meeting with W: P: & Ed: Billings about New Jerceys busyness from thence he went to W: Ms where he staid yt night.

The next day, being ye 5th of ye 1st mo: & 5th day of ye week he went to visit Ann Traverse[2] at Newington where he staid yt night.

The next day being ye 6th of ye 1st mo & ye 6th day of ye week he went from thence to visit ye prisoners at ye Marshals[3] & from thence he went to the meeting for Sufferings. & from thence to W: Ms at night.

The next day being ye 7th of ye 1st mo: & 7th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber about busyness & from thence to G: Ws where he lay that night.

And ye next day being ye 8th of ye 1st mo: & 1st day of ye week he went from thence to ye forenoon meeting at Devenshire house where he declared a pritty time & after that went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed it was very Large and peaceable within ye Doors, & from thence he went to G: Ws again where haveing staid a little while he went from thence to Mary ffosters and ffrom thence to W: Ms where he staid yt night.

And on ye afternoon of ye 8th of ye 1st mo: & 1st day of ye week ye Informers and Soldjers & Constables Came & disturbed ye meeting at Devenshire house & took about 30 ffrids & Carryed before ye Major[4] & ye Informer and some of ye officers went to G: Ws house and said there used to be a meeting there & swore that they would break open ye door but ye people Came & fell soe on ye Informer yt she[5] went away soe ye doors was not broken open.

The next day being ye 9th of ye 1st mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he went from thence to ye 2d dayes meeting & ffrom thence to B: As: where he staid yt night.

The next day being y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to ffra: Camfields to a meeting appointed about a difference betwixt Jo: Roose & Jo: Bellhous[1] where he staied y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of the week he went from ffra: Camfields to visit a fr^d^ y^t^ Lay sick in Houndsdick a prisoner of New Gate & afterwards went from thence to A: ps where he dined from thence he went to the Chamber & from thence 2 W: Ms where he staid that night.

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to the Chamber about busyness & from hence to A: ps: where he & his wife & Tho: Lower & Jo: Rowse &c were Invited to a dinner, & on y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Chamber againe to a meeting appointed about busyness & from thence he went to John Osgoods[2] about some busyness & from thence to W: Ms where he staid y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber & from thence to Nat: Braceys where he was invited to dinner & afterwards from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & from thence to Nat: Blands[3] & from thence to W: Ms againe where he staid that night.

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber againe about busyness of fri^ds^ & from thence to A: ps where haveing staid a while he went from thence to B: As: where he staid that night[a].

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he not being well & unable to goe to a meeting he had Mark to write for him at y^e^ before said place B: As: & towards y^e^ Evening he went from thence to W: Ms where he staid y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & 2^d^ day of the week he & W: M & his wife & T: Lower & M: Rowse & S: ff: took Coach with M: ff: & M: L: to y^e^ swan with 2 Necks in Lad Lane[4] to see y^m^ take Coach to New Castle & soe for Swarthmoor ~ & from thence G: ff took Coach to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting in Lombardstreet & from thence to Nat

[a] Margin: *meetings he was at this week were 4:*

Blands & from thence to another meeting with W: P & Ed: Byllings & some others about New Jerceys busyness & from thence to See Samuell Bolton who was sick and from thence to B: As: where he lay y^{t} night.

The time :M ff: staid at & about London was from y^{e} 19th of y^{e} 9th mo: to y^{e} 16th of y^{e} 1st mo: w^{ch} is 16 weeks & :3: dayes. ~

The next day being y^{e} 17th of y^{e} 1st mo: & y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week he staid at y^{e} above said B: As: y^{t} day & at night.

The next day being y^{e} 18th of y^{e} 1st mo: & y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to Ed: Mans in Geo: yard & some other fri^{ds} there about[a] & afterwards to y^{e} seedsmans in Byshopgate street & soe to y^{e} Coach y^{t} Carryed him to Bridgits at South Street Miles :9 :[b]

And y^{e} 26th of y^{e} 1st mo: being y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to Ed: Mans at fford green in a Coach Mi: 1—½.

And on y^{e} 29th of y^{e} 1st mo: & y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week he had a meeting there where there were alsoe G: W: A: p Rich^{d} pinder[1] &c. & G ff declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer and after he had done y^{e} meeting departed.

And on y^{e} 7th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: being y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week he went from Ed: Mans to Widdow Dryes[2] at Enfild where haveing staid till y^{e} 12th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: being y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week towards night he went from thence to G: Wats at y^{e} Chase Side who with ffra: Camfield Came from London with an Intent to get him thither. ~

On y^{e} 18th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: being y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week he went from :G: Ws: to Tho: Hearts[3] where he dined & T: Robison[4] alsoe, & haveing staid a while there we went from thence to Tho: Bennets[5] at Walthum Abbey miles 3 where we staid y^{t} night.

The next day being y^{e} 19th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: & y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week he went from thence to y^{e} meeting at y^{e} said towne & T: R: alsoe where was alsoe Ben: ffreeman[6] & Eliz: Bathurst[7] who all three haveing Declared he stood up & declared & afterwards went to prayer & then spoke a few words to y^{e} people & when he had done y^{e} meeting departed it was very

[a] Margin: *remained at London 18 Day's*
[b] Margin: *remained at South gate 7 Dayes & 8: nights*

Large and peaceable within ye doors & Continued from about ye 12th hour till betwixt ye 2d & 3d.

The next day being ye 20th of 2d mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he went from Tho: Bennets to Tho: Hearts againe in a Chariot mil 3 where he appointed to meet Robt Barkley[1] he dined there & staid yt night.

The next day being ye 21st of ye 2d mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he went from thence to G: Watts again where on ye 1st day ffollowing being ye 26th of ye 2d mo: he had a meeting[a].

The next day being ye 27th of ye 2d mo: he went from thence to Bridgits at South Street, againe miles :3: where haveing staid from ye 27th of ye 2d mo: till ye 9th of ye 3d mo: he went from thence to Ed: Mans at fford green againe in a Coach :M: 1½.

And on ye 10th of ye 3d mo: being ye 1st day of ye week he was at ye meeting at Winzmerhill[2] where after G: W: Geo: Watt & James park[3] had declared he stood up & declared a pritty while & after wards went to prayer & then spake a few words to ye people & when he had done ye meeting departed it was very Large and peaceable within ye doors, ffrom thence he went to Ed: Mans at ffordgreen againe. ~

And on ye 14th of ye 3d mo: being ye 5th day of ye week he went from thence to Bridgits at South Street againe to be blooded with horse Leaches.

On ye 16th of ye 3rd mo: being ye 7th day of ye week Ed: man bringing 2 horses brought him from thence to his house at ffordgreen agn where on ye next day being ye 17th of ye 3d mo: & ye 1st day of ye week many frids Came to visit him.

On ye 20th of ye 3d mo: being ye 4th day of ye week he went from thence in a Coach to London Miles :9: he Lighted out of ye Coach at ye Seeds mans in Byshopgate street & haveing staid a while there, he went from thence to A: ps: where he dined & from thence to B: As: where he staid yt night. The time he Remained in the Country {was} from ye 18th of ye 1st mo: to ye 20th of ye 3d mo: yt is about :9: weeks.

The meetings he was at in ye Country were :4: {besids other small meetings of busyness.}

And ye next day being ye 21st of ye 3d mo: & ye 5th day

[a] Margin: *Remained at G: Ws :5: days & :6: nights*

of y^e^ week he staid at y^e^ befores^d^ place where several fr^ds^ Came to him he alsoe staid there at night againe.

The 22^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of the week he went to y^e^ meeting of Sufferings w^ch^ held from between y^e^ 3^d^ & 4^th^ hour till about y^e^ 7^th^ from thence he went to Jo: Elsons where he staid y^t^ night.

The next day being the 23^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & 7^th^ day of y^e^ week after dinner he went from thence to Jo: Dewes[1] about some busyness goeing from thence he afterwards took Coach to Josiah Ellises[2], & afterwards went to M: ffs where he staid that night.

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ Savoy where after Tho: Robinson had declared he stood up & declared & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to the people & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed, It was pritty Large in y^e^ yard and with out any Disturbance.

And on y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from M ffs to James Beeches at Westminster where he met W: P: G: W: R: Barkley &c about fr^ds^ busyness the parliament being then sitting, from thence he went by water to Josiah Ellises & from thence to M: ffs where he staid that night.

The next day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to :B: As: where he dined & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ Chamber to meet with some fr^ds^ there, about drawing up fr^ds^ Sufferings & Laying them before y^e^ King & parliament, from thence he went to :B: As: againe at night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being the 4: day of y^e^ week he was alsoe about y^e^ befores^d^ busyness forenoon & after at y^e^ Chamber where he alsoe appointed some fri^ds^ to meet him, & went to B: As: again at night. ~

The 28^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to a meeting appointed about y^e^ 10^th^ hour in y^e^ morning at ffra: Camfields Concerning Widdow Helays busyness at Henden, & haveing dined there he afterwards went to philip ffords[3] to Speak with him about some busyness, and from thence to Ed: Dyheys[4] to Speak with Charles

Marshall about some busyness & from thence to :B: As: where he staid y^t^ night. ~

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week after dinner he went to y^e^ meeting of Sufferings, & about y^e^ 7^th^ hour he went from thence to Sam^ll^ Boltons where he staid a little in y^e^ Shop & went from thence to :B: As: where he staid y^t^ night.

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber about busyness where haveing staid till about y^e^ first hour he went from thence to A: ps: in George Yard who had invited him to dinner & afterwards he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber againe to look after fri^ds^ Sufferings where there Came to him John Bowlrun[1] a north Country fr^d^ who had busyness w^th^ him & about y^e^ 6^th^ hour he went from thence to S: Boltons where haveing staid a while in y^e^ Shope there came to him Leonard ffell[2], & staying a little Longer they went to B: As: where they {both} staid that night.

The meetings he was at this week were 5: one publick & 4 ab^t^ busyness &c.

The 31^st^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at B: As: & had Mark on y^e^ forenoon & R Richardson both forenoon & after till y^e^ 4^th^ hour with him about busyness relateing to fri^ds^ Sufferings &c[3] there Came many other fr^ds^ to visit him & y^t^ had busyness with him he alsoe staid there ag^n^ that night.

The next day being the {1^st^ of y^e^} 4^th^ mo: & 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from y^e^ befores^d^ :B: As: to y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting at y^e^ Chamber where Andrew Sowl[4] was sent for to print {a} paper of fr^ds^ Sufferings to Lay before y^e^ King & partm^t^ ag^t^ y^e^ 5^th^ hour in y^e^ Evening, from thence he & R: Barkley went to Nat: Blands where they dined & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ about Busyness from thence he went to Geo Wats to visit y^e^ Dutch fr^ds^ pet: Hendrick[5] & ffrancis Mungumtongrum[6] where he staid y^t^ night.

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week haveing staid Dinner at y^e^ befores^d^ place he afterwards went from thence to a meeting appointed about y^e^ 5^th^ hour at night about laying fr^ds^ Sufferings before y^e^ King

& parliam^{t}, & from thence he went to :B: As: Where he staid y^{t} night & several fr^{ds} Came to him.

The next day being y^{e} 3^{d} of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to James Beeches at Westminster to meet with some fr^{ds} appointed to spread papers of fr^{ds} Sufferings in y^{e} parliam^{t} house &c and from thence he went to y^{e} monthly meeting at Westminster & from thence to :M: ffs: at y^{e} Savoy where he staid y^{t} night, & had busyness with Ro{w}land Vaughan. ~

The next day being y^{e} 4th of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to y^{e} Chamber about busyness, from thence to W^{m} Crouches & from thence to y^{e} Chamber ag^{n} & afterwards to B: As where he staid that night and several fr^{ds} Came to him.

And y^{e} next day being y^{e} 5th of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} 6th Day of y^{e} week after dinner he went from y^{e} befores^{d} place to y^{e} meeting of Sufferings & afterwards to B: As againe where he staid y^{t} night & several fr^{ds} Came to him. ~

On y^{e} 6th of y^{e} 4th mo being y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to y^{e} Chamber where he mett several fr^{ds} about busyness of fr^{ds} & haveing staid till y^{e} 2^{d} hour he went from thence to W^{m} Tilebyes[1] where he dined & afterwards went to y^{e} Chamber again where he likewise mett some fr^{ds} about busyness & towards night he went from thence to B: As ag^{n} where several fr^{ds} Came to him:

The meetings he hath been at this week were :6: One mo^{ly} meeting and y^{e} 2^{d} Dayes meeting & {y^{e}} meeting for Sufferings & 3 about other Concerns.

And y^{e} 7th of y^{e} 4th mo: & 1st day of y^{e} week he went from :B: As: to y^{e} 1st days morning meeting there being many Country fr^{ds} in y^{e} Citty Come up to y^{e} yearly meeting[2] where haveing staid till near y^{e} 12th hour with W: p: & G: W: &c. he went from thence to S: Boltons to see M: Rowse & from thence to :B: As: againe where several fr^{ds} Came to him.

The 8th of y^{e} 4th mo: being y^{e} 2^{d} day of y^{e} week he was at y^{e} General meeting of fr^{ds} in y^{e} Ministry at y^{e} Chamber which held from about y^{e} 8th hour till y^{e} 10th where :W: P & several others haveing declared he stood up & declared &

afterwards went to pray^r & after y^e meeting was done he went from thence to N: Braceys where he was invited to a dinner with y^e Dutch fr^ds & from thence to a meeting appointed at :B: As: ab^t y^e 2^d hour concerning y^e General sufferings of fr^ds where he stayd that night.

The 9^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 3^d day of y^e week he went from thence to Daniell Whirley's[1] in George Yard to a meeting appointed about y^e 9^th hour Concerning the General Sufferings of fr^ds w^ch Continued till about y^e 1^st hour & after y^e meeting was done he haveing dined there afterwards went to Geo: Barrs where haveing staid some time he afterwards went to :B: As where staid y^t night.

The next day being y^e 10^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 4^th day of y^e week he went to George Barrs where he had Mark to write things relateing to y^e yearly meeting & after dinner he was at a meeting appointed there with some fri^ds about fr^ds Sufferings where he staid y^t night. ~

The next day in y^e morning being y^e 11^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 5^th day of y^e week he went from thence to Nat: Braceys to another meeting appointed about fr^ds Sufferings & after dinner he went to y^e Chamber where he alsoe mett some ffr^ds & writt several Letters in Answer to ffr^ds beyond y^e Seas[2] & goeing from thence he afterwards went to :A: ps: in George Yard where he Supped & afterwards went to :B: As: where he staid y^t night & several fr^ds Came to him.

The next day being y^e 12^th of y^e 4^th mo: & 6^th day of y^e week ab^t y^e 12^th hour he went frō thence to Geo: Watts where he was invited to dine with y^e Dutch ffr^ds & several others from thence he went to y^e meeting of Sufferings & afterwards to B: As where he staid y^t night & several fr^ds Came to him. ~

The next day being y^e 13^th of {4^th mo: &} y^e 7^th day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber ab^t busyness of fr^ds where he was till ab^t y^e 3^d hour & afterwards went to Tho: Coxes in a Coach & haveing staid there a while he went from thence to Mary Stotts at Bednall Green. ~

The meetings this week were :8: y^t he was at, y^e Gener^ll meeting of fr^ds in y^e ministry at y^e Chamber y^e meeting for Sufferings & others appointed about y^e General Sufferings of ffr^ds &c.

On y^e 14^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: being y^e 1^st^ day of y^e week he was at y^e above said place M: Stotts where there came to visit him Rob^t^ Barkley Charles ffloyd[1] & several others.

The next day being y^e 15^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: & y^e 2^d^ day of y^e week he went to y^e 2^d^ days morning meeting at y^e Chamber where he alsoe had busyness after y^e meeting was done till near y^e 3^d^ hour, and from thence he went to Dan: Whirleys Shop where he staid a while with Charles ffloyd & R: Davis[2] & afterwards went to B: As where he stayd a pritty while with some fr^ds^ & afterwards went to M: ffs at y^e Savoy where he stayd that night.

The 16^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo & y^e 3^d^ day of y^e week he went from thence with T Robinson & Jo: Vaugton in a Coach to Ja: Beeches 1 Mile, & from thence he & T: R: took Coach to Gravill pitts[3] about 3 Miles where haveing stayd ab^t^ 4 hours he went from thence to Kingsington on foot ½ Mile where he & T: R took Coach to Josiah Ellises & from thence he went to M: ffs: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e 17^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: & y^e 4^th^ day of y^e week he dined at y^e beforesaid place & towards y^e evening went from thence to B: As: in a Coach where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e 18^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: & y^e 5^th^ day of y^e week haveing stayd dinner at y^e above^sd^ place he afterwards went to y^e Chamber & Came to B: As again y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e 19^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: & y^e 6^th^ day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber & afterwards goeing from thence, he went to Mary ffosters where he dined, from thence to N: Blands & from thence to y^e meeting for sufferings & ffrom thence to John Etridges[4] where he stayd that night.

The next day being y^e 20^th^ of y^e 4^th^ mo: & y^e 7^th^ day of y^e week he dined at y^e above^sd^ place & afterwards went from thence to y^e seeds mans in Byshopgate-street & took Coach for South Street[5] & Called upon Mary Wooley & Bridgit & Mary Stott & her Grand Child (who went with them to their house at South Street) at Charles Bathursts at y^e Signe of y^e 3 Sugar Loaves without Byshopgatestreet.

The meetings he was at this week were :2: y^e 2^d^ dayes meeting & y^e meeting for Sufferings.

The time he stayd in ye Citty was from ye 20th of ye 3d mo: till ye 20th of ye 4th mo: wch is a month. ~ ~

And haveing stayd at Southstreet from ye 20th of ye 4th mo: till ye 9th of ye 5th mo: {& 5th day of ye week} yt is 2 weeks & 4 dayes (where for 2 first dayes many frids Come to visit him & alsoe several on ye weekdayes,) he went from thence to Ed: Mans at fford Green in a Coach where on ye 7th day night there Came to visit him James Hardin[1] of Jamaica & other two from Road Island & John Elson & his wife who stay{d} till 2d Day.

On ye 19th of ye 5th mo: being ye 1st day of ye week G: W: & his sister & some others Came to visit him at Ed: Mans where he had a very good meeting with frids & E: Ms ffamilly on the forenoon & haveing declared a pritty time he afterwards went to prayer & then spoke a few words [a]to ye people[a] & soe Concluded ye meeting.

The 20th of ye 5th mo: being ye 2d day of ye week he had a meeting with Ed: Bylings & Tho: Bud & Tho Heart about New Jarceys busyness.

The next day, haveing stayd from ye 9th till ye 21st of ye 5th mo: and 3d day of ye week he went from thence to Geo: Watts at Enfield & with him Ed: Man on horse back where he had not been Long before there Came to visit him Ed: Billings & Michell Russell[2].~

The 26th of ye 5th mo: being ye 1st day of ye week he had a meeting at G: Ws (where there was also A: p: & Tho: Robinson, who were Come to visit him) he declared there & afterwards went to prayer & then Spoke a few words to frids & when he had done ye meeting departed[b].

And on ye 3d day ffollowing being the 28th of ye 5th mo: he went from thence to Widdow Dryes where he stayd yt night.

The next day being ye 29th of ye 5th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week he was at ye monthly meeting there, it was very Large severall Strangers being there as B: A: Jo: ffield[3] & Jo: Vaughton who Came to visit him he declared (a pritty time touching a marriage between Alice at Ed: Mans and Tho: Bowls[4] yt was Layd before frds) to the Glading of frds

[a]...[a] These words have a line through them.

[b] Margin: *stayd at G Watts 7 days*

there Generally, he Lay that night at Tho: Hearts & stayd there till ye 3d of ye 6th mo: yt is 5 nights.

The 3d of ye 6th mo: being ye 2d Day of ye week he went to Widdow Dryes agn where he stayd till ye 6th of ye 6th mo: being ye 5th day of ye week where B: A: &c[a] Came to visit him & ye same day haveing dined at Tho: Hearts he afterwards went to Ed: Mans & ye befors[d] frds with him on horse back[b].

Where haveing stayd from ye {6th} of ye 6th mo: & 5th day of ye week till ye 12th of ye same being ye 4th day of ye week (in which time severall frds Came to visit him) he took Coach ffrom thence to London Miles :9: he lighted out of ye Coach at ye Seedsmans in Byshopgatestt & went from thence to ye Chamber on foot where he had busyness from abt ye 1st till ye 3d hour from thence to Nat: Blands where he stayd a little from thence to S: Boltons shopp where stayd a little from thence to B: As: where he stayd yt night.~

He Remained in ye Country 7 weeks & 3 Dayes In wch time he had :4: meetings 2 meetings on ye 1st Days a moly meeting & one about other busyness {besids other sev'all meetings.}

The next day being ye 13th of ye 6th mo: & 5th day of ye week he also stayd at ye same place (where severall ffrds had busyness with him). ~

The next day being ye 14th of ye 6th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber & from thence to Wm Crouches where he with some other ffrds dined & from thence he went to ye Chamber agn to ye meeting for Sufferings wch Continued from between ye 4th & 5th hour till ye 7th & from thence he went to B: As: agn where he stayd yt night.~

The next day being ye 15th of ye 6th mo: & 7th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber & afterwards he & :A: p: went by Water to Widdow Grooms[1] at Rattlif where he stayd that night.

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[a] *Richard p* was written above the line and crossed through. The inclusion of Richard Pinder's name was, presumably, incorrect.

[b] Margin: *went to Ed: Mans Miles 3*

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to :A: ps: Lodgings at his Sisters & from thence to y^e^ forenoon meeting at Rattlif & after a Woman ffr^d^ & Rodger Langworth[1] had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & after wards y^e^ meeting ended it was Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors & after y^e^ meeting was done he went to Ja: Strutts & on y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ meeting again at y^e^ same place, where he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & afterwards y^e^ meeting y^e^ departed It was alsoe very Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors & afterwards he went to Ja: Strutts ag^n^ where he stayd that night.~

And y^e^ next day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting at y^e^ Chamber where he stayd from ab^t^ y^e^ 10^th^ to y^e^ 2^d^ hour & went to B: As: towards night where he Lodged.

The next day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to N: Braceys & from thence to John Cashamers[2] to see some Germaine fri^ds^ y^t^ were goeing to pensilvania & from thence to y^e^ Chamber & afterwards to :N: Bs: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Mary ffosters & from thence to y^e^ meeting att Gracius Street where after a ffr^d^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty while & then went to prayer & afterwards y^e^ meeting departed very peaceably being within y^e^ doors soe when it was ended he went from thence to Mary ffosters againe where fr^ds^ Came to him & haveing stayd a while there he went from thence to Nat: Blands where he dined & afterwards to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ peel & visited severall ffr^ds^ as he went amongst y^e^ Rest ffrancis Camfields with whom he dined, And haveing stayd that night at John Elsons, And dined there y^e^ next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he afterwards went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings at y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ Continued ffrom ab^t^ y^e^ 4^th^ to y^e^ 7^th^ hour, ffrom thence he went to :B: As: where he stayd that night.~

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he had a meeting with severall ffriends ab^t^ drawing up Certificates to present to y^e^ Cheif Justice ab^t^ fr^ds^ Clearness in y^e^ West from y^e^ Rebellion[1], &c and after he had dined there he went from thence to philip ffords & ffrom thence to Marabella ffarnborughs[2] where he stayd a while in y^e^ shop & from thence to Jo: Dewes where haveing stayd a while he went from thence to Rolland Vaughans & he not being within he went from thence to y^e^ Spectacle makers where haveing staid a while he went from thence to Martha ffishers at y^e^ Savoy all y^e^ way on foot where he stayd that night.

The meetings he was att this week were 6: 3 publick meetings, y^e^ 2^d^ Days meeting y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & one ab^t^ other Concerns.~

The 23^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ Savoy where he declared & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & afterwards y^e^ meeting departed; it was very large & peaceable within y^e^ yard It was said y^e^ officers Came afterwards to the yard but finding noe meeting there they passed away againe.

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour he & Edward Brooks[3] went from thence to W^m^ Beeches[4] where after they had stayd a while they took Coach 3 Miles to Richard Kertons[5] near Hollons house beyond Kingington to see W: P: but he not being at home Ed: Brooks went away ag^n^ but :G: ff: stayd that night at Rich: Kertons & y^e^ next morning :W: P: Called to see him there, being then goeing from home & invited him to goe to his house & stay till he Came againe & dine with him who did accordingly, & after dinner :W: P: goeing from home ag^n^ he stayd till he Came back at y^e^ 8^th^ hour at night & then W: P: sent his Coach with him to Rich: Kertons.

The next morning being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence with :W: P: & his wife in their Coach to their Lodgings at Chering Cross Miles :3: & from thence he & Guly: Penn[6] went to visit Widdow Berkit[7] beyond y^e^ Water but She was not at home Soe haveing

stayd a while they went from thence to her Sisters where they stayd & dined & afterwards Crossing y^e^ water ag^n^ he went to Josiah Ellisses & from thence to M: ffs: where he stayed that night and fri^ds^ Came to see him.

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to :B: As: in a Coach where he stayd y^t^ day & many fr^ds^ Came to him there ab^t^ busyness & to visit him.~

The next day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & alsoe stayd y^e^ meeting for Sufferings till y^e^ 7^th^ hour at night. & afterwards went to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Ed: Mans Warehouse in George Yard {&} afterwards to y^e^ Chamber where he had busyness till ab^t^ y^e^ 12^th^ hour and from thence he went to Nat: Braceys where he Dined & afterwards went to y^e^ Seedsmans in ByshopGatestreet where he and Walther Newbury[1] & his wife & Ed: Haistell[2] took Coach 9 Miles to Ed: Mans at ffordgreen beyond Edmunton.

The meetings he was at this week were 2: a pub: meeting & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings.~

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ meeting at Winsmorhill where he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & after that Spake a few words & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed being very Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors & Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 2^d^ hour from thence he went to Rich: Chairs[3] where fri^ds^ Came to him & afterwards he went from thence to Ed: Mans againe.

The 2^d^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from Ed: Mans to Bridgit Ostens at South Street & haveing gone ab^t^ a quart^r^ of a Mile from thence on foot we mett with B: A: & W^m^ Bingley[4] on horse back who were Comeing to visit him & goeing a little furthur Jo: plant over took us with a horse for him to ride upon from E: Ms: thith^r^ a Mile & ½.

The 4^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence in a Coach to London Miles :9: & Lighting out

of y^e^ Coach at Devenshire Buildings he went from thence to :G: Ws: to see his wives Sister who Lay Sick, & from thence to y^e^ seedmans in Byshopgate street & from thence to George Yard & goeing to Dan: Whirleys he dined there & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings, w^ch^ Continued {till} ab^t^ the 7^th^ hour at night, & afterwards he went to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

He remained in the Country 5 Dayes & a night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week severall ffri^ds^ Came to See him at :B: As: & ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour he went from thence to the Chamber where he mett with some fr^ds^ ab^t^ busyness from thence he went to Nathan: Braceys where he dined & afterwards had a meeting with several fr^ds^ there ab^t^ busyness & Lay there that night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :4: one in y^e^ Country, y^e^ meeting for Sufferings and two about other Concerns. ~

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour where he stayd most of y^e^ afternoon about fr^ds^ busyness from thence he went to Ja: Wasses & after a while from thence to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & the 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ monthly meeting at y^e^ Chamber where he declared twice & afterwards went to prayer & then Spake a few words to ffr^ds^ & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was {pritty} Large & peaceable & afterwards visiting some fri^ds^ there ab^t^ he went to B: As: where he had appointed to meet w^th^ some fr^ds^ ab^t^ Reading a Book of Ben: Linleys[1] in {answer} to y^e^ Separates[2] (at York) where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he stayd at B: As: most of y^e^ day where severall fr^ds^ Came to him & towards night he went to Han: Marshals[3] & philip ffords & afterwards took Coach to Jo: Elsons where he stayed y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week haveing stayd dinner at y^e^ befores^d^ place he afterwards went from thence to y^e^ monthly meeting at y^e^ Bull & mouth

where there was a pritty Large & peaceable meeting within y^e^ doors, it continued from about y^e^ 4^th^ hour till y^e^ 7^th^ at night & after y^e^ meeting was done he went from thence to M: ffs at y^e^ Savoy.

The next day being the 10^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Josiah Ellises where haveing stayd a while he and Tho: Robison went beyond y^e^ Water to Wid: Berkits where he stayd that night.

The next day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Cupit Stares on foot from thence he Crossed y^e^ Water to y^e^ 3 Cranes in Kingstreet from thence he went on foot to :B: As: where he dined & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till y^e^ 7^th^ hour & after it was ended he went to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from :B: As: to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness, & from thence to Edward Bathursts in George Yard where he dined & afterwards took Coach with Mary Stott to Charles Bathursts at Epin fforest.

The Meetings he was at this week were :3: two monthly meetings & the meeting for Sufferings.

The 14^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Ham Mile 1½ on foot with Charles Bathurst & his wife & daughter Eliz: &c to visit George Ayres[1] & his wife where they dined but George was not at home Soe haveing Stayd a pritty while there they took Coach back again for Charles Bathursts but y^e^ Coach horses tyreing they were forced to goe about half y^e^ way on foot. ~

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he writt a Generall Epistle to ffriends[2]. ~

The 19^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to James Mathews[3] at plasto on foot Mile :1:½ where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting there where after three fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty while & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed It was a very

good meeting & very Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors, & after he had stayed a while at Ja: Mathews he went from thence with Lady Lawson[1] in a Coach to Charl: Bathursts againe where he Stayd y^t^ night & y^e^ next day. ~

The next day being the 22^d^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Bows on foot ab^t^ 3 Miles & visited ffr^ds^ as he went along at Stradford & Bows & haveing Stayd a while at R: Richardsons he took Coach from thence to Tho: Coxes where he Stayd that night. ~

He Remained in the Country :9: dayes & :10: Nights.

The next day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & afterwards to :B: As: where he Stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he haveing dined at y^e^ befores^d^ place he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ fr^ds^ busyness & from thence he went to B: As: againe where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & afterwards Stayd y^e^ meeting for Sufferings till ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour, from thence he went to Nat: Braceyes where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & afterwards haveing visited Severall fri^ds^ at night he went to Margret Drinkells. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :2: one publick meeting in the Country & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings besids other Concerns.

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from M: Ds: to y^e^ meeting att Wheeler Street where after Tho: Robinson had declared he stood up & declared ab^t^ an hour & afterwards went to prayer & then Spake a few words to y^e^ people & when he had done the meeting departed it was a very Good meeting Large & peaceable within the doors & afterwards Calling at 2 or 3

places as he went a long he went to :B: As: where he Stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 28^th of y^e 7^th mo: & the 2^d day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e 2^d dayes meeting at y^e Chamber & after y^t haveing stayd most of y^e day ab^t other busyness he went to B: As: againe where he Stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 29^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 3^d day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber where he stayd ab^t y^e busyness of fri^ds sufferings most of y^e day & went to :B: As: ag^n at night.

The next day being y^e 30^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 4^th day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber again where he was most of y^e Day ab^t y^e busyness of fr^ds Sufferings & went againe to :B: As: at night. ~

The next day being y^e 1^st of y^e 8^th mo: & y^e 5^th day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber again where on y^e forenoon he had a meeting with :W: P: & some others ab^t fri^ds sufferings &c & afterwards dined with :W: P: & Dan: Whrleys & from thence to y^e Chamber againe where he stayd till night ab^t fri^ds sufferings, from thence he went to S: Boltons where he & G: W: stayd a while & had busyness with :S: B: afterwards he took Coach to y^e peel where he stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 2^d of y^e 8^th mo: & y^e 6^th day of y^e week after dinner he went from thence to y^e Chamber ab^t fr^ds Sufferings & afterwards stay^d y^e meeting for Sufferings w^ch Continued till ab^t y^e 7^th hour & after y^e meeting departed he went from thence to :B: As: where he stayd y^t night. ~

The next day being y^e 3^d of y^e 8^th mo: & y^e 7^th day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber ab^t busyness & towards night he went by Water to James Strutts at Rattlif where he Stayd that night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :4: a publick meeting y^e 2^d days meeting & one ab^t other Concerns ~ {& y^e meeting for Sufferings}. ~

The 4^th of y^e 8^th mo: & y^e 1^st day of y^e week he was at y^e fornoon meeting at Ratliff where after Tho: Whitehead[1] a Country fr^d had declared he stood up & declared a pritty

time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was very Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors. He was Likewise at y^e^ afternoon meeting at y^e^ same place where he declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors. ~ from thence he went to Ja: Strutts againe where he stayd that night.

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes monthly morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber where he afterwards stayd most of y^e^ Day from thence he went to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber againe where he was most of y^e^ day about busyness of fri^ds^ Sufferings, & in y^e^ Evening he took Coach from thence to :G: Watts where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to visit John Elson & severall fr^ds^ thereawayes & went to G: Ws: again to dinner & alsoe stayd there y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to :B: As: where he Stayd dinner & afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ fri^ds^ Sufferings & Came to B: As: againe at night.

The next day being the 9^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ y^e^ busyness of fri^ds^ Sufferings & afterwards he went from thence to Ed: Bathursts where he dined & from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & from thence to W^m^ Meads where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being the 10^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & the 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from :W: Ms: to y^e^ Chamber again ab^t^ busyness & on y^e^ afternoon he went by Water to Horsly downe & from y^e^ Water Side to Ann Traverses {on foot} where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :4: two pub: meetings a monthly meeting & a meeting for Sufferings.

The next day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ meeting at Horsly downe where (after :T: R: he stood up and declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & when he done y^e^ meeting departed it was very Large & peaceable within the doors. & after y^e^ meeting he haveing stayd a little at James parks & ffri^ds^ Come to see him he afterwards went from thence to Hen: Snooks[1] where haveing stayd ab^t^ an hour he went from thence to N: Bracyes where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & the 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting & at noon he went to Nat: Braceys ag^n^ where he dined & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ quart^ly^ men & womens meeting at Devenshire house & after the meeting was Ended he went to :G: Ws: ab^t^ busyness with him & Gilbert Latye & from thence to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to ffran: Camfields to inquire after fri^ds^ busyness at y^e^ Sessions at Hixes hall where he staid that night. ~

The 14^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to M: Meakins[2] & visited John Stapler[3] & some other fr^ds^ in y^e^ way, from thence Calling at Nick: Coopers[4] a Shoe Maker by y^e^ way he went to John Elsons at y^e^ peel where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to ffra: Camfields where he was invited to dinner from thence he went to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness from thence to Nat: Bracyes where he dined & from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings from thence to Dan: Whyrleys to speak with :W: P: & from thence to Nathan: Blands & afterwards to W: Ms: where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber where he was most of y^e^ day ab^t^ busyness & afterwards went to Nat: Bracyes where he Stayd y^t^ night.

The meetings he was at this week were :5: a publick meeting y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting a quart: meeting {of men & women} y^e^ meet: for Sufferings besids other Concerns.

The next day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from :N: Bs: to y^e^ morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber where he stayd y^e^ forenoon & afterwards went from thence to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting at the Chamber & afterwards (Calling at severall fr^ds^ houses there abouts) he went to :B: As: where he had busyness with :G: W: & afterwards went from thence to :M: ffs: at the Savoy where he staid y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to :W. Ps: at Chering Cross & visiting John Collits[1] wife Tavern Keeper at y^e^ Bulls head at Chering Cross & some other fr^ds^ by y^e^ way he went to :M: ffs: again where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The 21^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he stayd at :M: ffs: ~

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach with Ann Traverss & her daughter & Nathaniell Willmour[2] from thence to Chisick to See after a house for a Womens School Miles :6: from thence to peter princes[3] at Hamersmith where haveing Stayd a little they went from thence to see y^e^ house where W^m^ Lodington[4] dwelt from thence to y^e^ Goat Inn where they dined from thence :G: ff: went (in y^e^ Coach y^t^ carryed Ann Travers &c. to London) to Wid: Symmons[5] where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week towards night he went from thence to petter princes on foot ab^t^ $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in a great Storm of Rain Lightening & Thunder. ~

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he was alsoe at :p: ps:

The next day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ meeting at Hamer Smith where he declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed and after a while he went from

thence with John Osgood to his house at Moatlack by Water where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon pet: prince went with a boate to bring him into his house at Hamer Smith ag^n^ where he stayd that night.~

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he he went from thence to y^e^ Broom house by Water a Mile to see an old man a fr^d^ 92: years of age a Gardiner there where haveing stayd a while he went from thence to Chelsey by Water :1: Mile, ~ to W^m^ Kemps[1] where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence nigh Rich: Kertons on horse back and with him W^m^ Kemp but a gate being fastened they walked up to y^e^ house a little way on foot and haveing stayd a while there he went from thence to John Kertons[2] {at Gravill pitts ½ a Mile on foot} (Calling to see his two brothers in y^e^ way hard by) where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach from thence to James Beeches at Westminster Miles :3: where haveing Stayd ab^t^ 2 or 3 hours disided a difference betwixt two of y^e^ Servants he took Coach from thence to Josiah Ellises, Where haveing stayd a little he went from thence to W^m^ Beeches & from thence to :M: ffs: at the Savoy where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach from thence to Bow Lane and went to philip ffords where haveing stayd a little he went from thence to :B: As: where he dined & afterwards went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour at night, from thence he went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 31^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber about busyness & in y^e^ afternoon he went to Nat: Blands where he dined & afterwards to :B: As: where haveing stayd a while he took Coach to M: ffs: at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd that night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :2: a publick meeting in y^e^ Country & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings. ~

Remained in y^e^ Country a week.

The 1st of ye 9th mo: being ye 1st day of ye week he was at ye meeting at ye Savoy where he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to ye people & when he had done ye meeting departed it was pritty Large & peaceable in ye yard & Entry but mostly in ye Entry being a Rainy day & continued till between ye 11th & 12th hour he afterwards went to :M: ffs: againe where he stayd that night & many frds Came to visit him. ~

The next day being the 2d of ye 9th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he took Coach from thence to ye 2d days monthly meeting at ye Chamber where he declared twice & went to prayer & afterwards ye meeting departed, there were a great many frds of ye Ministry & it continued from abt ye 9th to ye 11th hour, he stayd there afterwards till betwixt ye 1st & 2d hour & then went to Nat: Braceyes where he dined & in ye evening went from thence to B: As: where he stayd yt night. ~

The next day being ye 3d of ye 9th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he stayd there most of the day where many frds Came to him & in the Evening he took Coach from thence to John Elsons at ye peel where he stayd that night & ye next day. ~

The day following being ye 5th of ye 9th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week he went from thence Calling to see severall frds by ye way to John Thorps[1] where he was invited to dinner & Tho: Robinson, & from thence Calling to see some other frds by ye way he went to B: As: where he stayd yt night.

The next day being ye 6th of ye 9th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber abt ye business of frds Sufferings & afterwards stayd ye meeting for sufferings till abt ye 7th hour and afterwards went to :W: Ms: where he stayd yt night.

The 7th of ye 9th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber and afterwards took Coach to see M: Wooley and Bridgit who was Sick but Bridgit was gone into ye Country & after a while he went to Tho: Coxes on foot & from thence he took Coach to Mary Stots at Bednall Green.

The meetings he was at this week were /3/ a publick meeting ye 2d days meeting & ye meeting for Sufferings.

The 12th of ye 9th mo: being ye 5th day of ye week he took Coach from M: S's: at Bednall green to George Yard in Lombardstreet, & from thence {he went} to the Chamber about busyness & in ye evening to :B: As: where he stayd that night.

The next day being ye 13th of ye 9th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week after diner he went from thence to ye meeting for Sufferings wch Continued till ye 7th hour & afterwards he went to :W: Ms: where he stayd yt night. ~

The next day being ye 14th of ye 9th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber about busyness & from thence to Dan: Whirleys where he dined {& writ a Letter} & from thence to Wm Crouches and from thence to take water to Ratlif & from thence to James Struts where he stayd yt night. ~

The next day being the 15th of ye 9th mo: & ye 1st day of ye week he went to ye forenoon meeting at Rattlif where he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed being very large & peaceable within ye doors & afterwards he went to :J: S's: agn On ye afternoon he was Likewise at ye meeting at ye above sd place where he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to ye people & when he had done ye meeting departed being very Large & peaceable wthin ye doors, & afterwards he went to :J: S's: agn where he stayd yt night. ~

The next day being ye 16th of ye 9th mo: & ye 9th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week Susanah ffell & Bethiah Rouse[1] Came to J: Struts Early in ye morning in a Coach to ffetch him to goe to Kingston being sent for thither to see young Margret Rouse who was very sick in whose Coach he went to ye 2d {day's} meeting in Lombardstreet & from thence {he went} to Nat: Braceys where he dined & afterwards had a meeting abt busyness & stayd there that night. ~

The next day being ye 17th of ye 9th mo: & ye {3d day of ye} week he took Coach to Jo: Rouses at Kingston to see young Margret Rouse who was very sick.

Remained at John Rouses from ye 17th of ye 9th mo: to ye 28th of ye 10th mo: (viz) 6 weeks wanting a day in wch time he had 2 evening meeting on first day nights with John Rouses familly & severall frds Came to see him. ~

On y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Ann ffielders[1] and after a while went with her by Water to John Osgoods at Motlack[a] where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he was invited to ffr^d^ Muckleys[2] to dinner & stayd at Jo: Osgoods ag^n^ y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of week he went from thence to Ann Traverses by Water at Chizwick Miles :1: Early in y^e^ morning She being but in Removeing thither. ~

The 1^st^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being the 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ forenoon he went from Antraverses to see Christopher Ward[3] where haveing stayd a while he went from thence to peter pri{n}ses where he stayd that night. ~

The 3^d^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being the 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at Hamersmith where after Jo: Vaughton had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & then spake a few words to y^e^ people & when he had done y^e^ meeting ended being pritty Large and peaceable within the doors & afterwards he went to peter pri{n}ses again where he stayd that night & severall ffr^ds^ Came to see him. ~

The 4^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence by water with Antraverse to widdow Berkits where he dined & from thence to the quart^ly^ meeting att Devenshire house[b] & from thence he took Coach with George Watt to B: A's: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence with G: W: in a Coach to Rolland Vaughans at y^e^ Temple ab^t^ busyness & from thence to M: ffs at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ quart^ly^ meeting at Westminster w^ch^ Continued from ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ to y^e^ 7^th^ hour at night & from thence he took Coach to :M: ffs: at y^e^ Savoy ag^n^ where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being the 7^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Rolland Vaughans & from

[a] Margin: *ab^t^ Mil :12:*

[b] Margin: *Miles :6:*

thence visiting some other fr^ds by the way he went to B: A's: where he stayd y^t night & severall fr^ds came to visit him. ~

The next day being the 8^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 6^th day of y^e week haveing dined at y^e aboves^d place he went from thence to y^e meeting for Sufferings w^ch haveing Continued till about y^e 7^th hour he afterwards went to W: Ms: where he staid that night. ~

The next day being y^e 9^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 7^th day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamber where he stayd till about y^e 2^d hour frõ thence he went to visit W^m Tilbeys & R: Whitpains[1] & from thence to Nathaniell Braceys where he staid y^t night.

The meetings he was at this week were :4: a publick meeting 2 quart^ly meetings & y^e meeting for Sufferings.

The next day being y^e 10^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 1^st day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e morning meeting at y^e Chamber & from thence to y^e meeting att Gracious street where he declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & after he had done it being almost the 11^th hour y^e meeting departed being very Large and peaceable within y^e doors & afterwards he went to Mary ffosters where many fr^ds Came to him & haveing stayd there till y^e Evening he went from thence to Nat: Blands & from thence to Nat: Braceys again where he stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 11^th of y^e 11^th mo: he went from thence to y^e 2^d dayes morning meeting at y^e Chamber from thence he went to James Wasses where he dined & in y^e Evening he went to another meeting of twelve appointed at Nat: Braceys & afterwards from thence to B: As': where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e 12^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 3^d day of y^e week he went from thence to ffrancis Camfields to see after fr^ds busyness at y^e Sessions at Hixes Hall where he stayd that night. ~

The 13^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 4^th day of y^e week he went from thence to James[a] Mathews & John Elsons & to ff Camfields ag^n to dinner where he alsoe stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 14^th of y^e 11^th mo: & y^e 5^th day of

[a] Altered from *John*

y^e^ week after dinner he went to Bengemin Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to George Yard & haveing dined at Edward Bathursts he afterwards went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & from thence to :W: Ms: where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from W: M's: to the Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour, from thence he went to George Yard & afterwards to Tho: Coxes where he dined & after a while took Coach to Mary Stotts at Bednall Green[1], where y^e^ next day G: W: Came to visit him and some other fr^ds^. ~

The meetings he was at this week were 5: a publick meeting, y^e^ 1^st^ dayes morning meeting, y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting, y^e^ meeting of twelve & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings. ~

The 20^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach from Mary Stots aboves^d^ to y^e^ George in Corn{e} well & soe went to Ed: Mans in Georgeyard & afterwards to y^e^ Chamber & on y^e^ afternoon he was at a meeting there ab^t^ distributeing to y^e^ Necesity's of poor Sufferings fr^ds^ in Every County ~ & afterwards at another meeting att y^e^ same place ab^t^ Sam: Boltons & Mary peningtons busyness w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour, from thence he went to W: Ms: where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from W^m^ Meads to y^e^ Chamber & afterwards went to Ben: Antrobuses where he dined, & sent for a {great} Docter that Came from poland[2] & had discourse with him, he alsoe stayd there that night and severall fr^ds^ Came to him. ~

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Ed: Mans & Dan: Whirleys in George yard & from thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness & afterwards stayd y^e^ meeting for Sufferings till betwixt y^e^ 7^th^ & 8^th^ hour from thence he went to Ben: Antrobuses where he stayd that night. ~

The next being ye 23d of ye 11th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week in ye forenoon he went to ye Chamber where he stayd till betwixt ye 1st & 2d hour & afterwards took Coach to visit Mary Wooleys where he dined and afterwards went to Abra: Godownes & through their house to visit Sam: Walldenfield[1] & his wife & afterwards went to Mary Wooleys agn & from thence to Margt Drinkells & from thence to :G: Ws: where he stayd yt night.

The meetings he was at this week were 3—1 abt busyness & ye meeting for Sufferings & ye 2d days meeting. ~

The next day being ye 24th of ye 11th mo: & ye 1st day of ye week he went from :G:Ws: above sd to ye morning meeting at ye Chamber where after ye meeting was done he writ a paper to ye King of poland & abt ye 1st hour he went from thence to Mary ffosters where he staid ye afternoon & from thence he went to ye Chamber agn and from thence to George Barrs where he stayd yt night.~

The next day being the 25th of ye 11th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he went from thence to ye 2d dayes meeting at ye Chamber & from thence abt ye 1st hour to Nat: Braceys where he dined & afterwards went from thence to Benjemin Antrobuses where he stayd that night, & severall frds Came to him.

The next day being ye 26th of ye 11th mo: and ye 3d day of ye week he took coach frõ thence to Rolland Vaughans abt busyness & from thence he went on foot to Martha ffishers at ye Savoy & towards night he went from thence to visit some frds there abt & Came to M: ffs: agn where he stayd that night & also frds Came to visit him.

The next day being ye 27th of ye 11th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week he Stayd ye forenoon at M. ff: till :G: W: and Gilbert Latey Came frõ Whitehall who had been abt frds Sufferings & after dinner he took Coach from thence to John Elsons where he stayd night {& was at ye mo: meeting there}.~

The next day being ye 28th of ye 11th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week he alsoe stayd at John Elsons where several frds came to See him.

The next day being ye 29th of ye 11th mo: & ye 6th day of

the week he went from thence to Tho: Scots & from thence to ffranc: Camfields where he was invited to dinner & from thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings att y^e^ Chamber & after it was done he went to W: Meads where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour he went to Dan: Whyrleys where he dined & afterwards went from thence to y^e^ seedsmans in Byshopgatestreet where G: Wat was to meet him & there to take Coach to Geo: Watts house at Enfield Miles :10:

Stayd at G: Ws: aboves^d^ from y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: to y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: viz: 8 dayes where on the 7^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week several fri^ds^ Came to see him & he had a meeting. ~

The 8^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: being y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from Geo: Watts to Widdow Dryes & with him Geo: Whitehead[1] (who Came on first day to see my Master) where he stayd that night but G: W: went to Ed: Mans. ~

Stayd at Widdow Dryes & Tho: Hearts ab^t^ night for night from y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: till y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ same {viz} 8^th^ dayes where on y^e^ 1^st^ day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: severall fr^ds^ Came to see him. ~

And on y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence viz Tho: Hearts to Ed. Mans at fford Green miles 3 on horse back & with him Mercy Bentall & Walther[2] her husband & prissila Heart went on foot. ~

On y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a meeting att Ed: Mans with his familly & others y^t^ were come to see :G: ff:[a] where he declared a pritty while and afterwards went to prayer & after spoke a few words to fri^ds^ & then Concluded y^e^ meeting.

On the 24^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: and y^e^ 4^th^ day of the week he went on horse back with Ed: Man from thence to y^e^ mo: meeting at Tho: Hearts at Enfield[b] where he declared twice a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer and after some other fr^ds^ had declared he declared ag^n^ there was a very good meeting & Large fri^ds^ being there from Walthum & Southstreet & other places; it Continued with busyness too frõ ab^t^ y^e^ 12^th^ hour till y^e^ 3^d^/, & afterwards haveing

[a] Altered to *him* [b] Margin: *Miles /3/*

stayd dinner there he went back ag^{n} with Ed: Man to his house at fford Green[a].

Stayd at Ed: Mans from y^{e} 16th of y^{e} 12th mo: being y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week to y^{e} 26th of y^{e} same being y^{e} 6th day of the week w^{ch} is 9th days & one day where on he went to y^{e} mõly meeting att Enfield & Came back ag^{n} att night in w^{ch} time severall fri^{ds} Came to visit him. ~

The 26th of y^{e} 12th mo: being y^{e} 6th day of y^{e} week he went from thence to Bridgitt Austells att Southstreet where he stayd till y^{e} 5th of y^{e} 1st mo: being the first mo: viz: 6: dayes: ~ in w^{ch} time A: p: and severall others Came to See him. ~

On y^{e} 5th of y^{e} 1st mo: and y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week he went thence to Edward Mans againe where he Stayd till y^{e} 9th of y^{e} same being y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week viz /4/ dayes in w^{ch} time Severall fri^{ds} Came to See him.

ffinis.

Here ffolloweth a Jornall of the meetings &c :G: F: hath been att Anno domini 1686*:*~

The 7th of y^{e} 1st mo: being y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week he had a Meeting att Edw: Manns with some fri^{ds} that were come to see him & after some time sitting in Silence he went to prayer and soe Concluded the meeting. ~

The 9th of y^{e} 1st mo: being y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week he took Coach from Ed: Mans to his Warehouse att London in George Yard in London Miles :8: ffrom thence he went to y^{e} Chamber where he stayd till towards night and afterwards took Coach to ffrancis Camfields where he stayd y^{t} night & was at a meeting appointed there ab^{t} Cotten Odes[1] sons busyness of marriage.

He remaind in y^{e} Country in all from y^{e} 30th of y^{e} 11th mo: to y^{e} 9th of y^{e} 1st mo (viz) 5 weeks and 2 dayes, in w^{ch} time he was at 4 meetings, y^{e} monthly meeting at Enfield, & 3 meetings on y^{e} first dayes with their famillyes (& others

[a] Margin: *Miles /3/*

that Came to see him) where he remained. Travelled in y^e^ Country Miles :30:~ Besids other Little meetings ab^t^ busyness.

The next day being the 10^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he sent for Cotten Oddes ag^n^ ab^t^ y^e^ same busyness & also had busyness with severall other fri^ds^ & after Dinner he went from thence to Benjemin Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night & severall fri^ds^ Came to him.~

The next day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he stayd there & severall fr^ds^ Came and had busyness with him.

The next day being the 12^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to some fri^ds^ houses in George yard & afterwards to N: Blands where he Eate something to dinner & afterwards to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued from betwixt y^e^ 3^d^ & :4: hour till near y^e^ /6^th^/ frõ thence he went to W Meads where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & 7^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ hour from thence he went to B: Antrobuses & after a while he & T: Robison took Coach from thence to Martha ffishers at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd that night.~

The 14^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week was at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ Savoy, where after Tho: Robison and Gilbert Latye had declared he stood up and declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed there was a very good meeting & Large & peaceable in the yard.~

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting at y^e^ Chamber where he alsoe Continued till towards y^e^ Evening & afterwards went to B: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night~& severall fr^ds^ Came to him.

The next day being the 16^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Rowland Vans at y^e^ temple there to meet G: W: and Gilbert Latye &c ab^t^ fr^ds^ busyness with y^e^ Atturney Generall[1] from thence to Elyas Syms[2] where he dined & afterwards went to R: Vans ag^n^ & from thence

to Ben Antrobuses (where he had appointed severall fr^ds to meet him ab^t goeing to y^e Atturney Generall in y^e Country) & stayd there y^t night. ~

The next day being y^e 17^th of y^e 1^st mo: & the 4^th day of y^e week he was at another meeting appointed there at y^e 10^th hour ab^t y^e befores^d busyness of going to y^e Atturney Generall & ab^t noon he took Coach with Mary Elson from thence to her house at y^e peel in S^t John Street where he stayd y^t night & y^e next day. ~

The 19^th of y^e 1^st mo: & y^e 6^th day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Chamb^r & after a while from thence to Nathan^ll Braceys where he dined & from thence to y^e Chamb^r ag^n to y^e Meeting for Sufferings w^ch continued till y^e 6^th hour thence he went to W: Meads where he stayd y^t night. ~

The next day being the 20^th of y^e 1^st mo: & y^e 7^th day of y^e week he went from thence to W^m Crouches in Crown Courte to speak with Steven Crisp[1] & ab^t y^e 9^th hour in y^e morning he took Coach thence to John Rowses at Kingston he being sent for thither to see Nat: Rowse who was sick of y^e small pox, Miles :10:

The meetings he was at this week were :6: a publick meeting y^e 2^d days meeting y^e meeting for Sufferings and 3 ab^t other busyness relateing to fr^ds Sufferings.

Remained at John Rowses at Kingston frõ y^e 20^th of y^e 1^st mo: till the 29^th of y^e same; viz :9: day's.

The 29^th of y^e 1^st mo: being y^e 2^d day of y^e week he went from thence to y^e Water side on foot one Mile, thence he took water to John Osgoods at Mortlack Miles :10: where haveing stayd ab^t an hour he afterwards went to Ann Traverses at y^e school at Cheeswick one mile where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e 30^th of y^e 1^st mo: & y^e 3^d day of y^e week in y^e afternoon he went from thence to Ann ffielders at Hammersmith :1: mile on foot where haveing stayd ab^t 2 hours he took water from thence to Salsbury Change Miles :8: thence he went to Josiah Ellises, & thence to M: ffs: at y^e Savoy where he stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 31^st of y^e 1^st mo: & y^e 4^th day of y^e week he went from thence ab^t y^e 6^th hour in y^e morning to

visit one S^r^ W^m^ Coddrington[1] who had been Govern^r^ of Barbadoes at his Lodgings over ag^t^ y^e^ Scoth Arms, ag^t^ S^t^ James Square in pall Mall on foot where haveing stayd a while he went thence to ffri^d^ Hulls[2] Grosser, thence to ffri^d^ Winingtons[3] in[a] Street where G: W: & Gilb^t^ Latye Came to him & they all 3 dined there & afterwards going thence G: W: went towards the Citty & G ff: & G Latye Called at fri^d^ Collits keeper of y^e^ tavern at y^e^ Bulls head at Chering Cross {& to visit a fr^d^ly man} a Chiurgion a little above Chering Cross and afterwards Came to :M: ffs: at y^e^ Savoy ag^n^ where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The 1^st^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to Ben: Antrobuses where he dined & afterwards went to a meeting appointed at y^e^ Chamb^r^ w^ch^ Continued till after y^e^ 6^th^ hour he afterwards went to Dan: Whirleys where he stayd a while in y^e^ Shope & spake with some fr^ds^ thence he went to :B: As: ag^n^ where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & ab^t^ noon he went thence to visit Nathan: Brasy who was very sick where he eate some thing & afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour and after it was done he went to B: Antrobuses ag^n^ where he stayd that night: ~

The next day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ to a meeting appointed ab^t^ busyness and betwixt y^e^ 1^st^ and 2^d^ hour he went thence to W^m^ Crouches to meet with John Rowlif[4] a dutch fri^d^ where he dined thence he went to John Ettridges & afterwards went with :A: p: by water to Widdow Grooms att Rattlif where he staid that night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were :3: y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & :2: ab^t^ other busyness.

The next day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ forenoon meeting at Rattlif where after other two fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer and soe concluded y^e^ meeting, it was a very good meeting Large &

[a] There is a blank left in the MS.

peaceable within the doors from thence he went to fr^d^ John Sellwoods a Brewer hard by & on y^e^ afternoon he went thence to y^e^ meeting at y^e^ same place ag^n^ where he declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to prayer and when he had done y^e^ meeting departed, it was a very good meeting and Likewise Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors. thence he went to Widdow Grooms ag^n^ where he staid that night.~

The next day being the 5^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour in y^e^ morning w^th^ A: p: & Rich^d^ Mew[1] by water to y^e^ Citty & soe to W^m^ Crowches to meet J: Rowlif y^e^ dutch ffri^d^ ab^t^ busyness & afterwards he went thence to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting at y^e^ Chamb^r^, & on y^e^ after noon he went thence to visit Nath: Bracy who was sick & in a Short space after he was with him dyed, thence he went to Mary ffosters where he was to meet Jo: Elson ab^t^ busyness & there dined, thence he went to W^m^ Crowches ab^t^ busyness with Jo: Rowlif aboves^d^ thence he went to the Chamb^r^ ag^n^ & after a while to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went from thence to a meeting appointed ab^t^ busyness at y^e^ Bull & Mouth and from thence to ffrancis Camfields where he dined and thence to Charles Marshalls in Aldersgate Street, thence to visit Eliz: ffullove[2] who was sick & afterwards to Geo: Barrs in Gracious street where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of the 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ meeting at Gracious Street where after two other fr^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer, & then exhorted y^e^ people in a few words and when he had done y^e^ meeting departed it being ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour it was a very good meeting Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors, thence he went to M: ffosters thence to Hen: Goulneys[3] where he dined thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness, & towards y^e^ evening he went thence to Ezek: {Woolyes} where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week after dinner goeing from thence he went to y^e^ Chamb^r^ where he sent for W^m^ Crowch & Rich^d^ Whitpain to speak with John Bringhursts[4] wife ab^t^ John Blaklains book thence

he went to W^m^ Crowches thence to Rich^d^ Whitpains ab^t^ y^e^ said busyness where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & the {6^th^ day of y^e^} week he went thence to W^m^ Crowches to speak with John Rowlif & his wife dutch fr^ds^ thence he went to y^e^ Chamber where he had busyness till ab^t^ y^e^ first hour & afterwards went to Eliz: Bracys where he eate something thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour thence to W^m^ Crowches to see the dutch fri^ds^ thence to W^m^ Meads where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being the 10^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & the 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ where he had busyness till the 1^st^ hour & afterwards went to Tho: Coxes & thence took Coach to Mary Stotts at Beddnall Green where y^e^ next day he writt a Letter to fri^ds^ at East & West Jarcey & pensilvania ab^t^ Tho: Buds Book[1] y^t^ it might be Called in ag^n^ &c and at night desireing y^t^ y^e^ familly might Come and sit together he after a while went to prayer & soe Concluded y^e^ meeting. ~

The 12^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach from y^e^ abovesaid Mary Stots to George yard thence he went to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour thence to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The 13^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to ffran: Camfields, & after a while he went thence to the Kings head {to meet some fr^ds^} y^t^ were Concerned at y^e^ Sessions at Hixes hall ab^t^ Appeals &c. thence he went to ffranc: Camfields to dinner & alsoe G: W: & A: p: thence he went to y^e^ Kings head ag^n^ on y^e^ afternoon to meet fr^ds^ ab^t^ y^e^ aboves^d^ busyness & afterwards went to ffrancis Camfields ag^n^ where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Kings head ab^t^ y^e^ aboves^d^ busyness to ffri^ds^, there & Returned to ff Camfields ag^n^ ab^t^ noon where he dined, & afterwards went to y^e^ aboves^d^ place ag^n^ to meet fri^ds^ ab^t^ y^e^ said busyness and afterwards went to John Elsons where he staid y^t^ night. ~

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning after he had Compleated busyness with severall fri^ds^ y^t^ Came to him, he went to y^e^ Kings head ag^n^ to meet fr^ds^ ab^t^ y^e^ prementioned busyness at the Sessions & Came

to John Elsons to dinner in y^e^ afternoon he went forth ag^n^ & returned to John Elsons where he staid y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went thence to y^e^ Kings head ag^n^ where he mett a great many ffr^ds^ ab^t^ y^e^ aboves^d^ busyness at y^e^ Sessions & ab^t^ y^e^ 10^th^ hour he took Coach from thence to B: As: where haveing Staid till after y^e^ first hour he went to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness & alsoe stayd y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour & haveing stayd there till towards y^e^ 8^th^ hour he afterwards took Coach to ffranc: Camfields where he staid y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Kings head but there being noe ffr^ds^ Come he went to John Elsons & after y^e^ fr^ds^ were Come together at y^e^ Kings head he sent for John Edge to him ab^t^ busyness, and ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour he and Mary Elson & Marabella ffarnbora & her daughter took Coach thence to Anthony Elwoods[1] in Grays Inn Lane in Holbourn where haveing Stayd a Little till John Elson Came to them they all /5/ took Coach thence to visit Widdow Healah at Henden ab^t^ /7/ miles from the Citty where they Stayd y^t^ night. ~

The meetings he had & was at this week were /9/ a ffamilly meeting, y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & 6 ab^t^ fri^ds^ busyness at y^e^ Sessions at Hixes hall.

The next day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at Henden where after John Elson & another fri^d^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer and then spake a few words in Exhortation to y^e^ people & w^n^ he had done y^e^ meeting departed, there was a very good meeting & pritty Large (and peaceable with in y^e^ doors) many Londoners being there, thence he went to Widdow Helahs againe where he staid y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week haveing ordered y^e^ same Coach y^t^ brought them to Come for them ag^n^ ab^t^ y^e^ 4^th^ hour in y^e^ afternoon they took Coach thence to John Elsons where he Stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ :6: weeks meeting at y^e^ Bull &

Mouth (w^{ch} was to have been y^{e} 3^{d} day before but was deferred because of y^{e} Sessions at Hixes Hall) y^{e} meeting Continued till ab^{t} y^{e} 2^{d} hour & after it was done he went to visit Job Netherwoods[1] wife who was Sick & desired to see him Where haveing stayd a Little he after went to Geo: Watts where he was Invited to dinner thence he took Coach to y^{e} Chamber {to a meeting apointed but was dismist} & afterwards went to B: Antrobuses where he stayd y^{t} night.~

The next day being y^{e} 21st of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: & y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week he went thence to y^{e} Chamb^{r} where he Continued most of y^{e} day & afterwards went to :B: As: where he Stayd y^{t} night.

The next day being y^{e} 22^{d} of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: & y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week he went thence to philip ffords where haveing stayd a while he went thence to Abell Wilkisons[2] thence to John Dues ab^{t} busyness where haveing Stayd a while & afterwards visited some other fr^{ds} in y^{e} afternoon he went to B: As: where he staid that night. ~

The next day being y^{e} 23^{d} of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: & y^{e} 6th day of y^{e} week he went thence to y^{e} Chamb^{r} in forenoon & stayd y^{e} meeting for Sufferings w^{ch} Continued till after y^{e} 6th hour thence he went to W^{m} Meads where he stayd y^{t} night.

The next day being y^{e} 24th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo: & y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week he went to y^{e} Chamb^{r} ab^{t} busyness where Stayd a while he afterwards took Coach to Martha ffishers at y^{e} Savoy to a meeting appointed there ab^{t} y^{e} 10th hour Concerning fr^{ds} Sufferings where he stayd y^{t} night. ~

The meetings he was at this week were 4: a publick meeting a :6: weeks meeting y^{e} meeting for Sufferings & a meeting appointed ab^{t} fr^{ds} sufferings.

The next day being y^{e} 25th of y^{e} 2^{d} mo : & y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week he was at y^{e} meeting at y^{e} Savoy where after 2/ other fri^{ds} had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer and then exhorted y^{e} people in a few words & when he had done y^{e} meeting departed, it was a very good meeting & very Large and peaceable in y^{e} Yard & Entry.~ and in y^{e} afternoon :G: W: and John Edge[3] mett him there ab^{t} fr^{ds} busyness & after y^{t} he writt a Letter to W^{m} Dewsbury[4] at Warrwick.

The next day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went thence to R: Vans to a meeting appointed there with some fri^ds^ ab^t^ fri^ds^ Sufferings in Yorkshire for their Release thence Calling on Severall ffr^ds^ by the way he went to Benjemin Antrobuses where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being the 27^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ forenoon he went thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ to a meeting appointed ab^t^ delivering Barbadoes Sufferings[1] to y^e^ King where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ hour & afterwards went to Ezek: Woolyes where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ to another meeting appointed ab^t^ y^e^ prementioned busyness of Barbadoes where he was most of the Day & in the Evening went to Geo: Barrs where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in the morning he went thence to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ag^n^ to a meeting appointed ab^t^ ffri^ds^ of Midlsex Sufferings thence he went to James Wasses where he dined & afterwards went to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ag^n^ & in y^e^ evening went to B: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & the 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence after dinner to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings at y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour & afterwards went to W^m^ Meads where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ hour and afterwards went to Geo: Barrs where he staid y^t^ night & writ some thing to y^e^ Magistrates &c. in Christendome to be printed. ~

The meetings he was at this week were /6/ a publick meeting, y^e^ meeting for Sufferings and 4 ab^t^ other busynesses. ~

The next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went from Geo: Barrs to y^e^ morning meeting & thence to Gracious Street meetings. where after Charles Marshall & ffranc: Stamper[2] had declared he stood up and declared a pritty large time & afterwards went to prayer &

after he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was a very Large meeting & peaceable within y^e^ doors, thence he went to Mary ffosters where Severall ffr^ds^ Came to him, & haveing Stayd dinner there he went thence to y^e^ Chamber again ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour, thence he went to Geo: Barrs ag^n^ where he Stayd that night. ~

The next day being the 3^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour in y^e^ morning he went to y^e^ Chamb^r^ ab^t^ busyness & alsoe staid y^e^ monthly meeting at y^e^ Chamb^r^ where he declared & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed^a^ haveing continued ab^t^ half an hour^a^ thence he went to B: Antrobuses where he dined & afterwards took Coach to Rowland Vans where he mett G: W: & R: Barkley {& other fri^ds^} who went to y^e^ Atturney Generalls ab^t^ y^e^ Release of fri^ds^ at Bristoll thence he went to M: ffishers at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach with Bridgit Austill thence to Bow Lane, and went to Philip ffords ab^t^ busyness with him thence he went to B: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to the Chamber ab^t^ busyness and ab^t^ noon he went to Ezek: Woolyes where he dined & afterwards took Coach with Mary Wooly & Bridgit Austill thence to South Street miles :9: ~

Remained at Bridgitt Austills from y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ /3^d^/ mo: to y^e^ /14/ of y^e^ same being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week (viz) :8: days in w^ch^ time severall fri^ds^ Came to See him.

And on y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ /3^d^/ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week haveing dined at Bridgitt Austells he went thence to Ed: Mans att ffordgreen on horse Back a mile & ½ where he Staid till y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ same mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week /viz/ 5 dayes where alsoe Severall fri^ds^ Came to visit him, Remained in y^e^ Country in all 13: dayes.

The 19^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to Byshopgatestreet in London Miles :8: & Soe went to y^e^ Seeds mans where he Stayd a while and

^a...^a These words are heavily erased.

afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness where haveing stayd :2: or :3: hours he afterwards went to :B: As: where he Stayd that night & severall fri^ds^ had busyness with him.

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to philip ffordes ab^t^ busyness with him thence to Ed: Dyleys where he had busyness with a Country fri^d^ in y^e^ Shop thence to B: As: ag^n^ where he dined & afterwards went to John Elsons where he Stayd that night.~

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ /3^d^/ mo: & y^e^ :6: day of y^e^ week he went thence visiting severall fri^ds^ by y^e^ way he went to Laurens ffulloves where he dined thence to B: As: where haveing Stayd a while in y^e^ Shope he afterwards went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till y^e^ 6^th^ hour thence he went to Eliz: Braseys where he had a meeting with Rob^t^ Barkley & severall fri^ds^ about busyness & Stayd that night.~

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Chamber where he had a meeting with many Country fri^ds^ & stayd till after y^e^ 1^st^ hour thence he went to Dan^ll^ Skin{n}ers[1] where he was invited to dinner & afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber again, where he likewise mett Severall country fri^ds^ and haveing Stayd till towards y^e^ 7^th^ hour he went to Eliz: Braseys where he also had busyness with Country fri^ds^ and afterwards went to W^m^ Crouches to Some fri^ds^ there & came to Eliz: Braseys again where he Staid that night[a]. ~

The next day being y^e^ 23/ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber where sitting some time in Silence he went to prayer & fri^ds^ afterwards devided themselves to each meeting and haveing staid there till ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour went thence to Mary ffausters and ab^t^ y^e^ 5^th^ hour he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ and writt a paper Concerning marriage[2] thence he went to Eliz: Braseys where he Stayd y^t^ night. and Severall fri^ds^ Came to him. ~

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Generall meeting[3] of ffri^ds^ in y^e^ ministry at y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ y^e^ 8^th^ hour in y^e^ morning where he declared a pritty time & after him R: Barkley & :W: P: & :6: or :7: more & afterwards he went to prayer and after

[a] Margin: *y^e^ meetings he was at this week were /4/ y^e^ meeting for Sufferings, :1: ab^t^ oth^r^ Concerns :2: w^th^ Country friends:*

he had done fri^{ds} (haveing appointed another meeting ab^{t} y^{e} 2^{d} hour att y^{e} Bull & Mouth) departed y^{e} meeting haveing Continued frõ ab^{t} y^{e} 8th hour till towards y^{e} 10th itt was a very good meeting and many fri^{ds} of y^{e} Ministry were there thence he went to B: As: where many fri^{ds} Came to him & he dined & ab^{t} y^{e} 2^{d} hour he went thence to y^{e} meeting appointed att the Bull & Mouth ab^{t} y^{e} Generall Sufferings & Concerns of fri^{ds} w^{ch} Continued till ab^{t} y^{e} 7th hour thence he went to :B: As: againe where he Stayd y^{t} night & many fri^{ds} Came & had busyness with him.

The next day being y^{e} 25th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week in y^{e} morning many fri^{ds} Came to him there and ab^{t} y^{e} 9th hour he went thence to y^{e} Chamb^{r} to a meeting there ab^{t} y^{e} Generall Sufferings of fri^{ds} &c where he stayd till ab^{t} y^{e} 12th hour thence he went to B: As: where he dined & many fri^{ds} Came to him, thence ab^{t} y^{e} /2^{d} hour or near y^{e} 3^{d} he went to y^{e} Bull & Mouth to a meeting appointed there ab^{t} y^{e} generall Sufferings of fri^{ds} &c where he Stayd till ab^{t} y^{e} 8th hour thence he went to Widdow Brasyes where he Stayd that night.

The next day being y^{e} 26th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: and y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week ab^{t} ½ an hour after 8th he went to y^{e} meeting at Gratius Street where after W: P: R: Barkley & ab^{t} :7: or :8: more had declared he stood up & declared a pritty large time & afterwards went to prayer & y^{n} Spake a few words ag^{n} & after he had done y^{e} meeting departed it was a very good meeting, peaceable & Exceeding large y^{e} meeting house and a great part of y^{e} yard being filled with people ~ thence he went to Mary ffausters where he dined & many fri^{ds} Came to him & ab^{t} y^{e} 2^{d} hour he went thence to a meeting appointed ab^{t} the Generall Sufferings of fri^{ds} at John Etridges w^{ch} Continued till betwixt y^{e} 8th & 9th hour, & Stayd there that night.

The next day being y^{e} 27th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week in y^{e} morning G: W: & Gilbert Latye Came to him there ab^{t} busyness & after a while he went thence to y^{e} Chamber (where Severall fri^{ds} mett ab^{t} busyness) & Stayd there till the afternoon thence he went to Ed: Bathursts to see Mary Stott where he Eate Something & afterwards went to B: As: where he Stayd that night and severall fri^{ds} had busyness with him.

The next day being y^{e} 28th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 6th day of y^{e}

week Severall ffri^{ds} in Like manner Came to him there & after dinner he went to the Chamber ab^{t} busyness and Stayd alsoe the meeting for Sufferings w^{ch} Continued from ab^{t} y^{e} 3^{d} till y^{e} 6th hour & afterwards went to :B: As: againe where he Stayd y^{t} night, and severall fri^{ds} Came and had busyness with him.~

The next day being y^{e} 29th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week he went thence to y^{e} Chamber ag^{n} to a meeting appointed there att y^{e} 10th hour ab^{t} the Generall busyness of fri^{ds} thence ab^{t} noon he went to Widdow Braseys where he dined & went thence to y^{e} Chamber againe and after a Little time went & took Coach from Gratius Street to Mary Stots att Beddnall-green where he stayd y^{t} night.

{And y^{e} next day being y^{e} 30th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & 1st day of y^{e} week he writ an Epistle there to y^{e} generall meetings & severall fri^{ds} came to visitt him.}

And y^{e} next day being y^{e} 31th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 2^{d} of y^{e} week ab^{t} y^{e} 9th hour he took Coach thence to George Yard in Lombardstreet, thence he went to y^{e} morning meeting at y^{e} Chamb^{r} and ab^{t} y^{e} 2^{d} hour he went thence to W^{m} Crowches ab^{t} busyness with Steven Crisp, thence he went to y^{e} Chamber again & in y^{e} Evening he went to :B: As: where he Stayd y^{t} night, and a great many fri^{ds} Came to him.

The next day being y^{e} 1st of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} 3^{d} day of y^{e} week he went thence to y^{e} Chamber where :G: W: Gilbert Latye & severall other fri^{ds} mett him ab^{t} busyness, & ab^{t} y^{e} 1st hour he went thence to Widdow Braseys where being very weary he Lay downe upon y^{e} Cooch to rest him & afterwards haveing Eate something went to y^{e} Chamber ag^{n} to a meeting appointed ab^{t} drawing up y^{e} grievances made by Informers & betwixt the 6th & 7th hour he went thence to :B: As: where he stayd awhile in y^{e} Shope thence to John Elsons where he stayd that night. ~

The next day being y^{e} 2^{d} of y^{e} 4th mo: and y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week being very weary he stayd there y^{t} day to rest him.

The next day being y^{e} 3^{d} of y^{e} 4th mo: and y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week he took Coach thence to y^{e} Chamber where he mett some ffri^{ds} ab^{t} busyness & afterwards went to Natt: Blands where haveing rested him a Little on y^{e} Cooch he went

to y^e^ Chamber where he Likewise {had} busyness w^th^ fri^ds^ & in y^e^ Evening he went to :B: As: where he Stayd y^t^ night.~

The next day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week haveing dined att y^e^ aboves^d^ place he afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber where he stayed the meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till betwixt y^e^ :6: & :7: hour thence he went to :B: As: againe, where he stayd that night.~

The next day being the 5^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week thence he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ ab^t^ busyness and ab^t^ noon he went to Mary ffausters where he rested him awhile upon y^e^ bed being weary & not very well, and haveing dined there, after y^e^ 4^th^ hour he & Edw: Bourn[1] went by water to Ann Traverses at Cheeswick Miles :9:

The Meetings he was att y^e^ week before this, being y^e^ generall meeting time were :10: the first dayes morning meeting y^e^ Generall meeting of fri^ds^ in y^e^ Ministry y^e^ 4^th^ dayes meeting att Gratius Street the meeting for Sufferings y^e^ other :6: mostly ab^t^ y^e^ General Concerns of fri^ds^ besids almost Continued busyness w^th^ Some or other fri^ds^ of more particular matters:~

The meetings he was att this week were :5: y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting a meeting appointed ab^t^ y^e^ grieveances made upon fri^ds^ by Informers, y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & :2: ab^t^ other busyness, besids other particular Concerns as before with fri^ds^ y^t^ have Come to him:

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ week he went by water thence to y^e^ meeting att Hamersmith where after Ed: Bourn & and G: W: had declared he Stood up & declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to prayer & then Exhorted y^e^ people in a few words & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was a very good meeting & Large many Londoners being there & severall y^t^ were not fri^ds^, and afterwards (haveing Stayd a while there & severall fri^ds^ Come to him) he went to visit y^e^ Gardiners wife who Lived att y^e^ meeting house who haveing broak her Leg Lay very Lambe & weak and after a while went to Antraverses againe.

The 13th of ye 4th mo: and ye 5th[a] day of ye week he went thence to ye meeting at Hammersmith againe where after Ed: Bourn and some other frids had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed it was a very good meeting pritty Large & peaceable severall Londoners being there and afterwards haveing Stayd a pritty while in ye Gardin & frids Come to him he visited ye Lame[b] frid of ye house he went to Ann Traverses agn by water. ~ Mile :1:

The 15th of ye 4th mo: and ye 3d day of ye week he went to London and with him Edw: Bourn who accompanyed there 2 or 3 dayes & Ann Traverse, Miles :9: he went on shore at Salsbury Change & went thence to Josiah Elises & after a while to Martha ffishers where he Stayd yt night. :~

Remained att Ann Traverses att Cheeswick from ye 5th of ye 4th mo: and 7th day of ye week till ye 15th of ye said mo: & 3d day of ye week (viz) :9: dayes in wch time Severall frids visited him:

The 17th of ye 4th mo: and ye 5th day of ye week he went from Martha ffishers to Bow Lane in a Coach and soe went to philip ffords abt busyness with him; and abt ye 1st hour he Came to :B: As: where not being well he Lay downe to rest him & afterwards G: W: Comeing to him they sent to Wm Ingram[1] and Wm philips[2] to meet them there at ye 7th hour abt busyness relateing to George Coales Estate[3], he alsoe Stayd there that night.

The next day being ye 18th of ye 4th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week in ye forenoon he went to ye Chamber abt busyness and Stayd ye meeting for Sufferings which Continued till ye 5th hour thence he went to widdow Braseys where severall frids mett abt busyness of going to ye Mayor[4] &c and he Stayd there that night: ~

The next day being ye 19th of ye 4th mo: and ye 7th day of ye week he went from thence to ye Chamber agn abt busyness and abt ye 11th hour he took Coach from Gratius Street to Mary Stotts at Bednall green where he Stayd that night.

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[a] Should be *1st*

[b] Corrected from *Lambe*

The meetings he was att this week were :4: a publick meeting att Hamersmith ye meeting for Sufferings & :2: abt other Concerns:

Stayd att Mary Stotts att Beddnall green from ye 19th of ye 4th mo: being the 7th day of ye week till ye 5th of ye 5th mo: being ye 12th day of the week (viz) 15/dayes in wch time severall frids Came to visit him & that had busyness with him.

The 5th of ye 5th mo: & the 2d day of ye week he and Edw: Bourn took Coach thence to Lombardstreet thence he went to ye 2d dayes morning meeting att ye Chamber & in ye afternoon he went to B: As: to hear how things went with friends at ye Sessions att Guild hall where he stayd yt night and severall frids Came and had busyness with him:

The next day being the 6th of ye 5th mo: & the 3d day of ye week he went to John Mathews[1] att the Kings head att Smithfield Barrs to Look after friends Busyness att ye Sessions att Hixes Hall thence he went to visit John Staploes thence to another frids hard by thence to visit Geo: Watts who was not well thence to ff Camfields where he stayd yt night.

The next morning he had busyness with 2 ffrids that he had appointed to meet him there, & afterwards went to John Mathews thence to John Elsons where he had busyness with some frids about ffriends busyness at ye Sessions where he stayd yt night & ye next day being ye 8th of ye 5th mo: and ye 5th day of ye week & likewise had busyness wth severall frids yt tended {at} ye Sessions &c And in ye after noon was att ye quarterly meeting there where after severall other frids had declared he declared a pritty time itt was a very good meeting and pritty Large. ~

The next day being ye 9th of ye 5th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week he took Coach thence to ye Chamber where he had busyness and stayd ye meeting for Sufferings till almost ye 6th hour & afterwards went to Ben: Antrobus's where he stayd yt night.

The next day being the 10th of ye 5th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week after he had dined he went to ye seeds mans in Byshop

gatestreet in order to take Coach to Edw: Mans att ffordgreen beyond Edmonton, Miles /8/:

The meetings he was att this week were /3/ y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting & y^e^ {meeting for Sufferings & a} quarterly meeting at y^e^ peel besides other busynesses as 3 dayes Looking after friends busyness at y^e^ Sessions &c. ~

The 18^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went in James Lawryes[1] Coach to visit Ann Whitehead[2] who Lay very Sick at Southstreet & came back in y^e^ Coach ag^n^ to Edw: Mans y^t^ night, Miles /3/ backward & forward.

The 26^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: and y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he had ordered y^t^ James Laweryes Coach Coms for him againe to Carry him to Southstreet to visit Ann Whitehead who Lay on her Death Bed and ffinding her soe very weak he stayd with Tho: Coxes y^t^ night and ab^t^ y^e^ 10^th^ hour att Night went thither again to visit her & to speak some thing that Lay upon him to her, & ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ hour in y^e^ morning she departed. ~

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went thence in y^e^ afternoon to Edw: Mans ag^n^ (with severall women fri^ds^ y^t^ Came to see Ann Whitehead) in the Coach. ~

The next day being y^e^ 28^th^ day of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went from Edw: Mans on horse back to Widdow Dryes att Enfield Miles 3: thence to y^e^ monthly meeting att Tho: Hearts where he declared a pritty time & after him John Crook there was a very good meeting & pritty Large & afterwards he went to Widdow Dryes where he stayd y^t^ night.

Remained att Edw: Mans ab^t^ /16/ dayes in w^ch^ time many fri^ds^ Came almost daily to see him:

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went thence to Geo: Watts on horse back to speak w^th^ John Crook where he stayd that night and y^e^ next day towards Evening he went on horse back w^th^ Thomas

Heart & Gariot Roberts[1] who were Come to see him to :T: Hs: & thence to widdow Dryes Where he stayd y^t night:

The 1^st of y^e 6^th mo: being y^e 1^st day of y^e week he & some att Thomas Hearts & W^m Shewins[2] took Coach to Winsmer hill {meeting} where after Geo: Watts & John Crook had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards spake a few words in Exhortation to y^e people & when he had done the meeting departed, t'was a very good meeting, Large & peaceable within the doors, thence he went to R. Chaires where many fri^ds Came to him and after a while took Coach thence to Enfield againe and went to Widdow Dryes where he stayd y^t night, ab^t :6: Miles backward and forward:

The 8^th of y^e 6^th mo: & y^e 6^th mo: & y^e 1^st day of y^e week he went with some of W^m Shewins ffamilly in a Coach to y^e meeting att Walthum Abey where after Geo: Whitehead had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & then Spake a few words in Exortation to y^e people & when he had done y^e meeting departed 'twas a very good meeting and pritty Large & peaceable with in y^e doors thence he went to Tho: Bennets where he stayd y^t night and severall fri^ds Came to him.

The next day being y^e 9^th of y^e 6^th mo: & y^e 2^d day of y^e week he took Coach thence to Tho: Hearts att Enfield and with him Tho: Bennett and his wife & Young Margret Rowse where he mett with Alexand: parker and Geo: Whitehead they dined there & afterwards he went to Widdow Dryes where he stayd that night:

The 13^th of y^e 6^th mo: & y^e 6^th day of y^e week after dinner att Thomas Hearts he took Coach to Edw: Mans att ffordgreen about Miles :3:

Stayd att Widdow Dryes att Enfield from the 28^th of y^e 5^th mo: being y^e 4^th day of y^e week to y^e 13^th of y^e 6^th mo: being y^e 6^th day of y^e week save a Night att Geo: Watts & a day & a night att Tho: Bennets att Walthum Abey w^ch is in all ab^t :15: Dayes in w^ch time he dined severall times att {Wid: Dryes &} Tho: Hearts :2: or :3: times att W^m Shewins, once att Geo: Watts:

The 20^th of y^e 6^th mo: being y^e 6^th day of y^e week in y^e

afternoon Bridgit Austill and Mary Wooly fetched him with a Coach to their house at Southstreet[a]. Stayd att Edw: Mans from y^e 13^th of y^e 6^th mo: till y^e 20^th of y^e same /viz/ :7: dayes.

The 29^th of y^e 6^th mo: being y^e first day of the week he & Mary Wooly & Bridgit Austill took Coach to y^e meeting att Winsmerhill[b] where after George Whitehead had declared he declared a pritty large time & afterwards went to prayer & then Exhorted y^e people in a few words & when he had done the meeting departed 'twas a very good meeting pritty Large & peaceable within y^e doors, thence he went to Rich^d Chairs where he stayd a while & many fri^ds Came to him thence he went in y^e Coach to Edw: Mans where he stayd y^t night haveing busyness there with Geo: Whitehead:

The next day being y^e 30^th of y^e 6^th mo: & y^e 2^d day of y^e week he went on horse back to Bridgit Austills att South Street againe[c].

The first of y^e 7^th mo: being y^e 4^th day of y^e week John Clause y^e Dutchman[1] Came to visit him there

The 2^d of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 5^th day of y^e week he & John Clause took Coatch to London; to Byshopgatestreet & thence {he} took Coach to Benj: Antrobuses[d] where he stayd y^t night:

Remained att Bridg^t Austells from y^e 20^th of y^e 6^th mo: till y^e till y^e 2^d of y^e 7^th mo: save one day on w^ch he was at y^e meeting at Winsmerhill {meeting} & lay att Edw: Mans y^t night, w^ch is :11: Dayes.

Remained in y^e Country from y^e 10^th of y^e 5^th month to y^e 2^d of the 7^th mo: (viz) :7: weeks & :4: dayes in w^ch time a great many fri^ds Came to visit him and that had busyness with him, he was at 4: meetings in y^e Country y^e monthly meeting att Enfield a publick meeting att Walthum Abbey & 2 att Winsmerhill: and travelled to and again in y^e Country about :45: miles:

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[a] Margin: *Miles :1: $\frac{1}{2}$:*
[b] Margin: *Miles /1/$\frac{1}{2}$*
[c] Margin: *Miles 1: $\frac{1}{2}$*
[d] Margin: *Miles :9:*

The 3d of ye 7th mo: being ye 6th day of ye week he went to the Chamber where he had busyness & alsoe stayd ye meeting for Sufferings & afterwards went to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd yt night:

The next day being ye 4th of ye 7th mo: and ye 7th day of ye week he went thence to the Chamber agn & in ye afternoon took Coach to Ezek: Wooleys[1] where he stayd yt night:

The next day being ye 5th of ye 7th mo: & ye first day of the week he went to the meeting att WheelerStreet where he declared a pritty {Large} time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed, it was a very good meeting, Large & peaceable wthin ye doors, and afterwards he went to Ezek: Wooleyes where he stayd that night:

The 6th of ye 7th mo: & the 2d day of ye week he went to ye monthly morning meeting att ye Chamber where haveing stayd till abt noon he went to Edw: Bathursts to speak with Mary Stott and dined there & afterwards went to Benj: Antrobuses where he stayd that night:

The 7th of ye 7th mo: being ye 3d day of ye week he went thence to Edw: Haistwells where haveing stayd a while he went thence to the Chamber & haveing stayd till abt ye 2d hour he went thence to Daniell Whirleys and afterwards to Wm Crowches {&} thence to Eliz: Braseys widdow where he stayd yt night:

The 8th of ye 7th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week he went thence to ye meeting att Gratius Street where after John Vaughton and a Lestershire ffrid had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to and then exhorted ye people in a few words and when he had done ye meeting departed, itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable within ye doors & haveing stayd a while att Mary ffausters and in George Yard he & Alexand: parker afterwards took Coatch with Geo: Watts (who had Invited them to Dinner) to his house and afterwards he went to John Elsons where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 9th of ye 7th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week he stayd there alsoe.

The 10th of ye 7th mo: & 6th day of ye week he went thence after diñer to ye meeting for Sufferings & afterwards went to Benjamin Antrobuses where he stayd yt night.

The next day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ ab^t^ busyness & visiting some fri^ds^ there aways afterwards went to Ben: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night:

The meetings he was att this week were :4: y^e^ 2^d^ days monthly Meeting at y^e^ Chamber y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & 2 publick meetings, besids other particular Concerns w^th^ fri^ds^ y^t^ have Come to him.

The next day being the 12^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ meeting att y^e^ Bull & Mouth where after Tho: Robison had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer and then spake a few words in Exortation to y^e^ people and afterwards y^e^ meeting departed, & he went to Edw: Brushes[1] where haveing stayd a while he went thence to John Dues where he stayd a while & afterwards went to Benj: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night, and severall ffri^ds^ Came to him. ~

The next day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting & in the — noon to y^e^ 2 weeks meeting (att Devenshire house) of men & women, y^e^ Womens meeting was very Large {&} y^e^ mens alsoe he declared there a pritty time & after the meeting was done he and Marg^t^ Rowse took Coatch to Benj: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & the 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he stayd att B: As: y^t^ day & had busyness with Tho: Lower who was Come out of Cornwall &c And at night took Coatch to John Elsons where he sent for y^e^ Lesťershire fri^ds^ y^t^ were come to London ab^t^ their Sufferings to meet him there the next morning:

The next day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week aft^r^ busyness had with the Lesťershire ffri^ds^ & others y^t^ came to him he went to Widdow Braseys where he had busyness with W: p: &c and afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & afterwards took Coatch to Mary Wooleys in Spittle ffields where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week after dinner he took Coatch to Lombardstreet thence

he went to y^e^ Chamber to meet some there who not accordingly Comeing itt was deferred till y^e^ 10^th^ hour y^e^ next day at y^e^ Chamber, soe after busyness had some time there visiting some fri^ds^ in George Yard he went to B: As: where he Stayd y^t^ night & severall ffri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ aboves^d^ meeting of busyness att y^e^ Chamber with Gari^t^ Roberts &c and afterwards went to Walther Bentons in George Yard where he dined and thence went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings att y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ Continued till after y^e^ 5^th^ hour & after it was done he went to :B: As: againe where he Stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to Martha ffishers att y^e^ Savoy on foot and visited severall ffri^ds^ by y^e^ way amongst y^e^ Rest Rolland Vaughan whom he dined:

The next day being the 19^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ meeting att y^e^ Savoy where after two fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & then went to prayer and afterwards y^e^ meeting departed. itt was a very good meeting Large and peaceable in the yard: ~

The meetings he {had &} was att this week were :7: a publick meeting y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting y^e^ men and womens two weeks meetings, y^e^ meeting for Sufferings and :2: ab^t^ other busyness.

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he & W^m^ penn & Tho: Lower dined att Gilbert Latyes & he alsoe Staid at Martha ffishers y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & the 3^d^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he took Coach to Martins where he visited severall fri^ds^ att y^e^ Bull & mouth and thereaways and thence visited John Dues and Marabella ffarnborahs and afterwards went to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. and sent for y^e^ Lestershire fri^ds^ to meet him there that were Come up ab^t^ their Sufferings:

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & the 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he appointed y^e^ Lestershire ffri^ds^ to meet him there

ag^n Early in y^e morning and severall more ffri^ds Came to him there and afterwards he went to y^e Chamber ab^t busyness and went to :B: As: ag^n in y^e Evening where he stayd y^t night:

The next day being y^e 23^d of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 5^th day of y^e week thence to Nat: Willmer where haveing Stayd a while he afterwards went to y^e Chamber ab^t busyness & near y^e 2^d hour went to Nat: Blands where he dined:

The next day being y^e 24^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 6^th day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber and was at y^e meeting for Sufferings {there} in the afternoon & towards night went to Benjemin Antrobuses where he stayd y^t night:

The next day being the 25^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 7^th day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber ag^n ab^t busyness & in the Evening went to Eliz: Brasyes Wid: where he stayd that night:

The meetings this week y^t he was at were :4: a publick first days meeting y^e meeting for Sufferings & /2/ ab^t busyness besids more ꝑticular matters w^th fri^ds that Came to him:

The next day being y^e 26^th of y^e 7^th mo: and the first day of y^e week went to y^e Chamber where he stayd y^e forenoon and in y^e afternoon went to Devenshire meeting where he declared a pritty Large time and then went to prayer and afterwards y^e meeting departed; itt was a very good meeting, Large, and peaceable within the doors, and after many fri^ds had Come to him in y^e Little Roome in a short time in went thence to Geo: Whiteheads & thence to Tho: Coxes where he stayd y^t night & had discourse with a great Docter of phis:[1] y^t night & y^e next morning who was very ffriendly and Glad of y^e opportunity with him.

The next day being the 27^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 2^d day of y^e week in y^e morning he went thence to y^e 2^d dayes morning meeting att y^e Chamber; and afterwards went to Edw: Hs'[a] where he & Tho: Lower & Alexand^r parker & Tho: Robison dined, & afterwards he went to Ben: Antrobuses where he stayd y^t night:

The next day being the 28^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 3^d day of

[a] First written *Haistwells*

y^e^ week he went to y^e^ :6: weeks meeting att y^e^ Bull and Mouth and afterwards went to Geo: Watts where he dined thence he went Rebec. Traverse & retured to Geo: Watts ag^n^ and thence to John Elsons where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being the 29^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ monthly meeting there where he declared a pritty time, there was a very good meeting and Large he alsoe stayd there that night:-

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ forenoon he took Coach to Bow Lane & went to philip ffords ab^t^ busyness where he dined and afterwards went to Ben: Antrobuses where he Stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ first of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & in y^e^ afternoon was att y^e^ meeting for Sufferings there, and att night went to Eliz: Braseys where he Stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: and y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness, & between y^e^ 3^d^ and 4^th^ hour he and Tho: Lower took Coach from W^m^ Meads in ffancy Street to his house att Gooseys in Essex ab^t^ 13: miles:

The meetings he was att this week were 5: a publick meeting on y^e^ first day y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting, y^e^ :6: weeks meeting, a monthly meeting & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings.

The next day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ month & the first day of y^e^ week he went thence ab^t^ a mile on horse back to a meeting att one John Hardins where he declared a pritty Large time & when he had done went to prayer & then spake a few words in Exortation to y^e^ people, and haveing done y^e^ meeting departed there was a very good meeting & Large (there being severall from London and Else where) itt Continued from ab^t^ y^e^ 12^th^ to y^e^ 2^d^ & afterwards went to W^m^ Meads ag^n^ and John Elsons & his wife and severall others went from y^e^ meeting & dined there:

And haveing stayd att W^m^ Meads till y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ month and 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he and Tho: Lower took Coach y^e^ same day thence to W^m^ Meads att London[a] where he dined & afterwards he went to the Chamber ab^t^ busyness &

[a] Margin: *Miles /13/*

afterwards went to Ben: Antrobuses & thence took Coatch to John Elsons where he stayd y^t^ night.

Remained in y^e^ Citty from y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: till y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: y^t^ is a Month.

The next day being the 7^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & the 5^th^ day of y^e^ week Calling on severall fri^ds^ by the way he went to visit Eliz: ffullove {who was not well} where he dined and afterwards went to Benjemin Antrobuses where he stayd that night and had appointed Tho: Lower to meet him there and severall other fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in the forenoon he went to y^e^ Chamber about busyness, & Stayd the meeting for Sufferings and after y^t^ another meeting att y^e^ same place & afterwards went to :B: As: again where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & the 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber againe and afterwards went to Mary ffausters where he dined and thence went to take water to Mary Birkets[1] near Lamboth Miles /2/ where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ meeting att Westminster where after Tho: Robison had declared he stood up and declared a pritty time and afterwards went to prayer and haveing done the meeting departed, itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable w^th^ in the doors there was many of y^e^ world there and severall papists one or all of w^ch^ were said to belong to the popes Nuncio, and haveing Stayd a while and visited y^e^ old Woman James Beeches Wid: he afterwards went towards Martha ffishers on foot but a Little beyond Westminster accedentally mett with a Chariot w^ch^ Carryed him & Gilbert Latye & Martha ffisher to y^e^ Savoy:

The 11^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting att y^e^ Chamber and ab^t^ noon he went to widdow Braseys, and thence to y^e^ quarterly mens & womens meeting at Devenshire house and declared there. the womens meeting was Exceeding Large the mens Large also and both very quiet and peaceable thence he went to Ezek: Wooleys where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 12th of ye 8th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he took Coach to ffra: Camfields to Look after frids busyness att the Sessions att Hixes hall but he & his ffamilly being out of towne he went to Jacob Camfields[1] where he dined & afterwards went to John Elsons where he stayd yt night and ye next day to Look after frids busyness at ye Sessions att Hixes hall as abovesd:

The 14th of ye 8th mo: being ye 5th day of the week in ye morning there came severall frids to him thither as John Tayler[2] John Blaklaine[3] Richd pinter &c and after a while he went thence to Ben: Antrobuses where he stayd yt night and ye abovesd frids & Geo: Whitehead & a Welch frid & Came to him thither: ~

The next day being ye 15th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week John Blakelain had busyness with him there in ye forenoon & Wm pen & severall others Came to him there and after dinner he went to ye meeting for Sufferings to ye Chamber wch Continued till abt ye 6th hour & thence he went to Benjemin Antrobuses agn where he stayd yt night:

The next day being ye 16th of ye 8th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week in ye forenoon he went to Tho: Coxes where he dined and afterwards took Coatch to Mary Stots att Beddnall Green:

The meetings he was att this week were :5: a publick first days meeting ye quarterly men & womens meetings ye 2d dayes meeting & ye meeting for Sufferings besids Looking after frids busyness att ye Sessions and other particular Concerns with ffrids yt Came to him: ~

Stayd att Mary Stotts from ye 16th of ye 8th mo: till ye 21st of ye same wch is 4: dayes in wch time many frids Came to visit him & yt had busyness with him:

The 21st of ye 8th mo: and ye 5th day of the week he took Coatch to Lombardstreet & went to ye Chamber and after busyness had there some time he afterwards went to Benj: Antrobuses where he Stayd yt night:

The 22d of ye 8th mo: and ye 6th day of ye week after dinner he went to ye meeting for Sufferings wch Continued

till towards ye 7th hour thence he went to Wm Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 23d of ye 8th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week in ye morning he went to ye Chamber agn abt busyness and stayd there till after ye first hour & afterwards visited some frids not fur from thence & in ye afternoon took Coatch to John Elsons where he stayd that night:

The 24th of ye 8th mo: and ye 1st day of ye week he was att ye peel meeting where after John Elson had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & after he had done George Watt declared a small time & he haveing done ye meeting departed 'twas a very good meeting Large and peaceable within ye doors and after ye meeting many friends Came to him & he alsoe stayd att John Elsons yt night.

The next day being ye 25th of ye 8th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he took Coach to ye 2d days morning meeting att ye Chamber where he stayd till ye afternoon, and towards night went to Ezek: Wooleys where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 26th of ye 8th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he visited some friends there aways and afterwards took Coatch to Geo: Watts in Aldersgatestreet and thence he went to ffrancis Camfields where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 27th of ye 8th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week he went to Geo: Watts where he was invited to dinner & afterwards went to Benj: Antrobuses where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 28th of ye {8th mo: & 5th day of ye} week he went to ye Chamber abt busyness & in the afternoon went to Edw: Hastells where he stayd some time & in the Evening went to Benj: Antrobuses where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 29th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th day of ye week ye Mayer show[1] being that day he stayd till noon to still ye people that went thither to see itt & thence went to ye Chamber and stayd ye meeting for Sufferings there and afterwards went to Wm Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 30th of ye 8th mo: & ye week he went thence to ye Chamber abt busyness & haveing stayd there till about ye 1st hour afterwards went to philip ffords

where he & severall other friends were invited to dinner & afterwards went to Eliz: Brasyes wid: where he stayd y^t^ night:

Y^e^ meetings he was att this week were :3: a publick meeting on y^e^ 1^st^ day y^e^ 2^d^ dayes meeting & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings besids other particular Concerns w^th^ friends y^t^ have come to him:

The next day being y^e^ 31^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ meeting att Gratius street where after /2/ others had declared he stood up and declared a pritty {large} time and afterwards went to prayer & w^n^ he had done y^e^ meeting departed itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable within y^e^ doors thence he went to Mary ffausters where many friends Came to him and afterwards he Lay him downe on y^e^ Bed being wearyed & not very well thence he went to Eliz: Brasyes where he stayd that night and severall fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning meeting and in y^e^ afternoon took Coatch to Tho: Coxes and after a while he & Edw: Bourn took Coatch to Mary Stots at Bednall Green where he stayd till y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: in w^ch^ time severall friends Came to visit him and on y^e^ 5^th^ day night Causing the ffamilly to be Called together after sometime Sitting in Silence he went to prayer Edw: Bourn was alsoe there.

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to y^e^ Change & soe went to B: As: where he dined & severall fri^ds^ with him & afterwards went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour & thence he went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ to a meeting appointed there ab^t^ fri^ds^ Concerns & ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour he went thence to Dan^ll^ Quares[1] & thence to Benj: Antrobuses and towards night he went to y^e^ Savoy & went to Martha ffishers where he stayd that night[a]:

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ Meeting att y^e^ Savoy where he de-

[a] **Margin:** *y^e^ meetings he was at this week were /4/*

clared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed it was a very good meeting Large & peaceable in ye yard & Entry:

The next day being ye 8th of ye 9th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he stayd att ye said place:

The next day being ye 9th of ye 9th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he took Coatch thence to Rowland Vañs abt busyness & after a while took coatch to Ben: Antrobuses where he dined & afterwards went to Eliz: Brasyes Widd: where he stayd that night.

The next day being ye 10th of ye 9th & ye 4th day of ye week he went thence to ye meeting att Gratius street where after another friend & Wm pen had declared he stood up to declare but was prvented att yt time by one Nath: Coalman[1] a separate who interposed & after N Coalman, had done he had a pritty time in declaration and afterwards Concluded ye meeting wth prayer itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable wthin ye doors thence he went to Mary ffausters when W: pen & G: W: and severall other frids Came to him & after a while he went to Theoder Eglestons[2] where he dined & John Tayler & John Blakelaine and severall others and afterwards went to visit Eliz: Bland[3] who was sick & thence to Eliz: Brasys where he stayd that night:

The 11th of ye 9th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week in ye morning he took Coatch thence to Tho: Coxes Daughters[4] marriage att Devenshire House where after Geo: Whitehead had declared {he stood up} a pritty time and opened things in Relation thereto very plainly {&} after him Alexander parker went to prayer & when he had done they took Each other & then John Vauton declared a while & after him Wm pen then ye Certificate being Read ye meeting after departed there was a very great meeting aboundance of the worlds people being there, thence he went to Geo: Whiteheads where he stayd a while and severall friends Came to him, & after a Short time he took Coatch wth the Marryed people to Southstreet, Miles :9:

The meetings he was att this week were /3/ a publick meeting on ye first ye 4th days meeting, & att a marrage on ye 5th day besids other particular busynesses with friends that Come to him:

Stayd att Southstreet from y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: to y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ Same viz :10: dayes: in w^ch^ time severall fri^ds^ Came to see him[a]:

The 21^st^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he took Coatch thence to the meeting att Winsmer hill Mile 1½ where he declared a pritty {large} time and afterwards went to pray^r^ and then Exhorted y^e^ people in a few words and when he had done y^e^ meeting departed, itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable within the doors thence he went to Rich^d^ Chaires where he stayd a while & afterwards took Coach to Edward Mans att ffordgreen where he stayd y^t^ night:

The 24^th^ of 9^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to y^e^ monthly men & womens meeting att Tho: Hearts att Enfield, he declared a pritty time in y^e^ mens meeting & then went to prayer & afterwards went into y^e^ womens meeting where he alsoe declared, there was a pritty many friends att y^e^ meeting he stayd att Tho: Hearts y^t^ night & y^e^ next day and night:

The 26^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he dined at W^m^ Shewins and stayd there y^t^ night

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he dined att Tho: Hearts againe & stayd there that night:

The next day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of the week he took Coatch with W^m^ Shewins & Thomas Hearts to the meeting att Walthum Abbey where after John ffield had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed itt was a very good meeting Large & peaceable within the doors, Thence he went to Tho: Bennetts where where many friends Came to him & he stayd that night:

The first of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he was att there weekly[b] meeting att Walthum Abbey where he declared a pritty large time & after wards went to prayer & then declared a Little while againe and when he had done the meeting departed itt was a very good meeting and peaceable within the doors, & afterwards he went to Tho: Bennets againe where he stayd that night:

[a] Margin: *stayd att Bridgitt Austill's att Southstreet :10: dayes*
[b] Altered from *monthly*

The next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & the 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to their monthly {men & womens} meeting att widdow Tylers[1] where he opened severall things to them Relateing to truths affairs &c and afterwards went to y^e^ womens meeting:

The next day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week early in y^e^ morning he & Eliz: Bennet[2] & widdow Tyler took Coatch thence To Geo: Barrs near Berry Street in Edmunton pish where he dined and after took Coatch to Edw: Mans (where he stayd that night) att ffordgreen ab^t^ 7: Miles from Walthum Abbey:

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ first day of y^e^ severall friends Comeing to visit him he had a meeting att Edw: Mans where after Geo Whitehead had declared he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & then declared a little while againe & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed, itt was a very good meeting:

The 10^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week Bridgit Austell brought a Coatch to Carry him to her house att Southstreet: Mile 1½:

Stayd att Edw: Mans from y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ months to y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ same mo: viz :6: dayes & :7: nights.

Stayd att Bridgit Austells att southstreet from y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ month till the 15^th^ of y^e^ same in w^ch^ time severall friends visited him there:

Remained in the Country from y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & 5^th^ day of y^e^ week till y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week w^ch^ is 5: weeks wanting a day in w^ch^ time he had many Visiters travelled ab^t^ :34: Miles in y^e^ Country & was att :8: meetings y^e^ meeting att Winsmerhill y^e^ men & womens monthly meeting att Enfield y^e^ first days meeting att Walthum Abbey, y^e^ weekly meeting and their Men & Womens mo^ly^ meeting (I think) itt fell out to be their Quarterly meeting too & a meeting on y^e^ first day att Edward Mans:

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: being y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coatch thence to London Miles :9: he went out of y^e^

Coatch att y^e^ half Moon in Byshopsgatestreet and thence went to Jacob ffranklaines[1] att y^e^ white Lion Tavern in Cornwell he being but a new beginner to Advise him &c he dined there, and afterwards went to y^e^ Chamber and towards night to B: As: where he stayed that night:

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week after Dinner he went to y^e^ Chamber & Came to B: As: again where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ meeting att y^e^ Bull and Mouth where he declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed, itt was a very good meeting Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors thence he went to ffranc: Camfields where he dined and afterwards took Coatch to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings att the Chamber where haveing stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour he afterwards went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 18^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ag^n^ and afterwards went to visit Eliz: Bland & Martha ffisher who was not well & afterwards went to James parks where he stayd that night[a]:

The next day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ meeting att Horsly downe where after some other fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer and afterwards y^e^ meeting departed, itt was a very Good meeting Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors, thence he went to James parks ag^n^ where many fri^ds^ Came to him & he stayd there that night:

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ dayes morning Meeting att y^e^ Chamber & afterwards went to :B: As: where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 10^th^ month and y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to the 6^th^ weeks meeting att y^e^ Bull & Mouth and afterwards went to John Dues where he dined & thence he went to :B: As: & thence he went to Widdow Brasyes where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of

[a] Margin: *y^e^ meetings he was at this week were /2/*

y^e^ week he went to Gratius street meeting where after another fri^d^ or 2 had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time & then went to prayer & afterwards the meeting departed itt was a very good meeting large & peaceable within the doors thence he went to Mary ffausters she being sick & visited her thence to Henry Goulneys where he dined & afterwards went to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night[a]:

The next day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he not being well took Coatch to Mary Stotts att Bednall Green where he writt severall things & stayd there till y^e^ 3^d^ day following being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ Sayd mo: where upon he took Coatch to Tho: Coxes & haveing stayd dinner there he afterwards took Coatch to y^e^ peel meeting where after 2 other fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & then went to prayer & afterwards y^e^ meeting departed itt was a very Good meeting large & peaceable within the doors, he alsoe stayd there that night:

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ monthly meeting att y^e^ peel where he declared twice 'twas a very good meeting & Large & Continued till pritty Late in y^e^ night, he alsoe stayd there that night:

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he was Invited to dinner at ffrancis Camfields where after haveing dined he afterwards went to B: As: where he[b]

The next Day being y^e^ 31^st^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week severall fri^ds^ Came to See him there & after dinner he went thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings att y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ Continued till between y^e^ 6^th^ & 7^th^ hour thence he went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd y^t^ night:

The meetings he was att this week were :3: y^e^ 3^d^ days meeting att y^e^ peel, y^e^ monthly meeting there & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings.

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[a] Margin: *he was att :3: meetings this week 1 on y^e^ 1^st^ day y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting & y^e^ 4^th^ days meeting*

[b] The writer has begun the record of the next day at the head of the page, without finishing the previous day's account.

The 1st of ye 11th mo: being ye 7th day of ye week he went from W: Meads to ye Chamber abt busyness where hee staid till ye afternoon & afterwards went to Nat: Blands & att night to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 2d of ye 11th mo: & the 1st day of ye week he went to ye morning meeting at ye Chamber and afterwards went to ye meeting at Gratius street where after another frid had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed 'twas a very good meeting Large & peaceable within ye doors thence he went to Michell Russells where he dined & stayd that after noon with his wife & sister they being in trouble for their Mother Mary ffauster who was lately deceased[a]: (and as I take itt) stayd att El: Braseys {agn} yt night:

The next day being ye 3d of ye 11th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he went to ye 2d days monthly meeting of frids in ye ministry att ye Chamber where he declared a prity Large time and afterwards ye meeting departed there was a pritty many frids, & a very good meeting and in ye afternoon hee went to ye Quarterly men & Womens meeting att Devenshire house to the Womens meeting first & yn to ye Mens meeting where hee declared a pritty time and some frids after him & after they had done & their busyness were Compleated the meeting departed, and afterwards he & some other Select frids had another meeting in the same place abt Mark Swanner & R Richardson wch Continued till late in the night & afterwards he took Coatch to B: As: where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 4th of ye 11th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week in ye morning severall frids Came to visit him there, & abt noon he went to patience Ashfields[1] & thence went to take Boat to Ann Traverss att ye womens school att Cheeswick abt :9: Miles.

The 6th of ye 11th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week he went by water to the Monthly meeting att Hamersmith 1: Mile where he declared a pritty while and went to prayer & then spoke a few words, & after he had done ye meeting went upon their busyness there was a very good meeting & a pritty many frids & after ye meeting was done & frids

[a] Margin: *to Comfort y^e afflicted*

mostly gone he went to Ann Traverses again by water :Mile /1/[a]

The 9th of ye 10th[b] mo and ye 1st day of the week he took water to ye meeting att Hamersmith where he declared a pritty time & went to prayer & afterwards ye meeting departed 'twas a very good meeting pritty large & peaceable & after ye meeting was done and many frids Came to see him in ye ffrids house Adjoyning to ye meeting house he went by water to Ann Traverses again Miles :1:

The 12th of ye 11th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week John Kertons wife fetched him in a Coatch to their house att Gravell pitts, Miles :3:

The 15th of ye 11th mo: being ye 7th day of ye week in ye afternoon he took Coach thence to James Beeches att Westminster where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 16th of ye 11th mo: & ye 1st day of ye week he was att ye meeting att Westminster where after John Vauton had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer and afterwards ye meeting[c] departed there was a very good meeting large and peaceable within ye Doors & many of ye worlds people there and haveing stayd a while above Stairs and many ffrids Come to him afterwards he went to James Beeches again where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 17th of ye 11th mo: & ye 2d day of ye week in ye morning ffrancis Dove[1] fetched him thence to his house in Lesterfields with a Coach where he dined & afterwards went to Tim: Emersons[2] hard by & thence took Coach to visit Edw: Brooks &c. & Came to Tim: Emersons again att night & haveing stayd there till towards ye 9th hour & severall frids come to him, some abt busyness he afterwards went to ffrancis Doves where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 18th of ye 11th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week after severall ffrids had Come to visit him there he went to view ye passidge into the meeting place att Long Acre wch was then in Debate betwixt frids & ye Man of ye house he haveing altered ye passidge thence he went to visit ye ffrids att ye purl house. thence to visit Wm Beech who was

[a] Margin: *ye meetings he was at this week were :7:*
[b] Should be *11th*
[c] Margin: *Stayd in ye Country 10: days*

sick & thence to M: ffishers at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd y^t^ night & severall fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: and y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he took Coach to John Elsons where he stayd that night & severall ffri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he took Coach to B: As: where he staid y^t^ night & he & G: W &c. had a meeting with Sam^ll^ Bolton about Contract of Marryage between him & Sarah ffreckelton[1]:

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in the afternoon he went to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings att y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ Continued till towards y^e^ 7^th^ hour thence he went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till ab^t^ y^e^ 1^st^ hour & afterwards took Coach to Tho: Coxes & thence to Mary Stots at Bednal Green where he stayd that night:

The meetings he was at this week were 3 a publick meeting y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & one ab^t^ other busyness.

Stayd att Mary Stots at Bednall Green from y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ same & y^e^ 6^th^ day of the week:

The 28^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to Tho: Coxes where he stayd a while & thence took Coach to y^e^ Chamber in Lombardstreet ab^t^ busyness & stayd the meeting for Sufferings till after y^e^ 6^th^ hour thence he went to W^m^ Meads where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness where he stayd till pritty Late in y^e^ afternoon & afterwards went to Eliz: Brasseys wid: where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ morning meeting at the Chamber where he declared of several things to fri^ds^ in the Ministry

there mett together; & after the ffri^ds were departed he went to y^e meeting at Gratius street where, after two fri^ds had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done the meeting departed itt was a very good meeting Large and peaceable & held till after y^e 11^th hour thence he went to Michell Rusells where he stayd & dined and afterwards went to Eliz: Braseys Wid: where he Lay downe on y^e Cooch awhile being weary and in y^e Evening severall fri^ds Came to visit him there & he stayd there y^t night.

The next day being y^e 31^st of y^e 11^th mo: and y^e 2^d day of y^e week in y^e morning he went to y^e 2^d days morning meeting att y^e Chamber and stayd there ab^t other busyness till pritty late in y^e afternoon and afterwards took Coach to Mary Wooleys in spittle fields where he stayd y^t night.

The next day being the 1^st of y^e 12^th mo: & y^e 3^d day of the week he took Coach thence to George Yard & went to Daniell Whirleys ab^t busyness with him & thence he went to y^e Chamb^r where he stayd till late in y^e afternoon & afterwards took Coach to B: As: ab^t busyness where he stayd a little while & took Coach to Eliz: Braseys wid: and afterwards went to W^m Meads where he stayd y^t night.

The next day being y^e 2^d of y^e 12^th mo: and y^e 4^th day of the week towards y^e 9^th hour in y^e morning he & Marg^t Rouse and her daughter Marg^t took Coach to their house att Kingston Miles :10:

A Jornall of the meetings :G: ff: hath been at &c~Anno dom: 1687:

The 13^th of the 1^st mo: being y^e 1^st day of y^e week he went to y^e meeting att Kingston on horse back ½ a mile where he declared a pritty Large time & after went to prayer and y^n declar'd ag^n a Little time and after he had done y^e meeting departed itt was a very good meeting and peaceable within y^e doors thence he went to Steven Hoberts[1] and visited Ruth Lilly[2] who had Lodgings there[a] and after a while went to John Rowses again on horse back Mile ½:

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[a] Margin: *Visit y^e sick*

Stayd att Kingston at John Rowses from y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: and 4^th^ day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & 6^th^ day of y^e^ week w^ch^ is, 6 weeks and two Dayes; in w^ch^ time many fri^ds^ Came to visit him there[1]:

The 18^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: being the 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he walked on foot to y^e^ water side Mile /1/ & there took boat to Ann Traverses at the school at Cheeswick Mi: /11/ where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being the 19^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went by water thence to the Salsbury Change & soe went to Josiah Elises & after a while to Martha ffishers where he stayd that night & severall fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ Morning G: W: A: P: & John Elson &c Came to see him and were at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ Savoy where after George Whitehead had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time & after wards went to pray^r^ and then exhorted y^e^ people in a few words & haveing done y^e^ meeting departed it was Large and peacable in y^e^ yard and afterwards many fri^ds^ Came to Visit him at Martha ffishers:

The next day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week severall fri^ds^ Came to see him there & towards y^e^ Evening he went to John Elsons where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ peel where after two other fri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was a very good meeting Large and peaceable within y^e^ doors, he stayd att John Elsons y^t^ night where severall fri^ds^ visited him:

The next day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to ffrancis Camfields where he was invited to Dinner thence to visit Rebecah Traverse and afterwards went to :B: As:, where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of the week he stayd att B: As: where severall fri^ds^ Came to visit him:

The next day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings att y^e^ Chamber & att night went to W^m^ Meads:

The next day being ye 26th of ye 1st mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went to ye Chamber about busyness where he stayd till ye afternoon & afterwards went to Nath: Blands where he dined & afterwards to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd yt night:

The Meetings he was at this week were :3: two publick meetings & ye meeting for Sufferings besides other busyness with frids yt Came to him:

The next day being ye 27th of ye 1st mo: and ye 1st day of ye week he went to ye morning meeting of ministering ffrids at ye Chamber where after sometime waiting he went to prayer & afterwards ye meeting departed thence he went to ye meeting at Gratius Street where after G: W: had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time and afterwards Concluded ye meeting with prayr thence he went to Michell Russells where many frids Came to him, he stayd diñer there & afterwards went to B: As: where he stayd yt night: ~

The next day being ye 28th of ye 1st mo: and ye 2d day of ye week he went to ye 2d days meeting at ye Chambr & in ye after noon took Coach to Mary Stots at Bednal Green where he stayd that night & ye next day:

The next day being the 30th of ye 1st mo: and the 4th day of ye week he took Coach to Spitle fields to visit Mary Wooly & Bridgt Austell where he dined and afterwards took Coach to B: As: where he had busyness wth severall frids & stayd there yt night & ye next day:

The next day being ye 1st of ye 2d mo: & ye 6th day of ye week he went thence to ye Chamber abt busyness, thence to John Osgoods where hee dined & afterwards went to ye meeting for Sufferings & after the meeting was done he went to Edw: Haistwells & after awhile to :B: As: where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 2d of ye 2d mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went thence to ye Chamber again where he had busyness with severall ffrids in ye after noon he & James parks took Coach to Tho: Coxes where they dined thence he & J: p: & A: parker took Coach to Ratlif & went to Robt Scotins[a1] where he stayd yt night:

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[a] Margin: *about Miles /2/*

The meetings he was at this week were 4: y^e^ first days morning meeting y^e^ publick meeting at Gratius street y^e^ 2^d^ days meeting & y^e^ meeting for Sufferings besids other particular Concerns with fri^ds^ that Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ morning meeting at Rattlif where after :A: p: had declared he stood up and declared a pritty time & afterwards Concluded y^e^ meeting w^th^ prayer; 'twas a very good meeting Large & peaceable & Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 12^th^ hour thence he went to a ffri^ds^ a Brewer hard by where he dined & afterwards went to y^e^ afternoon meeting at y^e^ same place where after :G: W: had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer & after declared a little time & w^n^ he had done the meeting departed; it was a very good meeting & Exceeding Large; thence he went to Robert Scotins again where he stayd y^t^ night and severall ffri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to visit Martha Dry[1] at Wappin who was not well part of y^e^ way on foot & part by water and visited old Mary Strut who was muddled in mind & severall others by y^e^ way and he stayd at fri^d^ Dryes that night:

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to visit John Patron[2] on foot & thence took Coach to George Yard in Lombard street & went to y^e^ Chamber about busyness where he stayd some hours & went thence to James Wasses & thence to y^e^ Chamber again & afterwards took Coach to George Wats where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ 6^th^ of of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went thence to John Elsons, & was at their meeting for the Collection where he spoke a pritty time and after went to prayer it was a very good Meeting; & he stayd there that night:

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he had a meeting {there} ab^t^ W^m^ Brigins[3] & Cottin Oades & after he took Coach to :B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ after noon he went to y^e^ Chamber where he

had busyness & stayd ye meeting for Sufferings & in ye Evening went to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 9th of ye 2d mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went to ye Chamber where he stayd abt busyness till ye afternoon & thence went to Theodr Egglestons where he dined & :W: P: Came & had busyness with him there thence he went to ye Chamber agn & afterwards took Coach to Ezek: Woolyes where he stayd yt night:

The meetings he was at this week were :5: two publick meetings at Ratlif a Collection meeting at ye peel, ye meeting for Sufferings & another abt a difference betwixt two ffrds.

The next day being ye 10th of ye 2d mo: & the first Day of the week he went to ye Meeting at Wheelerstreet where after another ffrd had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & then spoke a few words in Exhortation to the people & when he had done ye meeting departed, it was a very good meeting Large & peaceable, afterwards he went to Ez: Woolyes again where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 11th of ye 2d mo: & ye 2d day of ye week he took Coach to ye 2d Dayes morning meeting at ye Chambr in 3 King Courte in Lombard street & after had busyness with :W: P: &c at ye said place, and afterwards went to Edw: Haistwells in Scotch yard & after a while to B: As: where he stayd yt night:

The next day being ye 12th of ye 2d mo: & ye 3d day of ye week after diñer he went to yeChamber about busyness & after he had stayd some time there he went to Edw: Bathursts about busyness & afterwards went to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 13th of ye 2d mo: & ye 4th day of the week he went to ye meeting at Gratius Street where after two other ffrids had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to prayer & when he had done ye meeting departed, it was a very Good meeting & very Large & several great persons, one said to be a Lord & another a Knight there, & many other people of ye world, thence he went to M: Russells where hee dined thence to

Visit Eliz: Bland & Martha ffisher her mother & afterwards went to B: As': where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 14th of ye 2d mo: & ye 5th day of ye week in ye afternoon he was att a meeting appointed att ye Chamber abt some ffrids Sufferings in England & Beyond Seas abt Wills & for not swearing &c: wch Continued till night, thence he went to Eliz: Braseys where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 15th of ye 2d mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week in ye forenoon hee went to ye Chambr about busyness & went thence to Theodr Eglestons where he dined, and afterwards went to ye meeting for Sufferings at ye beforesaid place & thence he went to Wm Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being ye 16th of ye 2d mo: and ye 7th day of ye week abt ye 9th hour in ye morning he took Coach with Wm Mead to his house Called Gooseys in Essex about :13: Miles:

The meetings he was at this week were :5: a publick meeting at wheelerstreet ye 2d Dayes meeting ye 4th Dayes meeting att Gratius street a meeting appointed about frids Sufferings & ye meeting for Sufferings; besids other busyness at ye Chamber & with ffrids {have} Come to him:

And on ye first of the 3d mo: being ye first day of ye week B: A: & his wife and several others Came to visit him and towards ye 12th hour he went on horse back with Wm Mead &c to ye Meeting att John Hardins, Mi: ½: he declared there a pritty Large time and after went to prayer and then in a short Exhortation to ye people Concluded ye meeting it was a very good meeting & Large ffrids from London & several parts being there and after a while he went to Gooseys again, and a Great many ffrids frõ London who dined there and went away yt night.

Stayd att Gooseys from ye 16th of ye 2d mo: to ye 4th of ye 3d mo: wch is 2 weeks & :3: dayes in wch time many frids visited him[1]:

The 4th of ye 3d mo being ye 4th day of ye week he took

Coach from Gooseys to {his house at} London Miles :13: thence he went to Eliz: Braseys wid: where he had busyness w^th^ some fri^ds^ and afterwards went to B: As where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 5^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he stayd at B As and severall fri^ds^ Came to him there:

The next Day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at y^e^ Bull & Mouth where after James parks had declared he stood up and declared a pritty large time and afterwards Concluded y^e^ meeting w^th^ prayer it was a very good meeting & Large, thence he went to Laurance ffulloves where he dined & thence to visit Eliz: Grise alias Gotherby[1] who was sick thence he went to the meeting for Sufferings at y^e^ Chamber & afterwards to Eliz: Braseys wid: where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber againe where he had busyness a good part of y^e^ day & after visiting some ffriends there awayes went to Eliz: Brasyes againe where he stayd y^t^ night:

The meetings he was at this week were :3: a meeting in y^e^ Country a weekly meeting at y^e^ Bull & Mouth & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings besids other busyness with ffriends at y^e^ Chamber &c.

The next day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber where there were severall ffriends & after some time sitting went to prayer he stayd there y^e^ forenoon & in y^e^ afternoon went to y^e^ meeting at Devenshire house where after R Barkley had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer and after he had done y^e^ meeting departed it was a very good meeting {&} Large thence he went to Marg^t^ Drinkwells where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ Days meeting at y^e^ Chamber & afterwards went to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night & severall ffriends Came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 3^d^ day of

the week he went to the Chamber ab^{t} busyness & afterwards went to W^{m} Meads where he stayd that night:

The next day being the 11th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & the 4th day of y^{e} week hee went to the meeting att Gratius street where after Jasper Bat[1] had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & afterwards Concluded y^{e} meeting with prayer thence hee went to Michell Russells where many ffriends Came to him thence he went to Henry Goulneys & afterwards took Coach with Geo: Watts to his house in Aldersgatestreet where he dined thence to ffrancis Camfields where he stayd y^{t} night:

The next day being the 12th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 5th day of y^{e} week in y^{e} after noon hee went to John Elsons where hee stayd that night:

The next day being the 13th of the 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 6th Day of y^{e} week severall Country friends Came to visit him there and afterwards took Coach to the Chamber & stayd the meeting for Sufferings and thence went to another meeting at W^{m} Crouches and afterwards to W^{m} Meads where he stayd y^{t} night:

The next day being y^{e} 14 of y^{e} 3 mo: & y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week in the forenoon he went to y^{e} Chamber about busyness & in y^{e} afternoon he went to Eliz: Brasyes where he stayd that night & many ffriends Came to him:

The meetings he was at this week were :6: y^{e} morning meeting of ffriends in y^{e} ministry at y^{e} Chamber a publick meeting at Devenshire house, y^{e} 2^{d} dayes meeting at y^{e} Chamber, y^{e} 4th dayes meeting at Gratius street y^{e} meeting for Sufferings & another meeting ab^{t} busyness, besides other busynesses with ffriends y^{t} have Come to him & at y^{e} Chamber:

The next day being the 15th of y^{e} 3^{d} mo: & y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week he went to y^{e} morning meeting at y^{e} Chamber where there was a Great Many Country ffriends he went to prayer there & afterwards they took thier Motions to y^{e} severall meetings he stayd there y^{e} forenoon & after the meeting at Gratius street W: p: & G W: &c Came to him to y^{e} Chamber againe thence he went to B: As: where he

stayd that night & many Country ffriends Came to visit him w^ch^ were Come up to y^e^ generall meeting:

The next day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went to y^e^ generall Meeting[1] of friends in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Chamber where after some other ffriends had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer & then declared againe & afterwards went thence to Eliz: Braseyes Wid: where being very weary & willing to Lay downe upon y^e^ Bed, but had noe sooner Lay downe then he was moved to Rise & goe to y^e^ meeting againe furthur to declare what was upon him, twas' a very Large meeting he afterwards went to B: As: where he dined with many more Country ffriends he being weary Lay downe some time to Rest him, and ab^t^ y^e^ 3^d^ hour took Coach to y^e^ Generall meeting of Busyness held at y^e^ Bull & Mouth twa's a very Large meeting & Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour thence he took Coach to B: As again where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being the 17^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Generall meeting of Men fri^ds^ in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Bull & Mouth twas a very Large meeting & Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour thence he took Coach Where after a great many ffri^ds^ had declared he stood up & declared a pritty time tooching diverse things and afterwards Leaving ffr^ds^ to Clear y^m^selves went to Edw: Brushes where being weary he Lay downe upon y^e^ Bed the meeting Continued from Early in y^e^ morning till towards y^e^ 12^th^ hour in w^ch^ time declared G W: A p: Steven Crisp R: Barkley Ambros Riggs[2], Sam^ll^ Watson[3] W: p: Charles Marshall Edw: Bourn John Graton[4] Cha: ffloyd G: ff: Geo: Mires[5] W^m^ Bingley Rob^t^ Lodge[6] Jasp^r^ Bat ffra: Stamper & another ffriend prayed and there were severall other fr^ds^ that declared all that declared & prayed {were said to be} 23: thence he went to ffra: Camfields & dined at his Sons & afterwards took Coach to y^e^ Generall meeting for Busyness appointed at Devenshire house w^ch^ Continued for some hours & afterwards took Coach to Eliz: Brasy's wid: where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ meeting at Gratius street where after Tho: Gilpin[7] Geo: Myres G: W: John Bolron &c had

declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & when he had done y^e^ meeting departed, It was a very good meeting, and very Large y^e^ meeting and Gallerys being filled & y^e^ yard very ffull there was two great psons from y^e^ Courte there & severall of y^e^ world; it Continued from ab^t^ y^e^ 7^th^ hour to y^e^ 12^th^ or after thence hee went to Hen: Goulneys where being weary he Lay down upon the Bed, he dined there & afterwards went to a meeting at y^e^ Chamber for y^e^ drawing up the acknowledgments of y^e^ Generall assembly to y^e^ king and afterwards went to Eliz: Brasyes wid: where he stayd y^e^ night and several fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week ab^t^ the 7^th^ hour he took Coach to a Meeting appointed ab^t^ y^e^ Generall busyness of fri^ds^ at Devenshire house there was alsoe another meeting above Stares with some Choice ffri^ds^ ab^t^ busyness; y^e^ meeting Continued till about noon thence he took Coach With W: p: who had Invited him to dine with him att Dan^ll^ Whirleys and afterwards he went to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night and severall fr^ds^ Came to visit him:

The next day being the 20^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ busyness & afterwards to Nat: Willmers where he was Invited to diñer & W: p: & a great many Country ffri^ds^ thence he went to y^e^ meeting for sufferings at y^e^ Chamber w^ch^ was Large and afterwards went to W^m^ Meads where he stay y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 21 of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber againe to a meeting appointed about the 7^th^ hour about drawing up y^e^ yearly meeting paper and Looking after y^e^ Records[1] &c and in y^e^ afternoon he was at another meeting at y^e^ said place about y^e^ Like busyness till y^e^ evening & then went to Eliz: Brasyes where he stayd y^t^ night & several fr^ds^ Came to him:

The Meetings he was at this week were :11: y^e^ first dayes Morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber y^e^ Generall meeting of fri^ds^ in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Chamber y^e^ General meeting of Men ffriends in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Bull & Mouth, y^e^ 4^th^ days meeting at Gratius street y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & 6 ab^t^

y^e^ Generall Concerns of ffriends: besids {other} busyness' with ffri^ds^ y^t^ have Come to him:

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ first day of y^e^ week haveing got a Cold & great horstness he stayd there that Day where many ffri^ds^ came to visit him:

The next day being y^e^ 23: of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ 2^d^ Dayes morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber where there was many Country ffri^ds^, he dined at Edw: Bathursts and afterwards had busyness with ffri^ds^ at y^e^ Chamber till y^e^ Evening thence he went to Eliz: Brasyes where he stayd y^t^ night & severall fri^ds^ visited him:

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber againe where he had busyness w^th^ several Country fri^ds^ & in y^e^ afternoon went to B: A's: where he stayd y^t^ night & several ffriends visited him:

The next day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he stayed at B As, and several ffri^ds^ visited him there y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Chamber where he had busyness with severall ffriends & afterwards went to Eliz: Brasyes where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he and Leo: ffell took Coach to Edw: Mans near Winsomer hill :Miles :8: {he not being well and much wearyed out at y^e^ yearly meeting}:

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: and y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went to the meeting at Winsmerhill where after Edw: Bourn had declared hee declared a pritty Large time & after went to prayer and then declared a few words in Exhortation to y^e^ people & when he had done y^e^ Meeting departed it was a very good meeting & Exceeding Large thence he went to Rich^d^ Chaires & thence took Coach with Mary Wooly &c to Edw: Mans againe:

Stayd at Edw: Mans from y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 10^th^ of the 4^th^ mo: & the 6^th^ day of y^e^ week, y^t^ is 2 weeks in w^ch^ time he was frequently visited by very many ffriends.

The 10^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^

afternoon he was fetched in James Laivryes Coach to Bridg^{t} Austells at Southstreet.

The 19th of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} first day of y^{e} week he had a meeting there where he declared a pritty Large time & afterwards went to prayer & y^{n} Exhorted fri^{ds} in a few words and w^{n} he had done y^{e} Meeting departed {itt was a verry good meeting &} there was a pritty many fri^{ds}, their household & Scholars & from T: Coxes & Lodgers in y^{e} towne:

The 26th of y^{e} 4th mo: and y^{e} first day of y^{e} week he & Mary Wolly & Bridgit Austell and Ann Cox[1] &c. took Coach to Geo: Bars att Berrystreet ab^{t} Miles :3: where he had appointed a meeting where after Edw: Bourn had declared he declared a pritty time & afterwards went to prayer and then Exhorted y^{e} people in a few words & when he had done y^{e} Meeting departed itt was a very good meeting & there was a pritty many ffri^{ds} there & about y^{e} 5th hour he took Coach to Edw: Mans where he stayd y^{t} night and Leo: Fell & Ben Antrobus met him there and pritty many fri^{ds} Came a Long with him from y^{e} meeting:

Stayd att Bridgit Austells att Southstreet from y^{e} 10th of y^{e} of y^{e} 4th mo: to y^{e} 26th of y^{e} Same & y^{e} first day of y^{e} week y^{t} is :2: weeks & a Day in w^{ch} time many fri^{ds} Likewise visited him there:

The 29th of y^{e} 4th mo: & y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week he went from Edw. Mans to y^{e} mo^{ty} men & Womens meeting att Eliz: Dryes wid: at Enfield he declared a pritty while amongst y^{e} Men ffri^{ds} & afterwards went to y^{e} Womens Meeting—there was a pritty Many fri^{ds} there & a very good meeting he dined at Eliz: Dryes and afterwards went to Tho: Hearts where he stayd that night:

The 2^{d} of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} 7th day of y^{e} week in y^{e} morning he and Tho: Heart & his wife pricilla took Coach to Henry Stouts[2] at Har{t}ford Miles :11: where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^{e} 3^{d} of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} first day of y^{e} week he went to y^{e} Meeting at Hartford where after Tho: Burr[3] had declared he stood up and declared a pritty Large time and afterwards went to prayer and after that declared

a Little while ag^{n} & w^{n} he had done y^{e} meeting departed itt was a very good Meeting & very Large: thence he went to Henry Stouts againe where being weary & not very well after {y^{e} meeting} he Lay downe a while upon y^{e} bed:

The next day being y^{e} 4th of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} 2^{d} day of y^{e} week hee went to their Quarterly Mens and Womens meeting at Hartford he declared a pritty time in y^{e} mens meeting & after he had done Leaveing y^{m} to their other Busyness went to y^{e} Womens Meeting: there was a very good meeting and a pritty many ffri^{ds} thence he went to Henry Stouts ag^{n}: Stayed at Henry Stouts :3: Dayes:

The 6th of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} 4th day of y^{e} week he & Tho: Heart & his wife to Coach from H: S's to Tho: Bennets at Waltham Abby Miles :9: where he stayd y^{t} night: but T: H: & his wife went away in a Little time:

The 10th of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} first day of y^{e} week he was at y^{e} meeting att Waltham Abby where after Alexand: parker & John Crook had declared he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer & afterwards y^{e} meeting departed itt was a very good meeting and very Large & many of y^{e} worlds people were there: thence he went to Tho: Bennets againe where many ffri^{ds} Came to him:

The next day being y^{e} 11th of y^{e} 5th mo: & y^{e} 2^{d} of y^{e} week hee took with Eliz: Bennet & W^{m} Bakers[1] wife &c. to Geo: Watts to att Enfield to make up a differrence betwixt ffra: Camfield's wife & his daughter & Son in Law W^{m} Baker and Returned to Tho: Bennetts againe[a] y^{t} night[b]:

The 13th of y^{e} 5th mo: being the 4th day of y^{e} week ab^{t} y^{e} 5th hour in y^{e} morning he & Eliz: Beñet & Wid: Tyler: & W^{m} Baker & his wife took Coach to W^{m} Meads at Gooseys ab^{t} 10: Miles & Tho: Bennet Rid they went away again y^{t} night but G: ff: stayd:

The 24th of y^{e} 5th mo: and y^{e} first day of y^{e} week he went on horse back to y^{e} Meeting at John Hardins Miles 1½ he declared at y^{e} meeting a pritty Large time, & went to prayer & y^{n} declared againe a little time & after he had done y^{e} meeting departed it was {a very good meeting} pritty Large & a many of the world there: thence he went to W: Ms again & some other fri^{ds} who dined there:

[a] Margin: *Miles to & ag^{n} /6/*
[b] Margin: *stayd at T: Benets about 6: Day's*

The 31st of ye 5th mo & ye first day of the week he & S Mead & R Barkley who Came over night to visit him & Bethiah Rouse went in a Coach to ye Meeting at Wanstead W M & J Rowse Rid on horse back he stayd at Lady Lawsons & another frids house sometime & after went to ye meeting where after 2 other frids he stood up & declared a pritty large time & went to prayer & yn in a few words of Exhortation &c to ye people Concluded ye Meeting it was a very good meeting Large & many of ye world there: thence he went to Lady Lawsons againe where he stayd a while & many frids came to him & afterwards he took Coach to W: Meads againe[a]:

The 7th of ye 6th mo: & ye first day of ye week he & Sarah Mead and Bethiah Rowse went in a Coatch to Barkin Meeting W: M went on horse Back: he spoke there a pritty Larg time & went to prayer and after with a few words in way of Exhortation &c Concluded ye Meeting. it was a very good Meeting and Large thence he went to a ffrids house hard by & after awhile they took Coach back again to Gooseys[b]:

The 14th of ye 6th mo: & ye first day of the week he went on horse back to ye Meeting att John Hardins where he declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer & after with a Brief Exhortation &c to the people, Concluded ye Meeting; It was a very good Meeting, Large, & had Many of ye world there: & some frids from London: thence he went to Gooseys agn[c] & John Elson & his wife went thither alsoe who were Come to visit him & stayd there till ye afternoon next day:

The 21st of ye 6th mo: and ye first day of ye week Wm Mead had the Coatch to Carry him & S: M & B: R: to ye Meeting att Wanstead: W: M: Rid on horse Back he stayd at Lady Lawsons and another ffrids house some time & after went to ye Meeting where after John Boweter[1] he stood up & declared a pritty Large time, and went to prayer, & then in a few words of Exhortation &c. Concluded ye Meeting: itt was a very good Meeting and Large; thence he went to Lady Lawsons agn where many ffrids Came to him

[a] Margin: *about 16 Miles thither & back*
[b] Margin: *Miles to & again about :14:*
[c] Margin: *Miles to & agn /3/*

& after a while they took Coach to visit M Stott at Cha: Bathursts house upon the forest a Mile from Wanstead & after a Little while took Coach thence to Gooseys:

The 28th of ye 6th mo: & ye first day of ye week they had ye Coach agn to Barkin Meeting: he declared there a pritty Large time & yn went to prayer and after with a few words by way of Exhortation &c. Concluded ye Meeting, it was a very good Meeting & Large & several of ye world were there: thence he went to a ffrids house hard by and after a while they took Coach back again to Gooseys[a]:

The 4th of ye 7th mo: being ye first day of ye week he went on horse back to ye Meeting at John Hardins where he declared a pritty Large time & after went to prayer & then after in a few words of Exhortation to ye people Concluded ye Meeting: it was a very good Meeting & Large & many of the world were there, thence after a while he went to Gooseys agn:

Stayd att Wm Meads from ye 13th of ye 5th mo: {& 4th of ye week} to ye 8th of ye 7th mo: & ye 5th Day of ye week: wch is :8: weeks & :2: days in wch time he was at 7 Meetings 3 at John Hardins 2 at Wanstead & 2 at Barkin: and had Many visiters Came to him whilest at Goosey[1]:

Stayd in ye Country from ye 27th of ye 3d mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week to ye 8th of ye 7th mo: & ye 5th day of ye week: viz: abt :15: weeks: in wch time he had very many visiters & was at :16: meetings[b2]:

[a] Margin: *Miles to & agn /14/*

[b] Here ends the first extant volume.

A Jornall of the Travells of G: ff: and the Meetings hee hath been att &c {from y^e 23: 4: mo: in y^e Year 1688: {to y^e 13: of y^e 11: mo: 1690: on w^ch hee Dyed:}

The 23^d of y^e 4^th mo: and y^e 7^th day of y^e week in y^e Morning he & E B took Coatch to W: Meads at Gooseys in Essex Miles :13:

The Meetings hee was att this week were /5/ two publick Meetings at y^e park a Meeting with ffr^ds of y^e 2^d Dayes Meeting at the Chamber, y^e :6: weeks Meeting & y^e Meeting for Sufferings besides almost continued Busyness with ffriends & in truths Concerns:

The 24^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e first Day of y^e week hee was att y^e Meeting belonging to Gooseys where after E B he stood up & Declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer and after he had done y^e Meeting departed, there was a pritty many people there & were pritty attentive: thence he Rid on horseback to W Ms againe[a]:

The first of y^e 5^th mo: & y^e first Day of y^e week he went to y^e Said Goosey Meeting again on horse back where after E B and John Butcher[1] he Stood up & Declared a pritty Large time and went to prayer & after he had done y^e Meeting Departed, itt was a very good Meeting & pritty Large, The people attentive & pritty tender:

The 8^th of y^e 5^th mo: & y^e first Day of the week he went to Goosey Meeting on horseback where he Declared a pritty Long time and opened many things to y^e people[2] touching y^e time y^e Gospell was first preacht to Abraham: what Manner of Men y^e Lord Chosed for prophets and to Declare himself by, to y^e people, as Jerimiah a Childe Amos a Herdman &c ~ there Cry ag^t y^e hyreling priests & such as Bare Rule by their Meanes: ~ The Abolition of that priesthood w^ch took Tythes & Maintenance, by Christs offices &c: with many

[a] Margin: *Miles to & ag^n /1/*

other things & after went to prayer, & when he had done y^e^ Meeting Departed, itt was a very good Meeting & pritty Large, y^e^ people Ready to hear, and Some pritty much tendered; thence he went to W: Meads againe:

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ {1^st^} Day of y^e^ week he went ag^n^ with W: p: & his wife who were Come to W Ms the night before, in their Coatch to y^e^ Meeting; at Gooseys where after John Rouse & John Elson & another ffri^d^ and W P had declared he Stood up & declared a pritty time opening Many things to y^e^ people, Concerning preaching y^e^ Gospell; y^e^ Election of y^e^ prophets: ~ Their Messuadge Concerning the priests, ~ The Abollition of that priesthood that Received Maintenance; the offices of Christ {&c} to y^e^ Refreshment of many there, and after he had done he Concluded y^e^ Meeting with prayer, It was a very Large Meeting there being a great Many friends from London & a great Many {of y^e^ worlds} people from y^e^ Adjacent places & after a while he took Coatch to W Ms ag^n^ where W P & his wife & Son[1] & a great many more friends Dined & after went away that Night.

The 22^d^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week, he went to Goosey, Meeting on horse back where after John ffield & John Butcher had declared he in a Short testimony opened Severall things to y^m^ well Defineing between y^e^ Worlds Teachers & such as are Sent of God and withall Laying before y^m^ what they had to Undergoe by y^e^ Worlds people after Convincem^t^ as Lies, Slanders, Evill Speakings Defameings, &c: and the Growth & Strength Wittnessed und^r^ these Callumnyes, as they Remaine ffaithfull, and after Concluded the Meeting (with prayer); itt was Large, and ffriends departed with much Refreshm^t^ & Satisfaction thence hee went to W: Ms: ag^n^ & severall more fri^ds^ who Dined there: & went away y^t^ Night:

The 29^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: being y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went to Goosey Meeting on horse Back where hee Declared a pritty time & opened many things very well to y^e^ Great Satisfaction of y^e^ Meeting then he went to pray^r^ & after hee had done y^e^ Meeting Departed, thence he went to W Ms againe:

The 2^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week hee & S M & S ff & Mary Wallingfield[2] took Coatch to y^e^ Monthly

Meeting at Barkin hee was both att ye Men & Womens Meeting: & they Came back again that Night[a].

The 5th of ye 6th mo: & ye first Day of ye week hee Went to Goosey Meeting where after another ffrd or two he Declared a pritty time & opened many things to ye great Satisfaction of the Meeting & yn went to prayr & after in a few Words Comending ym to ye Grace of God &c Concluded ye Meeting; he after went to W Ms and Many other ffrds:

The 12th of ye 6th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he went to ye Meeting att Gooseys where after Isabell Yeamans[1] & W: M: he Stood up & Declared touching Christs Parable of ye Plough, & ye Sower, & ye Seed upon different Grownds, & severall other things with their Spirituall Applycation to ye Great Satisfaction of ffriends, then he went to prayr & after hee had done ye Meeting Departed, itt was a very Good Meeting & Large, thence hee went to W Ms agn where alsoe went Many other ffrids:

The 19th of ye 6th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was Likewise att Goosey Meeting where after B: A: he Stood up & Declared a pritty Large time and opened Severall things to ye Refreshmt of ffriends & when he had done went to prayr and afterwards the Meeting Departed thence he went to W: Ms: again where alsoe went many other ffrids:

The 22d of ye 6th mo: being ye 4th Day of ye week in the Morning hee took Coatch thence to Tho: Bennets at Waltham Abbey abt Miles 10: and in ye afternoon, was at their weekly Meeting where he Declared a pritty Large time & wn he had done went to prayer & afterwards the Meeting departed in much tenderness:

Stayd att Gooseys from the 23: of the 4th mo: & the 7th Day of ye week to ye 22d of ye 6th mo: & ye 4th Day of ye week (viz) 8: weeks & 4 Dayes) In wch time many ffrids Visited him there, & he was att :11: Meeting :9: att Goosey & ye Men & Womens Monthly Meeting att Barkin:

The 26th of 6th mo: and ye first Day of ye week hee took Coatch from Waltham Abbey, to Hodgdon Meeting & wth him Eliz: Bennet &c: the Meeting was att an Inn where after Marabella ffarnbora hee Stood up & Declared a pritty

[a] Margin: *abt Miles /9/ to & agn /18/*

Large time touching y^e^ Meanes how all Might feel the Lords Drawings to his Son.—The Largeness of y^e^ Lords power who hath Measured the Waters in the hollow of his hand and Metted out heaven with a span and Comprehended the Dust of y^e^ Earth in a Measure and Weighed y^e^ Mountains in Scales & y^e^ hills in a Ballance &c—The Reason why Sons Daughters hand Maids &c doe not Wittness y^e^ Lords Spirit poured upon y^m^ &c:—The Difference between y^e^ true peace & y^e^ Worlds peace.—And y^e^ historicall Belieff & ffaith & y^e^ true Belieff and ffaith—The Church of Christs being Cloathed w^th^ the Sun & haveing y^e^ Moon Under her ffeet[1]—The Cross of Christ, & what itt was—The true Mother Church her Antiquity above the false Sectarian Churches Set up according to y^e^ Various Change of Governm^ts^ &c: When he had done he went to pray^r^ & after with a few Words of Admonition to Adhere to y^e^ Lords Counsill &c, Concluded y^e^ Meeting, w^ch^ was very Large and ffriends Departed in Much tenderness &c—thence after a while that he had Layd downe &c, being weary hee took Coatch to Waltham Abbey againe, Miles /6/

The 28^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: being y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ Week he took Coatch to Geo: Bars & with him Eliz: Bennet &c:

The 2^d^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: being y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to Waltham Abbey Meeting but being Weary he Lay down at Tho: Bennets & Rested him, & thence went to y^e^ Meeting, where after A P: he Stood up & Declared opening Many things to y^e^ Great Refreshment of friends, he after went to prayer & w^n^ he had done with a few Words in Exhortation to ffri^ds^ concluded y^e^ Meeting: he went thence to T: Bs: againe & after took Coatch with Pricilla Heart to their house att Enfield ab^t^ Miles :4:

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^[a] mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence and with him W^m^ Shewin in a Coatch to Edw: Mans ab^t^ Miles :2: ½:

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^[a] mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Burying of a Woman ffri^d^ at Winsmore hill when hee opened Severall things pertinent to Such an Occasion with Admonitions to a Godly Life &c: he after went to prayer & w^n^ he had done y^e^ Meeting departed & they went to Bury y^e^ Deceased fri^d^ thence he went to E Ms againe in y^e^ Coatch:

[a] Should be *7^th^*. The margin has also *4^th^ mo:*

The 9th of ye 7th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he went to ye Meeting at Enfield & with him Richard Sutton[1] a Barbadoes friend & his daughtr &c Miles /2/ where he Declared a pritty Large time touching Divers things as Outward Offerings & Sacrifices in ye time of ye Law &c.—Moses Chair —The priesthood that Received Maintenance of Tythes in ye Time of ye Law & their Abolition by Christ, & ye Law that upheld them—Election and Reprobation &c—to ye great Satisfaction of ffriends he afterwards went to Prayer & then wth a few Words to ye people Concluded ye Meeting, which was Large, thence he went to Edw: Mans where he Stayd[a] &c:

The 11th of ye 6th[b] mo: & ye 3d Day of the week he went from thence to Southgate in a Coatch[c] & with him Richd Sutton a Barbadoes ffriend, &c:

The 16th of ye 7th mo: & ye first Day of ye week hee had a Meeting att Bridget Austells where hee Declared a pritty time touching the three that Bear Wittness in heaven & ye three that bear Wittness on ye earth with many other things & after went to prayr and wn he had done with a few words to ye above said Matter Committing them to ye Lord Concluded the Meeting:

The 23d of ye 7th mo: & ye first day of ye week he went in ye Coatch to Winsmor hill Meeting[d] Where after A: P: had declared he Stood up & Declared a pritty Large time touching purification—Belieff—The true Mother and ye false, And Christs parable of ye Tares Sowne among ye Wheat or Good Seed by the Enemy while ye Men Slept with many other good things & after went to prayer and wn he had done wth a Short Exhortation: & Desires that the Blessings of ye Lord Might Rest upon them Concluded the Meeting wch was Large; thence he took Coatch to E: Ms where hee Stayd that Night:

The 25th of ye 7th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week hee and A: P: took Coatch to White Heart Court in Grace Ch: street, London[e], and went to Hen: Gouldneys where he Stayd that night:

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[a] Margin: *Miles /2/*

[b] Should be *7th*. The margin has *6th*

[c] Margin: *Mile* $1\frac{1}{2}$

[d] Margin: *Mile ab*t $1-\frac{1}{2}$

[e] Margin: *ab*t *Miles /9/*

Stayd in y^e^ Country after our Comeing frõ Gooseys from y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week /viz/ :5: weeks wanting a Day:

Stayd in all in y^e^ Country from y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of the week /viz/ 13 weeks and three Days, in w^ch^ time he {had many visiters &} was att :18: Meetings :15: publick Meetings: the Men & Womens Meeting at Barkin & a Burying at Winsmerhill: {& was taken to & ag^n^ ab^t^ 96 Miles:}

The Next Day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week hee went to Gracious street Meeting where after John Vaughton hee Stood up & Declared a pritty Large time opening Many things to y^e^ Refreshm^t^ of ffriends there, when he had done he went to pray^r^ & afterwards y^e^ Meeting Departed, w^ch^ was Large {y^ir^ was also of y^e^ worlds people there} thence he went to Hen: Gouldneys ag^n^ & in y^e^ afternoon went to B: As: where he Stayd that night & ye Next Day:

The Next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ {7: mo: & 6: day} week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till pritty Late in the Evening, and afterwards he went to W Ms where hee Stayd that night:

The Next Day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week in the Morning he went thence to y^e^ Chamber where he had busyness most of y^e^ Day and after went to Henry Goldneys where he Stayd that Night; and Severall ffri^ds^ Came thither to visit him:

The next Day being the 30^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went to Grace Ch: street Meeting where after ffra: Stamford &c had declared he Stood up & Declared a pritty Large time & opened Many things to the Great Satisfaction of Many there, and w^n^ he had done hee went to prayer, and afterwards y^e^ Meeting Departed, itt was Large & there was of the World's people there; thence he went to Michell Russells where being Weary he Lay downe to Rest him upon their Couch and afterwards went to Henry Goldneys ag^n^ where he Stayd that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ first of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of

the Week he went to ye Monthly Meeting at ye Chamber & after itt was done took Coatch thence with ffra: Camfield to his house where he Stayd that Night, and ffrids Came to Visit him.

Stayd att ffr: Camfields till ye 5th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week whereupon in ye afternoon he went to ye Meeting for Sufferings & after itt was done went to W. Ms where he Stayd that Night:

The Next Day being ye 6th of ye 8th mo: & ye 7th day of ye week he went to Henry Goldneys where he Stayd till ye afternoon, and took Coach to John Elsons at the Peel in St John Street; where hee Stayd yt Night:

The Meetings he was at this week were :3: Grace Ch: Street Meeting ye 2d Days Mõly Meeting & ye Meeting for Sufferings:

The Next Day being ye 7th of ye 8th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was at ye Peel Meeting where after B A he stood up & Declared a pritty Large time & opened Many things to ye Great Reffreshmt of frids and afterwards Concluded ye Meeting wth prayr itt was Large and ffrids Departed in Much tenderness he Stayd at J Es: that Night:

The next Day being ye 8th of ye 8th mo; & ye 2d Day of ye week hee & John Elson & Mary his Wife took Coatch to ye Quarterly Meeting att Devenshre house he went and Declared in ye Womens Meeting first & after Came to ye Mens Meeting where he Spoke severall things to ym by Way of Counsill & went to prayr & then after a very Sweet Testimony to ffrids Left ye Meeting to be Ended by ym & not being well took Coatch to B As, where he stayd that Night till ye 5th Day being very weakly in wch time many ffrids Visited him:

The 11th of ye 8th mo: being ye 5th Day of ye week he went to Hen: Goldneys where he Stayd that night:

The next Day being ye 12th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week hee went to the Meeting for Sufferings, and after itt was done hee Went to W: Meads where hee Stayd yt Night.

The Meetings hee was att this week were /4/ ye Peel

Meeting; y^e^ Quar^tly^ Mens & Womens Meeting & the Meeting for Sufferings:

Staid att W^m^ Meads house at London from y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of the week to y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 12 mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week viz /16/ weeks

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The 2^d^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went with W M & his ffamilly in y^e^ Coatch to Gooses Miles /12/.

The 3^d^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was at Gooses Meeting where he Declared touching severall things to y^e^ Refreshment of ffriends and went to prayer and when he had done being weakly he went forth of y^e^ Meeting which was Continued by Benj: Antrobus & W M &c. and after some time Concluded it was pritty Large severall from London being there.

Staid at Gooses from y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: and 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week viz :6: weeks and 2 Dayes in w^ch^ time many friends Came to Visit him and he writt a great deal touching many things[1].

The 18^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coatch with W M to his house at London Miles /12/ where he Stayd that Night & Many ffriends came to see him.

The next Day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Ja: Beetches at Westminster their to Meet with friends ab^t^ their Busyness w^th^ y^e^ parliam^t^[2] he stayd there y^t^ night; And y^e^ Next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went to y^e^ Chamber y^t^ fri^ds^ had taken adjoyning to Westminster hall where he stayd till pritty late in y^e^ after noon and after went to Ja: Beetches again where he staid that night.— And y^e^ Next Day being y^e^ 21^st^ of the first mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ Morning he had a great Deal of Discourse with S^r^ Rob^t^ Knaper[3] a Parliament Man at I Bs & after went to y^e^ said Chamber of fri^ds^ near y^e^ parliam^t^ house where Many ffriends came to him & he had discourse with one Honeywood a great Man & two parliam^t^ Men Majour Manley & Dutton Colt y^e^ Busyness with y^e^ Latter was

about a friends Apprentice that had made Complaints to y^e^ said Dutton ag^t^ his Master Cleared himself to y^e^ Satisfaction of y^e^ parliam^t^ Man[a] and in y^e^ afternoon, he took Coach to B A's where he stayd that night.

And y^e^ next day in the afternoon he took Coach to y^e^ Chamber where he was at y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour & after went to W Ms: where he staid that Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he took Coach to Josiah Ellises where hee stayd that Night at y^e^ Golden Key at y^e^ Savoy.

The next Day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ 1^st^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Savoy Meeting where after G W: he stood up and Declared touching severall things to y^e^ great Satisfaction of friends & then went to pray^r^ & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed, he stayd at Josiah Ellises that night where many ffriends came to him:

A Jornall of y^e^ Travells of G: ff: And the Meetings hee hath been att &c in y^e^ year 1689

The 25^th^ of the first mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach from Josiah Elises to B A's where he staid a while & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach thence to y^e^ Quarterly Men & Womens Meeting at Devenshire house where he declared several things Admonition-wise & after he had done went among y^e^ Women where he alsoe Declared & w^n^ y^e^ meeting had done ab^t^ y^e^ 6^th^ hour he took Coach to W: Ms: where he stayd y^t^ Night:

The 26^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ Morning he took Coach thence to friends Chamb^r^ in palace yard near y^e^ parliam^t^ house where many friends came to him & in y^e^ afternoon he went to Ja: Beetches where he stayd that night.

The 27^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week S^r^ Rob^t^ Knaper came to him there & they had Discourse together and afterwards he went to y^e^ ffriends Chamb^r^ near y^e^ parliament house where many ffriends came to him and L^d^ Carbery[1] came to see him & had discourse with him, & in y^e^

[a] Margin: *y^e^ apprentices Complaint heard and found unjust*

afternoon he & G W took Coach to ffr: Doves in Martins Lane Nigh Charing Cross where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ said Chamber of ffriends near y^e^ parliam^t^ house where severall fri^ds^ came to him Majour Manly alsoe came to him there & had discourse with him, afterwards he took Coach to B As where he staid y^t^ night. —The next day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Meeting for Suffer{i}ngs & afterwards to W Ms where he staid that Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach to ffr: Camfields where he staid that Night.

The Meetings he was at this week {were (4)} the Savoy Meeting y^e^ Quarterly Men & Womens Meeting & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings Besides friends Busyness w^th^ the parliam^t^ &c:

Stayd at ffr: Camfields y^e^ first & 2^d^ Day:

The 2^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he took Coatch to Hen: Goldneys (& with him ffr: Camfield) where hee stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Meeting att Gracious Street & after S: Crisp & W Penn had Declared he stood up and Declared a pritty time how y^e^ Lord spoke to Adam & Eve in paradice & to Noah & y^e^ prophets &c in y^e^ old testament and how God speaks now by his Son in y^e^ new & Concerning such as doe not hold Christ their head & y^e^ two Suppers &c to y^e^ great Satisfaction of ffriends and afterwards & when he had done y^e^ Meeting Departed which was very Large thence he went to Henry Goldneys againe being weary & very weak, and W P & his Wife & severall other ffriends Came to visit him there thence he took Coach to B A's where he stayd y^t^ night & y^e^ next.

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & afterwards to W: Ms: where he stayd that Night.

The Meetings he was at this week were /2/ the weekly

Meeting at Gracious street and y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings, Besides other Busyness with ffriends and in Truths Concerns.

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week hee took Coach to John Elsons where he stayd that night.

The next Day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ peel Meeting w^ch^ he Continued mostly himself alone in Declaration touching Diverse things, & in prayer & after with few Words by Way of Exhortation &c. all to y^e^ great Satisfaction and Establishing of ffriends and then after John Elson had Spoke a few Words y^e^ Meeting Departed which was Large.

The next Day being y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he alsoe Stayd at John Elsons.

The next Day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to y^e^ 6 weeks Meeting at y^e^ Bull & Mouth & thence took Coach to B As where he stayd that Night & y^e^ Next Day & y^e^ Day ffollowing.

The 12^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Westminster hall to see after ffriends Busyness with y^e^ parliament & in y^e^ afternoon went to Ja: Beetches where he stayd y^t^ Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to friends Chamber near y^e^ parliament house ag^n^ to see after friends Busyness and in the afternoon Crossed y^e^ Water with G W to Elin^r^ Birkits where was alsoe Ste: Crisp who both viz he & S C: stayd there that Night:

The Meetings he was at this week were /2/ the peel Meeting & y^e^ :6: weeks Meeting.

The next Day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he Crossed y^e^ Water again & went to Westminster Meeting where after S C he stood up & declared a pritty Large time Opening many things to ffriends Concerning Grace, ffaith & worship &c, and when he had done went to prayer and afterwards y^e^ Meeting departed w^ch^ was Large, thence he went to James Beetches where he stayd that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week in the morning he went to fri^ds^ Chamber near y^e^ parliam^t^ house to see how ffri^ds^ Busyness went on there & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to ffra: Doves where he stayd y^t^ Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went again to see after ffriends Busyness with y^e^ parliam^t^ & in y^e^ afternoon to ffrancis Doves againe where he stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went again to see after ffriends Busyness with y^e^ parliam^t^ & in y^e^ afternoon took Coatch to B A's where he stayd y^t^ night & y^e^ next Day & y^e^ Day ffollowing & many ffri^ds^ Came to him there.

The next Day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to Southgate to Bridg^t^ Austins Miles /9/

The 21^st^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting there among y^e^ Children her Scholars where was alsoe Tho: Cox & his wife & G Roberts &c, he Declared there Concerning several things and went to prayer & after with a few Words of Advice &c, Concluded y^e^ Meeting.

The 28^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ Week hee writ an Epistle to Peter Hendricks at Amsterdam & ffri^ds^ at Danstsik who were under great persecution & a paper to y^e^ Magistrates their persecutours[1].

The first of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Edw: Mans Mile 1—½:

Stayd at Southgate from y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: to y^e^ first of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: viz. 10: Dayes.

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of the week he was at the Meeting at Winsmerhill where after G W: he stood up & Declared touching various things & went to prayer & after hee had done y^e^ Meeting departed thence he took Coach to E: Ms againe where he stayd y^t^ night:

The 14^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to London ab^t^ Miles /9/ to B A's where he stayd y^t^ night:

Stayd at E: Ms ab^t^ /12/ Dayes:

Stayd in y^e^ Country from y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week to the 14^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week (viz) :3: weeks & a day.

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week pritty many friends Mett there ab^t^ Reading & fitting their Amendments upon y^e^ Bill of Indulgence[1], stayd at B: A's: y^t^ night & y^e^ next Day.

The Day ffollowing being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week many fri^ds^ Came to him there & in y^e^ afternoon hee went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & after to W Ms where he stayd that Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 18^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber where pritty many friends Came to him: & in y^e^ afternoon he went to W M s againe where he writt an Epistle to y^e^ Yearly Meeting paper[2] & stayed there y^t^ Night & y^e^ next Day:

The next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & the 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Generall Meeting[3] of ffriends in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Bull & Mouth where after several other ffriends he Declared Concerning the Universal Spirit and y^e^ Love of God & severall other things to y^e^ tendering & great Refreshment of ffriends, and after he had done being weak he went forth to a ffriends Room y^t^ Lives in y^e^ Meeting house & thence took Coatch to B: As where he stayd a while & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to y^e^ Generall Meeting appoynted ab^t^ Busyness of y^e^ Sufferings of fri^ds^ &c: & after it was done took Coach to W^m^ Meads where he stayd that night.

The next Day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week in the Morning he took Coach to y^e^ Generall Meeting of ffriends in y^e^ Ministry at wheelerstreet where he Declared a pritty time Concerning y^e^ Light—Belieff; Resurrection—y^e^ Spirituall plow & several other things, and after he had done being Weakly he went forth to a ffriends house where friends usually goe after Meeting & thence took Coach to Ezek: Wooleys where being weary hee Lay downe to Rest him, & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to y^e^ Bull & Mouth to y^e^ Generall Meeting ab^t^ busyness where he bore his testimony ag^st^ Tythes, & that ffri^ds^ keep to their testimony in y^e^ Non-payment thereof & of their Rise and time w^n^ first paid in England &c, and after y^e^ Meeting

was done w^ch^ was very Large he took Coach to B: As: where he stayd that Night & many friends came to visit him there:

The next Day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he was att y^e^ General Meeting ab^t^ Busyness appoynted at y^e^ Bull & Mouth where he had a short testimony by way of advice to ffri^ds^ touching several things & after went to B A's where he stayd that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ Day of the week in y^e^ Morning he took Coach to y^e^ General womens Meeting at Devensh^r^ house where he Bore a very fresh testimony touching y^e^ great Extent {& incomprehensiblness} of y^e^ Lords power who {hath} Measured y^e^ water in y^e^ hollow of his hand and Metted out heaven w^th^ y^e^ Span & Comprehendes y^e^ Dust of y^e^ Earth in a Measure & weighed y^e^ Mountaines in Scales &c. and several other things & after he had done Leaving y^e^ Meeting to be Concluded by y^e^ Women he took Coach to W M's where he stayd that Night:

The next Day being the 24^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ Mo: & y^e^ & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings at y^e^ Chamber and afterwards took Coach to B A's where he stayed that Night; & y^e^ next day & y^e^ day ffollowing. and many friends Came to visit him there[1].

The Meetings he was att this week were :7: the Generall Meeting of ffriends in y^e^ Ministry y^e^ 2^d^ Day Morning at Bull & Mouth & y^e^ 3^d^ Day Morning at Wheelerstreet & 3 General Meetings ab^t^ Busyness y^e^ 2^d^ 3^d^ & 4^th^ Days in y^e^ afternoons att y^e^ Bull & Mouth; y^e^ Womens Meeting on 5^th^ Day Morning at Devensh^r^ house, & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings on y^e^ 6^th^ Day att y^e^ Chamber besids Busyness with ffri^ds^ y^t^ almost Continuedly Came to him:

The 27^th^ of 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber & in y^e^ after-noon went to BA's where he stayd y^t^ Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ Morning he took Coach with Margret Rowse & her Daughter Ann to their house at Kingston & with him Mary Lower & her Daughter[2] Miles :10:

The 14th of ye 5th mo: & ye first Day of ye week Ben: Antrobus & his wife & sister & a Coachfull of friends Coming from London to see him he went in there Coatch to ye Meeting att Kingston where after Benj: Antrobus he stood up & declared a pritty Large time & went to prayer & after with a few words Exhortation—wise &c Concluded ye Meeting wch was pritty Large & frids in much tenderness & ffreshness.

The 11th of ye 6th mo: & ye first day of ye week he went to Kingston Meeting againe wch hee Continued in Declaration and prayer there was a very good meeting & pritty Large after the Meeting was done he went to ffr: Holdens[1] where he stayd that Night & ye next day.

And on ye 14 of ye 6th mo: & ye 4th day of ye week hee went to John Rowses.

The 8th of ye 7th mo: and ye first Day of ye week he went to Kingston Meeting where he declared a pritty Large time, Concerning Tythes,—& ye Gospell preached before ye Law & again by Xt Jesus and his Apostles, & the Apostacy from itt sence their Dayes with many other things to the Edifying & Strengthening of ffriends & yn went to prayer and after with a Short testimony to friends to keep good order in their ffamillyes among their Children & Servants &c Concluded ye Meeting thence he went to ffr: Holdens where hee stayed that Night & ye next Day & ye Kings Chirurgion[2] Came to him there & he had some Discourse with him.

And the next Day being ye 10th of ye 7th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week hee & Ann Rowse & Margery Lower went by Water to Cheezwick abt Miles /11/ and Called at John Osgoods at Mortlack by ye way where he stayd a little while.

Stayd att Kingston from ye 28th of ye 3d mo: & ye 3d Day of ye week to ye 10th of ye 7th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week wch is /15/ weeks in wch time he was at 3 Meetings there & many frids Came to see him & some great people of ye World.

The 15th of ye 7th mo: & ye first day of the week he went by water to ye Meeting at Hammersmith where after Ch: Marshall & another friend he stood up & Declared a pritty time & Inlarged pritty much on ye parable of ye Rich Man

& Lazerus[a], applying it to y^e papists how unlike they were to pray people out of purgatory w^n ffather Abraham said there was such a Gulff fixt between y^m that there was noe passing from him to y^e Rich Man nor from y^e Rich Man to him Soe that he could not send Lazerus w^th soe much Water as would Lay on y^e Top of ffinger to Coul his Tongue & many other things he opened to y^e Confirmation of ffriends & when he had done went to pray^r and afterwards y^e Meeting Departed. It was a very good Meeting and Large & many of y^e Worlds people there he afterwards went to Sarah Robins[1] ag^n where he stayd that Night & y^e next day. being y^e 10^th of y^e 7^th mo: and y^e 2^d Day of y^e week in y^e afternoon went by water to London & stayd at B As that night & y^e next day.

Stayd in y^e Country in all ab^t 16 weeks & was at 4 Meetings:

The next day being y^e 18^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 4^th Day of y^e week he went to Gratious Street Meeting where after some others hee stood up Exhorting to bee attentive to Christs Drawings & to hold him y^e head—and many other openings hee had Concerning various things as eating of y^e feast of Unleavened Bread at y^e passover not y^e Leavened Bread of Sowreness, Malice and hatred & Concerning y^e ffeast of Trumpets & y^e ffeast of Tabernacles & Green Boothes —and y^e Gospell—& who were y^e Sons of God &c—and after Concluded the Meeting with pray^r. Thence he went to Henry Goldneys & in y^e afternoon took Coatch to John Elsons where he stayd that Night & y^e next day.

The next Day being y^e 20^th of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e 6^th Day of y^e week hee took Coatch to y^e Meeting for Sufferings at y^e Chamber and after itt was done hee went to W Ms where he stayd that Night:

The next Day being y^e 22^d of y^e 7^th mo: & y^e first Day of y^e week he went to Grace Ch: street Meeting w^ch after 2 or 3 Women &c he Continued in Declaration, touching y^e passover of Unleavened Bread with many other things as before Mentioned on y^e 4^th Day & then went to pray^r & after y^e

[a] Margin: *y^e parable of Dives & Lazerus*

Meeting departed thence he went to Henry Gouldneys & thence in y^e^ afternoon to see Nathaniell Willmour & his ffather who were lame and thence to B: As: where he stayd that Night & till 6^th^ Day next.

The 27^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to meet W: P: who was y^n^ under y^e^ Messingers hand in picadilly[1] & after went to ffra: Doves in Martins Lane near Charing Cross where he stayd that night & friends Came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ day of the week he took Coatch to Josiah Ellises at the Savoy where he stayd y^t^ Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at the Savoy Meeting where after John Vaughton he stood up & declared a pritty time touching y^e^ heads Mentioned in y^e^ two Meetings before & Divers other things to y^e^ Refreshm^t^ of friends & w^n^ done went to prayer and afterwards y^e^ Meeting departed.

The next day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to B As: where he stayd that night:

The next day being y^e^ first of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: and y^e^ 3^d^ Day of the week in y^e^ afternoon hee took Coatch to John Elsons at y^e^ peel where he stayd y^t^ night: & y^e^ next day was at y^e^ Quarterly Collection Meeting att y^e^ peel and the next day att a Marryage at y^e^ said place where he opened things to that purpose both out of Scripture & hystory & Left itt to be further Concluded.

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Peel Meeting where he opened a great many things profitable for y^e^ Instruction & Edification of friends & went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ Meeting departed.

The next Day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: and y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he took Coatch and with him Jo: Elson and Mary from their house to y^e^ quarterly Meeting at Devensh^r^ house & spake both among y^e^ Mens and Women & after y^e^ the Meeting was done took Coatch to W Ms where he Stayd y^t^ night and the next day in y^e^ after noon went to y^e^ Chamber and thence to B As where he stayd y^t^ night:

The 11^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^

afternoon hee took Coatch and with him B A & Joan Cook[1] to Br: Austills at Tatnam High Cross Mil :5:

Stayd at London from ye 16 of ye 7th mo: to ye 11th of ye 8th mo: viz: 3 weeks & 3 Dayes:

The 13th of ye 8th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he had a Meeting there where after Joan Cook he declared a pritty time Concerning ye Birth temporal and Spirituall, & ye Body before & after Conception according to ye saying of David Before I was Conceived in ye wombe all my Members were written in a Book—And Concerning ye several Estates of Man Children Youth & old Age and wt Required of each state as their Duty to God, &c, and went to prayer and after with a few words Admonitory—wise Concluded ye Meeting.

The 16 of ye 8th mo: and ye 4th day of ye week he took Coatch to Edward Mans near Winsmorehill, Mil :4:

The 21st of ye 8th mo: & ye first day of ye week he was at Winsmorhill Meeting where after G W hee stood up & Declared a pritty time Concerning gathering together—Outward Sanctuaryes. Concerning Tythes & wn first paid in England—Tythes as being Called of Men Masters & Ld Bishops &c & how Contrary to ye scriptures—And ye ffeast of ye Passover with unleavened Bread {&c} and wn he had done went to prayer and afterwards wth a Short Testimony Concluded ye Meeting & thence took Coatch to Edw: Mans agn.

The 22d of ye 8th mo: and the 3d Day of ye week {Tho: Heart} fetched him wth a Coatch thence to his house at Enfield.

The 24th of ye 8th mo: & ye 5th Day of ye week hee was att their Weekly Meeting att Wm Shewins where hee Declared a pritty Large time Concerning Divers things and went to prayer and after with a Short Testimony Concluded the Meeting

The Next Day being ye 25th of ye 8th mo: & the 6th Day of ye week hee went in ye Coatch to Edw: Mans again & with him Tho: heart from his house.

The next Day being ye 26th of ye 8 mo: & ye 7th Day of

y^e^ week hee took Coatch thence to Br: Austells att Tatnam high Cross ab^t^ Miles four where he stayd that night:

The next Day being the 27^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week hee had a Meeting att Br: Austells, and Declared a Long time how Adam & Eve Eating brought Death &c— & Concerning y^e^ Law & how Christ Abollished Tyths Offerings Sy^r^: places White Coates & Black Coates with all y^e^ outward Types and Ceremonyes in y^e^ old Testam^t^—Concerning Circumcission and Baptisme—Of the Sight he had in his Youth how Blessed a thing itt was for people to be brought to that w^ch^ would never Deceive y^m^—The Rich Man & Lazerus & Abraham his Calling Abraham ffather and Abraham him Son his Desiring Abraham to send Lazerus with as much water as would Lay of y^e^ Typ of his finger Abrahams Denyall telling him of y^e^ Gulf fixt betwixt y^m^ {viz betwixt heaven & hell} he then desires him y^t^ he would send Lazerus to his 5 Brethren to forwarn y^m^ that they might Repent & Ecape y^t^ place of Torment— Abraham Still Refuseth & Referreth y^m^ to Moses & y^e^ prophets to hear y^m^ w^ch^ shews hee was of y^e^ Stock of y^e^ Jews & there fore professedly Religious Yet Abraham who was y^e^ father of y^e^ ffaithfull Could not help him not with soe much water as would Lay on y^e^ Tipp of a finger to Cool his Tongue &c, Which is alsoe an Argument ag^t^ y^e^ papists Purgatory & praying from y^e^ Dead—How there was noe Condemnation before Transgression—{Concerning Keeping} The ffeast of the pass over with unleavened Bread not y^e^ Unleavened Bread of Malice Envy & hatred w^ch^ is to be purged out &c—Concerning y^e^ Gospell—ffaith--And Grace of God which brings Salvation &c Its Sufficiency &c hee after went to prayer & w^n^ done with a short Testimony, Committing y^m^ to y^e^ Grace & Word of ffaith & power &c, Concluded y^e^ Meeting: & ffriends Departed in a good Sense of what they had heard, y^e^ Meeting was Large their being many from London The Earle of Ancram[1] & his Nephew and two Neeces were alsoe there & very attentive The Earle & his Nephew and Neeces Dined att Bridgitts and G ff had a great deal of discourse w^th^ y^m^ both before & after the Meeting:

The 1^st^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of the week hee took

Coach thence to London to B As where he stayd that Night:

Stayd in y^e^ Country from y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo {& :6: day of y^e^ week} to y^e^ first of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week /viz/ :3: weeks: in w^ch^ time he was at :4: Meetings:

The 2^d^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of the week he took Coatch to Ri: Cooks[1] at y^e^ Swan without Bishopsgate where he stayd y^t^ Night.

The next {day} being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Meeting at Devonshire house w^ch^ he Continued himself alone, he declared a pritty time Concerning y^e^ Salvation of God—the true Tabernacle w^ch^ God hath pitched & not Man—The Jews dwelling in green Boothes—The feast of y^e^ pass over with unlevened Bread and many other weighty things; w^n^ done went to prayer & after w^th^ a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting one passage not unremarkable was said to fall out at this said meeting (viz) two Women that had been at variance & in Enemity Each ag^t^ other a long time while Gff was declaring Concerning y^e^ feast of y^e^ passover with unleavened Bread & having y^e^ old Lump of Leaven purged out they were soe smitten & humbled through y^e^ power of his Ministry that they were observed much to Eye one another in the time & w^n^ y^e^ meeting was done takeing one another kindly by y^e^ hand &c they made fri^ds^ thence he went to Ri: Cooks again where he staid that night:

The next day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to the Morning meeting at y^e^ Chamber & in y^e^ afternoon to B As where he staid that Night:

The next day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to y^e^ 6 weeks meeting at Devonshire house & after it was dark took Coatch to B As againe where he stayd y^t^ night

The next Day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4 day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to ffra: Doves in Martins Lane near Charing Cross where he stayd y^t^ night: & there Came unto him G W: G Latye & J Etheridge acquainting him what they had done in fri^ds^ Busyness with y^e^ parliam^t^.

The next Day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ day of y^e^

week he took Coatch to y^e^ Savoy Meeting where he spake a Long time Concerning y^e^ Dry Bones spoken of in Ezekiel which though Dead from an Inward Sense & feeling yet Could speak &c: and many other weighty things & w^n^ he had done went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^ch^ was pritty large and fri^ds^ departed in a good sense of w^t^ had been spoke he Lay at Josiah Elises y^t^ night; & y^e^ next day took Coach to B As where he stayd that Night & y^e^ next Day & y^e^ Day ffollowing:

The next day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber where after Busyness was done he went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting departed & in y^e^ afternoon he went to B As againe where he staid that Night & y^e^ next day & severall fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coatch to Grace Ch: street meeting where he declared a pritty Large time touching many weighty Matters & went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ Meeting departed thence he went to Henry Goldneys where many fri^ds^ Came to him & he staid that night.

The next Day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: he went to W Ms where he stayd y^t^ night & y^e^ next day—& y^e^ Day following being y^e^ 16 of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coatch with W M to Gooses Miles :12:

Staid in y^e^ City from y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: to y^e^ 16 of y^e^ same viz ab^t^ 15 Dayes:

The next Day being y^e^ 17 of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a meeting with W Ms ffamilly at his owne house where he declared a pritty time & went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ meeting departed:

The 24^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting again with W Ms familly where he opened many things—Concerning Christianity & y^e^ persecution of y^e^ Christians 300 years after Christ—Christ y^e^ Substance y^e^ End of all figures and Shadows &c in y^e^ old testam^t^—the Lost peece of silver found by Lighting y^e^ Candle & y^e^ pearl in y^e^ field &c—Concerning Swearing—And y^e^ Saboth w^n^ first given & how long after Adam: viz ten Generations from Adam to y^e^ fflood ten Generations from y^e^ old world

to Abraham and thence to y^e^ promiss 70 years from thence to y^e^ Children of Israel Coming out of Egypt 430 years then y^e^ Saboth was given w^ch^ may be ab^t^ 1600 years from Adam—The Jews priests Lips were to preserve peoples knowledge not y^e^ Gentiles—The Righteousness of the Law & y^e^ Righteousness of ffaith—Concerning Belieff—The priests Compared with Babilons Merchants Building up & throwing downe all in Confusion &c—What work y^e^ Apostles had to preserve people in Christ after Conviction—And after went to prayer & when hee had done y^e^ Meeting departed.

The 8^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting againe at W Ms where he opened divers things touching y^e^ Law in y^e^ old testam^t^—the Manifestation of y^e^ Spirit of God—The Reproaches to bee undergone by y^m^ y^t^ Come to Receive y^e^ truth and the victory y^e^ Lord gives over y^m^ all—Concerning offering Insense—And how y^e^ Lord provideth for such as trust in him &c—and went to prayer and afterwards with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting.

The 15 of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was at a Meeting again att W Ms where he bore a Sweet testimony Concerning abiding in y^e^ vine &c. and went to prayer, and y^e^ Meeting afterwards Ended:

The 29^th^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting again at W Ms where he declared a Long time—how the inward Strength was to be Renewed /viz/ by waiting upon y^e^ Lord—Concerning y^e^ observation of Dayes, Contrary to Christs Coñand—of y^e^ outward Churches &c, and their Rise &c, viz from y^e^ papists whose Mark they Bear viz y^e^ Cross on y^e^ Steeples, when done he went to prayer & after with a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 6^th^[a] of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where he declared a pritty time & went to prayer & afterwards y^e^ Meeting Ended:

The 20^th^[b] of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had likewise a Meeting att W Ms where he declared touching many mighty things & went to prayer and afterwards with a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 26^th^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a very good Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where he declared a

[a] Should be *5^th^*

[b] Should be *19^th^*

Long time of many particulars & went to prayer & after w^th^ a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 9^th^ of y^e^ 12 mo: and y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where he opened many things, how y^e^ Kingdome of God {standeth} not in Words but in power—John y^e^ preparer of y^e^ Way, since John y^e^ Kingdome of God preached & men press into it—y^e^ offering of Insense—The Abolition of Tythes &c in y^e^ old Testam^t^—How Christ makes all things new—How God would have all to Come to y^e^ knowledge of y^e^ Truth & be Saved—The Kingdom of God attained through many tribulations—How by y^e^ Word of Gods power all things are upheld & by it doe Consist &c, and then went to prayer & afterwards with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 16^th^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a meeting in W Ms ffamilly where he declared a pritty time,—of y^e^ particulars as follow—How y^e^ Children of god are taught by him—Mans happyness in paradise—The foundation & Rise of Sin The Promiss Concerning Christ—How y^e^ Seed of y^e^ Woman should Bruise y^e^ Serpents head &c & went to prayer & afterwards w^th^ a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 23^d^ of y^e^ 12^th^ mo: & ye first Day of y^e^ week he went in W: Ms Coatch to Gooses publick Meeting where after W M: B A: & another he Declared touching y^e^ Nameing of Dayes after the heathen Gods &c—perfection—purgatory—The Ministry of y^e^ true Sanctuary w^ch^ God hath pitcht & not Man, with many other things to y^e^ greatly affecting of ffri^ds^ & after Concluded y^e^ Meeting with prayer:

The 2^d^ of y^e^ first mo & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly again where he Declared a Long time & went to prayer & after with a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting:

The 9^th^ of y^e^ first mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week at y^e^ Meeting in W Ms ffamilly he had likewise a Large Declaration & went to pray^r^ & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 16^th^ of y^e^ first mo: and y^e^ first day of the week hee went in y^e^ Coatch to y^e^ publick Meeting at Gooses where after Rob^t^ Langhorne[1] he declared a pritty time & went to prayer & afterwards y^e^ Meeting departed, it was Large &

many of y^e^ worlds people there who were very Sober & attentive:

The 23^d^ of y^e^ first mo: and y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week hee had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where hee Declared many pretious things & went to prayer and after with a short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

A Jornall of y^e^ Travells of G: ff: and the Meetings hee hath been att &c, Anno Dom: 1690:

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week hee had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where he Declared a pritty time & went to prayer and afterwards y^e^ Meeting departed.

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was at Gooses publick Meeting where after John Butcher he Declared a Long time touching many particulars & went to pray^r^ & afterwards y^e^ meeting departed thence he went back again in W Ms Charat where alsoe went many other fri^ds^:

The 13 of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where after M ff his wife & W M he declared a Long time & went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting:

The 20^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: and y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he had another Meeting in W Ms ffamilly where after W M he declared a Long time of many particulars & went to prayer & after w^th^ a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting:

The 21^st^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went in W Ms Charat to his house at London /Miles 12/ where he stayd y^t^ night:

Stayd at W Ms at Gooses from y^e^ 16 of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: to y^e^ 21: of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: 90: viz 22 weeks, in w^ch^ time many friends visited him there & he was at /19/ Meetings :16: in W M ffamilly & :3: in y^e^ publick meeting house[1].

The next day being y^e^ 22^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ six weeks meeting at Devenshire house

w^ch^ Continued till ab^t^ y^e^ 2^d^ hour & afterwards he went to H. Goldneyes where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next day being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: and y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ meeting at Grace Ch: street where he Declared a Long time & Concluded y^e^ meeting w^th^ prayer thence he went to Henry Goldneys ag^n^ where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ morning he went to a meeting appointed at the Chamber from y^e^ Six weeks Meeting, after it was done he went to Theoder Eglestons & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach thence to Br: Austills at Tatnum high Cross:

The Meetings hee was at this week in London were /3/ a publick Meeting, y^e^ Six weeks Meeting & a Meeting appoynted from thence:

The 27^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: and y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he had a Meeting at B: Austils at Tatnam high Cross where he declared a Long time of many particulars, viz how they y^t^ wait upon y^e^ Lord Renew their Strength—Christ given for an Ensigne[1] to y^e^ Gentiles who is y^e^ Captain of their Salvation, therefore Exhorted y^m^ to stand to their Colours & Ensigne—How people become Leaky vessels viz by not giving attention to y^e^ Light—And how vessels y^t^ hold y^e^ Living water viz by yielding obedience to Christ who saith all yee y^t^ are thirsty Come take of y^e^ Water of Life freely, without Money & without price—Balaam who Loved y^e^ Wages of Unrighteousness reproved by his Dumb Ass, Applyed to y^e^ Balaams & Asses of our own Age viz {y^e^ priests} y^e^ Magistrates & y^m^ under their Authority as y^e^ Ass was under Balaams:—How Natural Artes & Sciences and all outward Learning & know Ledge may be bought for money but the Gift of God is not to be purchased &c. he afterwards went to prayer & w^n^ done with a Short testimony Advizing to wait on y^e^ Lord for their Strength who is able to make y^m^ wiser than all their Teachers &c Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 2^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to London and went to W Ms where he stayd y^t^ Night.

The next Day being y^e^ first of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of

y^e^ week he took Coach to B: As: where he stayd y^t^ night. and several fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went in John Rouses Coach to W Ms: and thence he went ab^t^ y^e^ 11^th^ hour with his wife & Bethiah and Ann Rouse in their Coach to their house at Kingston. Miles :10:

The 11^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went in John Rowses Coatch to Kingston Meeting where after John Rouse he Declared a Long time touching many weighty things & went to prayer & after with a Short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting: he thence went to see Ruth Lilly & after Returned in J: Rs: Coach to his house:

The 16^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of the week he & his wife & J R & his wife went in their Coach to y^e^ Watermans thence he went by water to Sarah Robbins at Cheeswick Miles /11/ where he staid till 2^d^ Day but Lodged at one of y^e^ worlds house that was her Neighbour:

The 18^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went by Water to Hamersmith meeting Mile /1/ where he Declared touching heathenisme & Jewisme—The Original of Languages—The Gospel preached to Adam, Abraham & y^e^ Apostles & Since in these Last dayes—Touching Balaam who Loved y^e^ Wages of unrighteousness & his Ass Congruing w^th^ y^e^ priests & people of our Age who Received y^e^ Wages of unrighteousness of y^e^ people & w^n^ their Eyes Came to be opened & they see over y^m^ & Reprove y^m^ as Balaams Ass did his Master & doe not give y^m^ their Wages then worse than Balaam they Cast y^m^ in prison &c—Alsoe touching Simon Magus who thought y^e^ Gift of God was to be bought for Money & y^e^ State of y^e^ formal Xtians who give Money to y^e^ priests to preach to y^m^ &c—And went to prayer —And after had a short testimony touching y^e^ Minister of y^e^ true Tabernacle w^ch^ God hath pitcht & not man and when he had done went to y^e^ fri^ds^ house & Ri: Amon[1] Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

Staid at Kingston from y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: to y^e^ 16^th^ of y^e^ same mo: viz two weeks (& was at there Meeting once) & several fri^ds^ Came to see him there:

The 19^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach from Cheezwick to Ja: Beeches att Westminster ab^t^

/5/ Miles where he staid y^t^ Night & y^e^ next day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach to ffr: Doves in Martins Lane & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to Josiah Elises at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd y^t^ night.

The next Day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: and y^e^ 4 day of the week he went on foot thence to B As there being never a Coach to be had because t'was y^e^ fast Day. he staid at B As y^t^ night & y^e^ Day following being y^e^ 23 of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ meeting for Sufferings & after to B As againe where he staid y^t^ night, & y^e^ next day And y^e^ Day following being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^[a] Day of the week he went to y^e^ Bull & Mouth Meeting w^ch^ he Begun & ended himself alone[b] (t'was in y^e^ afternoon) in Declaration & prayer & a Short testimony to fri^ds^ The Meeting was Large & many fri^ds^ went away seemingly in a good sense of w^t^ they had heard thence he went to B As againe where he stayd that Night:

The 26^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ Days morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber & afterwards to B As againe where hee staid that Night:

The 27^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week towards Evening he went to John Elsons[c] where he stayd that Night.

The next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at their Monthly Meeting at their Mo^ty^ Meeting at y^e^ peel:

The next Day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 5 Day of y^e^ week he was at a Marryage at the peel where he opened several things Relating there to:

The next Day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went thence to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & afterwards to B: As: where he stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 31^st^ of y^e^ 3^d^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of the week in y^e^ Evening he went to Josiah Ellises at y^e^ Savoy where he stayd that Night:

The next Day being the first of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at the Meeting at y^e^ Savoy where after Jasper Bat & another ffriend he Declared a Long time touching several perticulares to y^e^ tendering of fri^ds^ & went to prayer & after he had done y^e^ Meeting departed:

[a] Should be *first* [b] Margin: *Kept y^e^ meeting alone*
[c] First written *Josiah Ellises* and altered to *John Elsons*

The next Day being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 4 mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to y^e^ 2^d^ days Meeting at y^e^ Chamber & after to B As where hee stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Six weeks meeting at y^e^ Bull & Mouth & after to B As where[a] fri^ds^ Came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week in y^e^ afternoon he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ Busyness & after to W Ms in his Coach y^t^ was sent for him:

The next Day being y^e^ 5^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ Bussyness where he was part of y^e^ Day & Returned to W Ms at Night. where many fri^ds^ came to him:

The next Day being y^e^ 6^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Chamber againe in y^e^ forenoon & in y^e^ after noon was at y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings there & after went to W Ms where he stayd y^t^ night & many fri^ds^ Came to him there:

The next Day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to the Chamber againe where he was a great part of y^e^ Day & many Country fri^ds^ Came thither he after went to W Ms where he staid that Night & many fri^ds^ Came to him:

The Meetings he was at this week were 4: the Savoy Meeting y^e^ 2^d^ Dayes Meeting y^e^ six weeks Meeting & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings:

The next Day being y^e^ 8^th^ of the 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber where was many Country fri^ds^ & after it was done he went to B As where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 9^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ General Meeting[1] of fri^ds^ in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Bull & Mouth in y^e^ forenoon where he Declared touching severall things & went to prayer: he was like wise at y^e^ General Meeting of Busyness there in y^e^ afternoon, & after went to W Ms where he staid y^t^ Night:

The next day being y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he was at the General Meeting of fri^ds^ at Wheeler street where he Declared touching severall things—as ag^t^

[a] *many* written and erased.

y^e^ ffashions of y^e^ World; —going without Aprons[1] &c.—y^e^ feast of Trumpets—y^e^ feast of y^e^ passover & y^e^ paschy Lamb —The ffeast of Tabernacles—The Resurrection &c, and after he had done not being able to stay any Longer he went out to y^e^ friends house & after took Coach to Ezek: Wooleys where he Lay downe on y^e^ Bed & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to y^e^ Generall Meeting of Busyness at Devenshire house, and after it was done he took Coach to B As where he stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 11^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week[a] he was at Grace Ch: street Meeting where he declared touching Severall things—as, y^e^ Seed: Reprobation—y^e^ Gospell—And other Mentioned in y^e^ Beforesd Meeting &c: And when done not being Able to Stay any Longer went to Henry Goldneys & Lay on y^e^ Bed & in y^e^ afternoon took Coach to y^e^ Generall Meeting for Bussyness at y^e^ Bull & Mouth where hee Advised touching severall things & went to prayer & after y^e^ Meeting was done took Coach to W Ms where he Stayd y^t^ Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: and y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ General Womens Meeting at y^e^ Bull & Mouth where after he had borne a Short Testimony among y^m^ he Left y^m^ & Came to Edw: Bruches & after a while took Coach to B As where he stayd y^t^ Night & many fri^ds^ Came to him there.

The next Day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ week[a] he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & after to W Ms where hee stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 14 of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of the week he went to y^e^ Chamber where there Came several fri^ds^ & after went to B As where he stayd that Night & y^e^ next day & many fri^ds^ Came to him there:

The Meetings he was at this week were /9/ y^e^ first Day Morning Meeting, the Generall Meeting of fri^ds^ in y^e^ Ministry at y^e^ Bull & Mouth y^e^ Generall Meeting at Wheeler-street /3/ Generall Meetings ab^t^ y^e^ Nationall Busyness, the 4^th^ Dayes Meeting at Grace Ch: Street, the Generall Womens Meeting & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings, besides much other Busyness with ffriends:

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[a] This is as written without correction.

Some of y^e heads upon w^ch G ff Spoke at y^e Yearly Meetings, in y^e Year 1690:

How y^e Lord is turning y^e Moon y^e Changable World into Blood & y^e persecuting Sun into Darkness before y^e Lords Day & Sun of Righteousness appears:

The Tree of Knowledge of Good & Evill Eve saw it was good for food, there was y^e Lust of y^e flesh & pleasant to y^e Eye there was y^e Lust of y^e Eye, & to make wise there was y^e pride of Life, And John saith for all that is in y^e world the Lust of y^e Eye y^e Lust of y^e fflesh & y^e pride of Life is not of the ffather but is of y^e world & if any Love y^e world y^e Love of y^e ffather is not in y^m:

And now Consider are you not in y^e Lust of y^e Eye y^e Lust of y^e flesh & pride of Life w^ch is not of y^e father & are not you Brittle & peevish w^n you are told of these things w^ch are not of y^e ffather but of y^e world &c: with many other heads of w^ch a Manuscript is Made:[1]

The 16^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 2^d day of y^e week he went to y^e morning Meeting at y^e Chamber & after went to W Ms where he staid y^t night.

The next Day being y^e 17^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 3^d Day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber where he had Busyness, & many fri^ds Came to him he after went to B: As where hee stayd that night:

The next Day being y^e 18^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 4^th Day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber to a Meeting appoynted there ab^t Busyness in y^e afternoon & after went to W Ms where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e 20^th of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 6^th Day of y^e week he went to y^e Chamber ab^t Busyness in y^e Morning and stayd y^e Meeting for Sufferings in y^e afternoon & afterwards went to W Ms again where he staid y^t Night.

The next Day being y^e 21^st of y^e 4^th mo: & y^e 7^th Day of the week he went to y^e Chamber again ab^t Busyness & after went to B As where hee staid that Night & the next Day:

The Meetings he was at this week were /3/ the 2^d Days Meeting, a Meeting ab^t Busyness & y^e Meeting for Sufferings besides much other Busyness Relating to y^e truth:

The Day following being y^e^ 23^d^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Morning Meeting at y^e^ Chamber & after went to W Ms where hee staid that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 24^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to B As where he staid that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week he took Coach to y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ Busyness and after went to W Ms where he staid y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 26^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week in y^e^ Morning he went to the Chamber ab^t^ Busyness & in y^e^ afternoon was at a Meeting there ab^t^ W Kents Busyness & after went to W Ms where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 27^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of the week he went to the Chamber ab^t^ Busyness & in y^e^ afternoon was at y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & after went to W Ms where he Stayd that night.

The next Day being y^e^ 28^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ Week after visiting severall fri^ds^ he went to Richard Cooks att y^e^ Swan Inn without Bishopsgate where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of the week in y^e^ afternoon he went to Devenshire house Meeting & after B A & S C he stood up & Declared a pritty time & went to prayer & after with a Short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^ch^ was Large: thence he went in John Rouses Coach to W Ms where he stayd that night.

The next Day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 4^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week M ff his wife took Coach thence on her Journey towards the North[1] & Tho: Lower and his wife & children & after they had done he took Coach to B As where he staid that Night:

The next Day being y^e^ first of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week towards Evening he took Coach to John Elsons where he stayd y^t^ night: & y^e^ next Day & was at their Quarterly Meeting for Collection:

The next Day being y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ fifth Day of y^e^ week he went {p Coatch} to a Meeting at y^e^ Chamber ab^t^ W^m^ Kents Busyness & after went to B As where hee stayd y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: and y^e^ 6^th^ Day of the week in y^e^ Morning he took Coach to Brig^t^ Austills

at Tatnum high Cross, & with him Ann Cox where he stayd y^t^ Night:

The 6^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Meeting there where he Declared a great while & went to prayer, & y^e^ Meeting after departed:

The 9^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Edw: Manns near Winsmoorhill ab^t^ Miles :4:

The 13^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to y^e^ Meeting at Enfield where he Declared a Long time Concerning Christ y^e^ Ensigne & Captain of Salvation how he had stood by friends in all their persecutions & Sufferings therefore Exhorted to stand by him & hold him there head—And y^e^ priests who say they watch for peoples Souls w^ch^ they Confess is Iñortall to present y^m^ before God {&c} yet Say there is noe having y^e^ holy Ghost & y^e^ holy Spirit as y^e^ Apostle had while on this side y^e^ Grave, with many other things & went to prayer & after with a Short Testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting w^ch^ was Large, he after took Coach to Tho: Hearts where he staid y^t^ night:

The 16^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ day of y^e^ week ffr: Camfield fetched him in a Coach to his house at Tiballs[a] where he Remained for some time:

The 20^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went in a Coach to y^e^ Meeting at Chesson where after some other fri^ds^ he had a Large testimony & went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after Departed thence hee went to ffr: Camfields againe[b].

The 29^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went thence on horse back to Tho: Bennets at Walthum Abbey ; Mile :1:

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 5^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he was at their Meeting at Walthum Abbey where after G W T: Bur he stood up & Declared a pritty Large time touching how Ishmael was not to be heir of y^e^ promiss—Isaac in whom the Seed was to be Called Borne to Abraham & Sarah {his wife} in their old Age Even when they were past Strength, And y^e^ Apostle saith when they were yet without strength in Due time Christ Dyed for y^e^ Ungodly &c:—Inward and Spiritual Sacrifices—Christians to sing[c] in Hymes, psalms,

[a] Margin: *Miles /3/* [b] Margin: *forward & Backward Miles /2/*
[c] Altered from *Concerning singing*

& Spiritual Songs, not David's psalms made Meter by Hopkins & Starling[1] after the Manner of y^e^ priests—Christ given for a Covenant to the people & an Ensigne to y^e^ Nations &c—and went to prayer & after w^th^ a Short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting.

The 3^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Meeting ag^n^ att Walthum Abbey where he Declared a Long time of many particulars & went to prayer & after with a short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^ch^ was Large, thence he went to Tho: Bennets where he staid y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 4^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went from thence p̱ Coach to Geo: Barrs; miles /5/ where he Remained some time:

The 10^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went in a Coach to Enfield Meeting where he Declared a Long time distinguishing betwixt y^e^ Worlds peace w^ch^ Christ Came to Break & the heavenly peace w^ch^ he brought—When done he went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after departed w^ch^ was Large, he went that Night to Edw: Mans p̱ Coach:

The 17^th^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he went to Tatnum Meeting at Bridg^t^ Austels where after G W hee Declared a pritty time & went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after departed: w^ch^ was Large:

The 23^d^ of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Edw: Mans att ffordgreen, where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 24 of y^e^ 6^th^ mo: & first Day of the week he went to Winsmorhill Meeting where he Declared a Long time touching several p̱ticulars to y^e^ much Reaching & affecting of fri^ds^ & went to prayer & after w^th^ a short Testimony Concerning y^e^ vine: how as a Branch Cut of from y^e^ vine cannot Live noe more Can Man Separated or Cut of from Christ: Concluded y^e^ Meeting: w^ch^ was Large thence he went p̱ Coach to E: Ms: againe:

The 31^st^ of y^e^ 6 mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went in a Coach to Waltham Abbey Meeting & with him E: M: & his Wife & G W & his wife: after G W: G ff Declared a pritty Long time & went to prayer and after with a short Testimony Concluded y^e^ meeting thence he went to Thomas Bennets where hee staid that Night:

[a]The next Day being y^e^ 25^th^ of y^e^ 6 mo: John Elson & his wife & ffra: Camfield Came to him there & he went with ffrancis thence to his house at Tibalds on his horse:[a]

The 5^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: he took Coach from Tiballs to Henry Stouts at Hartford, Miles :8:

The next Day hee visited ffr: plumstead[1] & several fri^ds^ in y^e^ Towne & went to Hen: Stouts againe that Night my ffather Came to visit us[b] at Hartford & staid all night at Ri: Thomases.[2]

The next Day being y^e^ 7^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: and y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at their Meeting where he Declared a Long time & went to prayer & after with a short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting:

The next Day he Appoynted a Meeting with some of y^e^ antient friends ab^t^ something he had in his Mind to Speak to y^m^:

The next Day being the 9^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Tho: Dockreas[3] at Ware & with him Henry Stout Miles :2:

The next Day, being y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week visiting some ffri^ds^ & Tho: Burrs by y^e^ way he went to their Meeting where after Tho: Robison hee Declared a Long time & went to pray^r^ & after with a short Testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting he after went to Tho: Dockreas ag^n^ where he staid that Night:

The 12^th^ of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to Tho: Burs and thence took Coach to Geo: Barrs in Berry-street, Edmunton ab^t^ Miles /13/ where he staid that Night:

The 14 of y^e^ 7^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^[c] Day of y^e^ week some ffri^ds^ went to visit him & he went thence in their Coach to Edw: Manns in y^e^ afternoon ab^t^ Mile :1:

The 21^st^ of y^e^ 7: mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at Winsmorhill Meeting where after 2 other fri^ds^ had a few words he Declared a Long time & went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting thence he went to Edw: Mans and after took Coach with Bridg^t^ Austill to her house at Tatnum Miles /4/

[a]...[a] This paragraph appears to be out of order and should be read prior to the previous paragraph.

[b] Margin repeats this interesting statement: *my father Came to visit us that night*

[c] Should be *first*

The 28th of ye 7th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was at Tatnum Meeting where he Declared a pritty time & went to prayer & after wth a short testimony Concluded ye Meeting {wch} was Large many Londonrs being there:

The 30th of ye 7th mo: & ye 3d Day of ye week he took Coach thence to Jacob ffranklins att London {& thence to Henry Goldneys} where he staid yt night:

Staid in ye Country from ye 4th of ye 5th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week to ye 30th of ye 7th mo: & ye 3d Day of ye week viz 12 weeks & abt 5 Dayes: in wch time he was at :14: Meetings & many frids Came to visit him.

The first of ye 8th mo: & ye 4th Day of ye week he was at ye Meeting at Grace Ch: street where after Ben: Brown[1] a Yorkshire ffrid and Ch: Harris[2] a Separate he Declared a pritty Long time & went to prayer & after ward ye Meeting broke up thence he went to Henry Gouldneys & after to B As where he staid that night.

The Day ffollowing being ye 3d of ye 8 mo: & ye 6th day of ye week he went thence to ye Meeting for Sufferings and after it was done he took Coach to John Elsons where he staid that night.

The 5th of ye 8th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was at the Peel meeting where after John Heart[3] a Notinghamshire ffriend he stood up & Declared a Long time & went to prayer & afterwards ye Meeting broke up wch was Large & ye people went away very tender & sensible:

The next Day being ye 6th of ye 8: mo: & ye 2d Day of ye week he went to ye Quartly Men & Womens Meeting at Devenshire house where he had a testimony at ym both & after went to G Ws where he staid that night:

The next Day being ye 7th of ye 8th mo: & ye 3d day of ye week he was at ye 6 weeks meeting at Devenshire house & after took Coach to B As where he staid that Night:

The 10th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week he went to the Meeting for Sufferings & after it was done he went to Michel Russels where he staid yt night:

The next Day being ye 11th of ye 8th mo: & ye 7th Day of the week he was most of ye Day at ye Chamber abt Bussy-

ness of sending Books Beyond the Seas & after went to Henry Goldneys where he staid y^t^ night.

The next Day being y^e^ 12^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of Grace Ch: street Meeting where after S C: he stood up & Declared a pritty time & after Concluded y^e^ Meeting with prayer w^ch^ was Large & y^e^ people very sensible he after went to Henry Goldneys ag^n^ where he stayd y^t^ night:

The next Day being y^e^ 13^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ 2^d^ Days Meeting and after to B As where he staid y^t^ Night:

The next Day being y^e^ 14^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of week he took Coach to Josiah Ellises where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 15^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 4^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to {Westminster & went to} Ja: Beeches[a] where he staid that night: & y^e^ Earle of Carbery Came & gave him a visit there of 2 or 3 hours: he staid there also y^e^ next Day & S^r^ Rob^t^ Knapper Came to visit him several times whilst there

The next Day being y^e^ 17^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 6^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to ffr: Doves in a Coach where he staid that Night:

The 18^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ Week he went thence in a Coach to Ja: Beeches again where he staid that Night where y^e^ Earle of Carebery gave him another visit of an hour or two and also S^r^ Rob^t^ Knaper

The next Day being y^e^ 19^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went to Westminster Meeting where he declared a long time & after Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^th^ prayer w^ch^ was Large & fri^ds^ departed in a Good sense, thence he went to James Beeches where he staid that night: {S^r^ Rob^t^ Knaper was w^th^ him a great while y^t^ night:}

The next Day being y^e^ 20^th^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Edw: Brookes in Bloomsbery where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 21^st^ of y^e^ 8^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he met some friends appoynted to tend y^e^ parliam^t^ Men at y^e^ Coffy house[1] where friends used to be Joyning to Westminster Hall & after took Coach to ffr: Doves where he staid some time and there Came to him G W & James Parks

[a] Margin: *to Speak w^th^ some of y^e^ parliam^t^ men Concerning fri^ds^:*

who took Coach with {him} thence to B As where he staid that night & ye next day & ye Day ffollowing:

The 24th of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week he went to ye Meeting for Sufferings & after to Hen: Goldneys where he staid yt night:

The 25th of ye 8th mo: & ye 7th Day of the week after visiting several frds there awayes he took Coach to Margt Drinkwells in Bishops gatestreet where he staid yt night:

The next Day being ye 26th of ye 8th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was att Devenshr house Meeting in ye afternoon where he Declared a Long time & went to prayer & after wth a short testimony advising to seek ye Kingdome of heaven first & all other things should be added &c. Concluded ye Meeting wch was Large & friends departed very weighty & sensible, he after went to Margt Drinkwels agn where he stayd yt night: & had discourse wth Joan perkins[1] son in law abt Religion who Came with his mother to visit him:

The next Day he took Coach to ye 2d Dayes Meeting & after went to B: As: where he staid yt night & ye next Day:

The 29th of ye 8th mo: & ye 4th Day of ye week he went to a Meeting appoynted at ye Chamber abt Considering upon drawing up ye Case of oaths to Lay before ye parliamt & thence he took Coach to James Beeches at Westminster where he stayd yt night: & ye next Day to Look after frids abt Clandestine marryages wch through defect in ye Drawing up would have Comprehended frids

The 31st of ye 8th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week he went thence to Westminster hall & thence took Coach to ffr: Doves and after to B As: where he stayd yt night & ye next Day & ye Day following:

And ye 3d Day of ye 9th mo: & ye 2d Day of ye week he took Coach thence & wth him Mary Antrobus to Bridget Austels at ye Womans School at Tatnum high Cross Miles /5/: where he Remained sometime:

Stayd at London from ye 30th of ye 7th mo & 3d Day of ye week to ye 3d of ye 9th mo: & 2d Day of ye week wch is a Month & 5 Dayes:

The 9th of ye 9th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was at ye Meeting at Tatnum where after another ffrid had a

short testimony he declared a long time very pretiously & after Concluded y^e^ meeting w^th^ prayer:

The 15^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 7^th^ Day of y^e^ week he took Coach {thence} to Edw: Mans Miles 4 where he Remained sometime.

The 16^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went in the Tatnum Coach to Winsmorhil Meeting where after ffrancis Stamper he had a Large Declaration & very powerfull and went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting thence he went p̲ Coach to E: Ms againe:

The 30^th^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he took Coach & with him E Man & his wife to Enfield Meeting where he Declared a Long time & went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^ch^ was pritty Large & thence took Coach to Thomas Hearts[a] where he stayed y^t^ night & y^e^ next Day:

The Day ffollowing being y^e^ 2^d^ of y^e^ 10^th^ mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to William Shewins where he Continued y^e^ Rest of y^e^ time att Enfield & on y^e^ 5^th^ Day was at their Meeting at W^m^ Shewins where he Declared a pritty long time & went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting.

The next Day being y^e^ 5^th^ 10: mo: & y^e^ 6 day of y^e^ week he took Coach thence to Bridget Austells at Tatnum Miles 6:

The next Day being y^e^ :7: 10: mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at y^e^ Meeting there where after G W: he Declared a pritty time & went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after departed

The 14^th^ 10: mo: and y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Winsmor hill meeting where he Declared a pritty Long time & went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after departed thence he took Coach to Edw: Mans where hee stayd that night:

The 17: of y^e^ 10: mo: & y^e^ first[b] Day of y^e^ week he took Coach to Bridget Austels at Tatnam ~ ab^t^ Miles 4 where he staid some time:

The 21^st^ 10: mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he was at Tatnam Meeting where after ffra: Stamper he declared a

[a] Margin: *Miles /2/*

[b] Should be *4^th^*

pritty time & went to prayer & after with a short testimony Concluded y^e^ Meeting w^ch^ was Large:

The 28 of y^e^ 10: mo: & y^e^ first day of y^e^ week he staid at Tatnam & was at noe Meeting where some fri^ds^ Came to visit him: The next Day he took Coach thence to Marg^t^ Drinkwells at London & thence went to the Quarterly Mens & womens Meeting at Devonshire house & had a testimony in each of y^m^ thence he took Coach to B As: where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 30^th^ of y^e^ 10: mo: & y^e^ 3^d^ Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Six weeks Meeting at Devonshire house p Coach & after took Coach with Ann Cox to their house where hee staid that Night:

The next Day he took Coach to y^e^ 4^th^ Dayes Meeting at Grace Ch: street where after Charles Marshall &c he Declared a pritty time very pretiously & Concluded y^e^ Meeting with prayer thence he went to Henry Goldneys where he staid y^t^ night:

Staid in y^e^ Country from y^e^ 3^d^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of y^e^ week to y^e^ 29^th^ of y^e^ 10: mo: & y^e^ 2^d^ Day of the week viz :8: weeks in w^ch^ time he was at :7: Meetings & many fri^ds^ visited him

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The 1^st^ of y^e^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ 5^th^ Day of y^e^ week he went to Benjamin Antrobuses where he staid that night

The next Day he went to y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings & after to B As where he staid that night:

The Day following he took Coach to ffr: Camfields where he staid that night:

The next Day being y^e^ 4^th^ 11^th^ mo: & y^e^ first Day of y^e^ week he went to y^e^ Bull & Mouth Meeting where he had a Large Testimony & went to prayer & y^e^ Meeting after Departed w^ch^ was Large thence he went to ff Cs: againe where he staid that Night:

The Meetings he was at y^e^ Last weeke were 4: y^e^ quartly Men & Womens meeting y^e^ Six weeks meeting Grace Ch: street Meeting & y^e^ Meeting for Sufferings; besides other Bussyness Relating to fri^ds^ and Truths Concerns:

The 5th of ye 11th mo: & ye 2d Day of ye week he took Coach to the 2d Dayes Meeting & after went to B: As: where he staid yt night: & ye next Day:

The Day ffollowing being ye 4th Day of ye week towards Evening he took Coach to ye peel & was at their Mo: Meeting he staid there that Night & ye next day:

The Day ffollowing he took Coach to ye Meeting for Sufferings & after went to B As where he staid that Night: The next Day being ye 7th of ye week he took Coach (towards Night) to Henry Gouldneys where hee staid that Night & writt an Epistle to ffriends in Ireland:[1]

The next Day being ye 11th of ye 11th mo: & ye first Day of ye week he was at Grace Ch: Street Meeting where he Declared a Long time very pretiously & very audably & went to prayer & ye Meeting after departed wch was Large thence he went to Henry Gouldneys and he said he thought he felt ye Cold strike to his heart as he Came out of ye Meeting but was pritty Cheary with frids yt Came to him there {& said he was glad he was at ye meeting now he was Clear} & after they were gone {he} Lay downe upon ye Bed (as he was wont to doe after a Meeting) twice & at his Riseings wch were but for a little Space he still Complained of Cold ye Latter time he was worse & groaned much soe that after a very little being much out of order he was forced to goe to Bed, and, in abt /2/ hours after his Strength failed him very much & soe he Continued Spending till abt half an hour & half a quarter after Nine on third Day Night & then departed this Life: after ye 3d Dayes Illness: being ye 13th of ye 11th mo: 1690:[2]

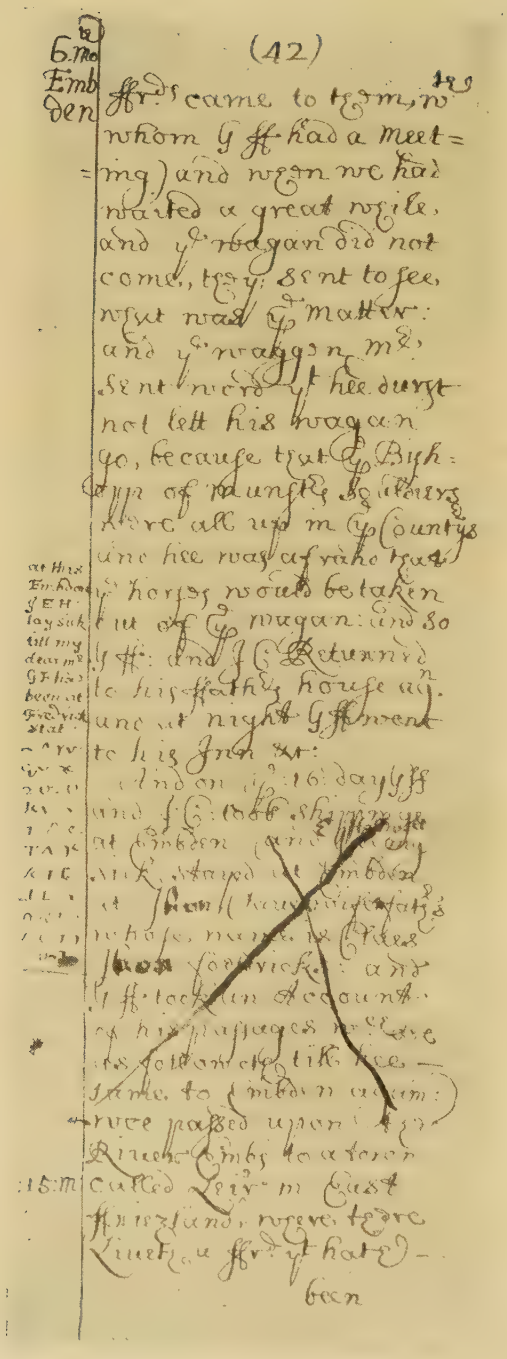
In his Illness hee used these words to some friends that Came to see him The Seed of God Reigns over all & over Death ittself; & tho: hee was weak in Body yet the power of God is over all and Reigns over all disorderly Spirits;

The 16th of ye 11th mo: & ye 6th Day of ye week he was Buryed from Grace Ch: street where there was a very Large Meeting the house & yard well peopled, & a great Many Testimonyes Borne Concerning him[3] aboundance of friends accompanyed him to ye Burying Grownd where alsoe Severall Testimonyes were Borne Concerning him[4] :36: ffriends all or Mostly Ministers were appoynted to Carry him to ye Grownd:

III
THE HAISTWELL DIARY

"So here is A Brief Journall of G ff^{s} travells while I traveld with him in 1677 & 1678."

EDWARD HAISTWELL.



(42)

6.mo Embden

Mr. Hs came to them, w^ch whom y ff had a meet=ing) and when we had waited a great while, and y^t wagan did not come, they sent to see, what was y^e matter: and y^e wagon m^r sent word y^t hee durst not lett his wagan go, because that y^e Bish: upp of Munst^r soldiers were all upp in y^e Countys and hee was afraid that y^e horses would be taken out of y^e wagan: and so y ff: and y^e Returned to his ffather's house in Embden at night y ff went to his Inn &c:

And on y^e 16: day y ff and y^e rest of the Company at Embden (and [illegible] stayed at Embden at [illegible] whose name is Mr Thos Goodwick: and y ff: took an Account of his passages were as followeth viz: came to Embden as aforesaid: were passed upon at Rinch-Combs to a town called Leir in East ffreizland, where there liuet Mr ff: y^t had been

at His Embden y E H lay sick till my dear m^r y ff his been at Friedrichstat

15: m

A Page of *The Haistwell Diary*

III

THE HAISTWELL DIARY

A short journall of G: F:s Travells in the service of the Lord (with a short Relation of passages), since hee came from Swarthmoore on the 26th day of the first month: 1677.

After G: ff: had taken his leave of his ffamily and ffrds they parted in that Love which endures for Ever, his wife and Rachell F[1]: with severall other ffrds accompanying him to Tho: Pearsons[2] at Powbanck:[a] where ffrds there greatly Rejoyced to see him; So on ye 27: day G: ff: was at a Larg Meeting there, where he declared ye truth: to the comfortinge and Refreshing of many there prsent &c[b]:

And on ye 28: day G: ff: and M ff accompanyed with severall ffrds passed from thence to Thomas Caṁs[3] at Caṁsgill[c], where Robt Widders and his wife, and severall other ffrds was come to meet G ff: and to bee at the Meetinge the next Day, and there came severall ffrds to visit G ff: that night:

And so on the 29 Day there was a larg meeting in a Barn, where G ff Declared ye truth some houres: having much discourse after ye meeting with Gervase Benson: and severall ffrds of that Meeting, who at yt time were not at unity with ffreinds of yt Quartrly meeting, they belonged too, but severall tender hearted ffrds seeing their Error; gave forth Condemnations agst themselves:

And on ye 30: Day Jno Blaykling came thither for G. ff who with his wife and severall othr ffrds went along with him (visiting ffrds as they went) to his house at Draw-well in Sedbergh[d]: where there came severall ffreinds to visit G ff: yt night: and on ye 31 day also.

[a] Margin: *12 m*

[b] This abbreviation *&c.* appears frequently, but its signification is not clear. It has been omitted from the print.

[c] Margin: *6 m*

[d] Margin: *6 m*

And on y^e^ 1^st^ of 2^th^ mo^th^ G ff: and M ff. went to y^e^ Meeting at Brigflatts: and It being the first day of the week there was y^e^ most p^t^ of ffr^ds^ from y^e^ severall Meetings there abouts, as also a great Concourse of people, Insomuch that It was thought there was :5: or 600: And at this Meeting G ff declared y^e^ Everlasting truth severall houres to the Comforting and Refreshing, many ffr^ds^ there p^r^sent, and to y^e^ drawing near; them y^t^ were affar off (to witt from y^e^ truth:) the meetinge done G ff. with his wife took Leave of ffr^ds^ and Returned to J. B^s^ ag^n^.

And on y^e^ 3 day G ff: and M ff: were at A Men & womens Meeting at J: B^s^: w^ch^ was very Large & precious.

And while that G: ff: did stay at J B^s^. there came severall ffr^ds^ out of Lancashire & Westmorland, and Yorkshire, to visit him:

So on the 5: day G ff: had another Meeting at .J: B's: where there was severall ffriends out of y^e^ Countrys w^ch^ was come, in order to go to a Quart^r^ly Meeting at Kendall the next day: So on y^e^ 6 day 2^d^ mo^th^ after G ff had taken his Leave of ffr^ds^ and ffr^ds^ of him, they parted in y^e^ unchangable Love of God: his wife and Rachell passed w^th^ ffr^ds^ to y^e^ Quart^r^ly Meeting at Kendall:

And then G ff and Leo: ffell (who came y^e^ day before in order to go with G ff) passed from Jn^o^ Blayklings thorow Sedbergh and Gasdaile, and into Wensydaile, visitinge ffr^ds^ as they went, and L: ff: stayed at a place called the Haws, where hee had a meeting in y^e^ Evening, and G ff passed further to Richard Robinsons[1] of Countersyde[a], where severall ffreinds came to visitt him that night.

And on y^e^ 7: day L: ff: with severall ffreinds came to G ff at R. R^s^ and so G ff with severall ffr^ds^ passed from thence over y^e^ hills, where wee had much to do, to gett thorow y^e^ snow, and so passed to widdow Tennants[2] at Scarrhouse in Langstrothdaile[b], who greatly Rejoyced to see G ff: there:

So on the 8: day being the first day of the week: there was a Larg meeting, where G ff: declared the truth severall houres. there was ffr^ds^ from severall parts, hearing of G ff being there; viz^t^ there was out of Wensydaile, & Litten-

[a] Margin: *16 m* [b] Margin: *4: m*

daile & Bishopsdaile & Skipton & Coverdaile & from Kellet in Lancashir and from Sedbergh.

And on ye :9: day after G ff: had taken Leave with ffrds hee passed from thence with severall ffriends, thorow Bishopsdaile to Midlum, where wee dined at an Inn, & wee passed thence with Marmaduke Beckwith[1] to his house at Burton supr Our[a], where G ff stayed on ye 10: day, and had much service amongst ffrds there: and Leo: ff: went to visit ffreinds in Bishoprick:

And on ye 11: day G ff: with severall ffrds passed from thence thorow the Country (visiting ffrds) by Beedle, & northalrton, and so to Georg Robinsons[2] at Borrowby[b]: and severall ffrds came to visit G ff that night.

And on ye 12: day Leo: ff: and Rich: Watson[3] and severall ffrds Out of Bishopprick, and Ro: Linton[4] and some ffrds from New-Castle, (being in Bishoprick), came to Borrowby and there was a very Larg meeting yt day at wch Meeting G ff declared severall houres, and ended ye Meeting in prayer; all beinge very peaceable: But not long after A Justice (who was Envious agst ffrds) hearing yt G ff: had had a Larg meeting att Geo: Robinsons, hee troubled ffreinds, and putt them into ye Law: so ffrds appeared at ye Sessions, where ye Justice asked ffrds many ensnaringe Questions: amongst ye Rest., this envious Justice told ffreinds [c]that hee had heard that Geo ffox was at a Larg meetinge and they satt all silent and none spoke in ye Meetinge[c]: (mark ye Cunningness of this Justice, yt hee might gett his ends about, to ffine freinds.) But ffrds being ordered in the wisdom of God, did not Answer him according to his desire, and so they escaped his snare, and hee could gett nothing agst them, whereby hee might ffine them:

And on ye day aforesaid yt G ff had ye Meeting at Geo: R:s there was two ffrds yt was come out of Ireland who after ye meeting was done at G Rs went about three Miles off; and had A meeting yt night, for wch ye Justice plundred ffrds very sore Streaning yir goods: And so on ye 13: day all being clear; G ff took Leave with ffrds and passed from thence accompanyed with severall ffrds (as Rich: Watson, and Robt Lodge, & some ffrds from York, who accompanyed

[a] Margin: *16: m* [b] Margin: *12 m*

[c]...[c] These words are underlined.

him thither) so wee passed thorow Thirsk, where G ff visited ffriends, and so to Isaac Lindleys[1], where we stayed y^t night[a].

And on y^e 14: day G ff: and severall ffr^ds passed from thence (visiting severall ffr^ds) to York Citty, and G ff went to Tho: Waytes[2] where hee stayed y^t night.

And on y^e 15: day (being the first day of y^e week) G ff: went to y^e Meeting, w^ch was Larg and peaceable:

And on y^e 16: day G ff: had two meetings at Jn^o Taylors house amongst ffr^ds.

And on y^e 17 day G ff: passed from J T.^s to Edw: Nightingailes[3] and Tho: waytes, to take his Leave w^th them, and so passed from York accompanyed with severall, to William Sidells[4] att Todcast^r[b] where G ff had A Meeting in y^e Evening:

And on y^e 18: day G ff & L ff: taking Leave with Edward Nightingaile & Rich Watson (who accompany them thith^r) and ffr^ds they passed from thence to Samuell Pooles[5] att Nottingley[c], who with his wife greatly Rejoyced to see G. ff: and on y^e :19: day there was a meeting:

So on y^e 20: day G ff: passed from thence thorow y^e Country to Henry Cookes[d][6] where G ff had appointed a meeting to bee there y^t day, So y^e meeting being gathered when hee came there; hee went into y^e meeting w^ch was very Large, and serviceable, not only in respect to ffr^ds but also to other people, who were there.

And so from thence on y^e 21: day G ff passed by Doncast^r and so to Balby[e] to Jn^o: Killams[7], where severall ffr^ds came to visit him, and on y^e 22 day being y^e first day of y^e week, G ff was at ffr^ds meetings there: and L. ff: parted with G ff at H. C: and went to Thornton, where he was at y^e meeting on y^e 22: day.

And on y^e 23: day L ff came to G ff at Balby and they passed from thence to Tho: Aldams[8], where they visited ffr^ds and Henry Jackson[9] and his wife came to G ff: there, who with Thomas Killam[10] accompanyed G ff to Thomas Stacys[11] at Ballowfield[f], who at that time was at differance w^th ffr^ds

[a] Margin: *9 m:*
[b] Margin: *8 m*
[c] Margin: *9 m*
[d] Margin: *7 m*
[e] Margin: *8 m*
[f] Margin: *9 m*

and G ff and y^e^ ffr^ds^ aforementioned had A meeting that night concerning them[a]:

And on y^e^ 24: day G ff taking his Leave with Henry Jackson & T K: and other ffr^ds^ hee passed from thence out of Yorkshire to Jn^o^ ffrettwells att Stainsby in Darbyshire[b], who with his wife and ffr^ds^ there wayes greatly Rejoyced to see him there, It being y^e^ Count^r^y where G ff: had Lived formerly, when truth first broke forth, and L: ff: passed from G ff: at Tho: Stacys, and went to Shiffield, where hee had a meeting y^t^ day:

And on y^e^ 25: day (a meeting being appointed to be there) ffr^ds^ from severall parts resorted to y^e^ meeting and L ff w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ from Shiffield came along with him: to y^e^ meeting, the meeting done G ff took Leave with ffr^ds^ and went that night to Skeggby[c], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit him:

And on y^e^ 26: day G ff: and L ff passed from thence thorow the Country to Nottingham, to Jn^o^ Recles house[d] who when G ff first declared truth in that town, hee was y^e^ Sheriff[e]; and cast G ff in prison, at w^ch^ time hee was Convinced, and so Remaines a good ffr^d^ to this day[f] and that night G ff had a meeting there and also on y^e^ 27: day G ff had a publick Meeting at ffr^ds^ meeting place: w^ch^ was peaceable.

And on y^e^ 28: day G ff: (taking Leave with ffr^ds^) passed from thence accompanyed with severall ffr^ds^ to Jn^o^: ffoxes[1] at Wymeswould in Leicest^r^shire[g] (and L ff pased with severall ffr^ds^ that night to W^m^ Smith's[2] at Syleby[h]) and G ff: had a meeting at J: ff^s^: that night:

And on y^e^ 29 day G ff: passed from thence to W: S: house also, and it being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week, hee went to ffr^ds^ meeting (w^ch^ was very Large, and the Townes people hearing y^t^ G ff: was there many of them came to y^e^ meeting and heard y^e^ truth declared peaceably: y^e^ meeting done G ff: Returned to W S^s^ where many ffr^ds^ came to visit them, (to witt G ff & L ff).

thence G ff passed accompanied with severall ffr^ds^ to

[a] Added in another hand: *& Reconciled y^m^*
[b] Margin: *10 m*
[c] Margin: *3 m*
[d] Margin: *12 m*
[e] First written *mayor* and altered to *Sheriff* in another hand.
[f] Inserted above the line: *& his familly*
[g] Margin: *7 m*
[h] Margin: *4 m*

Leicester on y^e^ 30: day: to Samuell Brownes[a]1: and there were many ffr^ds^ out of y^e^ Country, come to y^e^ town that day: (to bee att A horse ffayr the next day:) and G ff had a meeting with ffr^ds^ y^t^ night.

So y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ 3: mo^th^ being y^e^ fayre day, severall ffr^ds^ came to visit him. So in y^e^ Evening G ff: passed with W^m^ Wells[2] to his house at Knighton[b], and had a meeting there that night.

(And Leo ffell passed from G ff at Leicester: to Syleby again: and on y^e^ 2: day passed to a men and Womens meeting at .....in y^e^ vaile of Bever: and from thence to Clausson in y^e^ Vaile, where hee had a meeting on y^e^ 3: day thence passed after the meeting to Leicest^r^ and on y^e^ 4: day passed to a meeting at Little freatling, and on y^e^ 5 day hee passed to Hinkley and on y^e^ 6: day L ff mett G ff at Badseley.)

And from Knighton aforesaid, G ff passed on y^e^ :2: day thorow Leicest^r^ and so thorow y^e^ Country to Swanington to Edw: Mugletons[3] house[c] where hee had A meeting y^t^ night: and It being very Rainy weath^r^ G ff: stayd there on y^e^ 3^d^ day:

And on y^e^ 4 day G ff (accompanyed with severall ffr^ds^) passed thence to Samuell ffrettwells[4] att Hartshorne in Darbyshire[d] who w^th^ his wife and ffr^ds^ were glad that G ff was come to visit them: so hee had A meetinge there y^t^ day.

And on y^e^ 5: day G ff (accompanyed with S: ff) passed thorow y^e^ Country to Henry Sidon's[5] in Badsley in Warwickshire[e]: where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff.

Thence Hee passed on y^e^ :6: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week, to Badsley meeting[f], w^ch^ was very Larg, and peaceable: there was a Justice who Lived not farr off: had threatned that he would come and break up y^e^ meeting, but none did appeare to disturb, the meeting done G ff: went to a ffr^ds^ house: (many coming to visit him) and in y^e^ Evening took Leave with ffr^ds^ and passed to Rich: Baals[6] at Whittenton[g], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit him.

[a] Margin: *5 m*
[b] Margin: *1 m*
[c] Margin: *12 m*
[d] Margin: *4 m*
[e] Margin: *10 m*
[f] Margin: *2 m*
[g] Margin: *2 m*

Thence G ff passed on y^e^ 7: day to Nathaniel Newtons[1] at Hartshill[a], where severall ffr^ds^ mett G ff: with whom hee had good service.

And from thence G ff: & L ff: passed on y^e^ 8: day thorow Non Eaton, & by high Cross & thorow Ulcetrop & Litterworth, and so to Jn^o^ Eliots[2] at north Killworth[b] in Leicest^r^-shire, where ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff y^t^ night.

So from thence G ff: passed on y^e^ 9: day: thorow Husband bozworth and Marsdon, & Harborrough: at w^ch^ places G ff visited ffr^ds^ and so passed to Tho: Allens[3] at Dingley (and L ff stayed at Harborrough, and had a meeting that night) and a meetinge was appointed to be at Dingley[c], on y^e^ 10: day: w^ch^ was accordingly, and was very Large: and when G ff had declared y^e^ truth some houres (viz^t^) opening to y^e^ people how that Christendome, was gone from y^e^ pure Religiõ: y^t^ is undefiled, there was a man who in a furious manner; went out of y^e^ meeting, crying, I deny It: the meeting being done: G ff: and L ff: passed with Thomas Charles[4] to his house at Adingworth[d].

And on y^e^ 11: day, passed from thence to Northampton[e] to Benania Bradshaws[5] house, where severall ffr^ds^ came to visitt G ff: y^t^ night, and on y^e^ 12: day G ff: went to Edw. Cowps[6], where severall ffr^ds^ came to him, amongst whom hee had much service, and L ff passed y^t^ day to Wellingborow, where hee was at ffr^ds^ meeting on y^e^ 13: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week: And G ff was at ffr^ds^ meeting at Northampton y^t^ day w^ch^ was very Larg and peaceable.

And on y^e^ 14: day aft^r^ G ff had taken Leave with fr^ds^ hee passed from thence, (accompanyed with E: Cowper) to James Brearlys[7] at Ony in Buckinghamshie^r^[f] where he mett L ff) and severall ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff y^t^ night:

And on y^e^ 15: day G ff passed from thence accompanyed w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ to Williã Richardsons[8] at Turvy in Bedfordshire[g]: where there was A meeting appointed to bee y^t^ day: and there came ffr^ds^ from severall parts to y^e^ meeting, and It was very Larg. W^m^ Dewsberry mett G ff there y^t^ day: so y^e^ meetinge being done, (and G ff had stayed a while w^th^

[a] Margin: *4 m*
[b] Margin: *15. m*
[c] Margin: *7 m*
[d] Margin: *3 m*
[e] Margin: *9 m*
[f] Margin: *7 m*
[g] Margin: *3 m*

ffreinds) hee passed from thence w^th^ W: D: to his sonn Jn^o^: Rushes[1], at Kemston Hardick[a]: where G ff stayed with W^m^ Dewsberry y^e^ most part of y^e^ 16 day.

So from thence G ff: & W D. and L ff: passed in y^e^ Evening, thorow Amtill, and so to Tho: Gambells[2] at Pullockshill[b], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit them.

And from thence G ff: and L ff: passed on y^e^ 17: day (W: D: accompanying them pt of y^e^ way: and then they parted,) and G ff passed to Luton and from thence passed to Markett-Street[c] to George Sawyers[3] att Markett street: And on y^e^ 18: day (severall ffr^ds^ ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff:) and hee & L ff passed to Kensworth to a meeting w^ch^ was larg & peaceable, y^e^ meeting done Returned to Market-Street ag^n^ and after they had stayd a while passed from thence thorow Redburne, and so to Edmond Howes[4] at S^t^ Albaines[d], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff.

And on y^e^ 19: day after G ff had visited ffr^ds^ he passed from thence thorow South-Mims & thorow Barnett, where G ff visited ffr^ds^ and so passed to Ann Haylys at Gutters-hedge in Hendon in Middlesex[e].

And on y^e^ 20: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week: there was a Larg meeting, being severall ffr^ds^ from London, as also W^m^ Mead, who not knowing of G ff^s^ being there greatly Rejoyced to see him: and after the meeting Tho: Rudyard[5] came to visit G ff and Returned to London ag^n^: that night: and G ff stayed at Hendon on y^e^ 21^st^ day.

And on y^e^ 22: day William Mead and his wife, & G. W^s^ wife & A P wife, came to Hendon In W^m^ Meads Coach for G ff: so he went along with them to W^m^ Meads house at Highgate[f]: where severall ffr^ds^ from London came to visit him:

And on y^e^ :23: day G ff passed to London[g] with W^m^ Mead & his wife: and It being y^e^ 4 day of the week they went to y^e^ meeting at Gracious Street: the meeting being done, and G ff had stayed a pretty while amongst ffr^ds^ at Gerrard Roberts, hee went to Jn^o^ Elsons, where many ffr^ds^ came to visit him:

[a] Margin: *5 m*
[b] Margin: *6 m*
[c] Margin: *10 m*
[d] Margin: *9: m:*
[e] Margin: *17 m*
[f] Margin: *4 m*
[g] Margin: *4 m*

And on y^e^ 24: day W^m^ Penn and severall ffr^ds^ came to G ff there: and hee & W P. passed, to a meeting of suffrings at Elis Hookes[1] house in Lumbard street: y^e^ meeting done G ff went to Edward Manns.

And on y^e^ 25: day G ff: passed to another meeting at Elis: Hooks y^e^ meeting done Returned to E: M^s^: ag^n^.

And on y^e^ :26: day G. W: and A P: & W P. and Charles Marshall: came to G ff att E M^s^: so from thence G ff passed to Jane Woodcocks[2] & Martha ffish^r^s at y^e^ Savoy: and on y^e^ 27: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week: G ff was at a large meeting there:

And on y^e^ :28 day W P came to G ff, and they passed to A mens meeting at E. H^s^ y^e^ meeting done hee went to A P^s^: and aft^r^ a while Returned to E. H^s^ ag^n^ with severall ffr^ds^: and hee went that night to James Claypooles,

And on y^e^ :29: day aft^r^ severall ffr^ds^ had been with G: ff: hee and Marg^t^ Rouse: took boat at London for Puttney, and took horse there, and passed to Kingston[a] to M R^s^ house, and on y^e^ 31^st^ day: James Strutt, and Robert Linton and Iss: Yeamans came from London to G ff and there was A Meeting y^t^ day:

And on y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ :4: mo^th^ G ff and y^e^ ffr^ds^ aforementiond took boat at Kingston & passed to London[b]: G ff went to Gerard Roberts house where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit him, So from thence hee passed to Edw: Mann's: and on y^e^ 2^d^ day G ff stayed at E. M^s^ and ffr^ds^ beinge come from all pts of the nation and from beyond Seas, (in order to bee at y^e^ yearly Meeting[3]) there came many to visit G ff: and he stayed at E: M^s^ on y^e^ 3^rd^ day also.

And on y^e^ 4: day G ff: went to a second dayes Meeting at E: H^s^ and y^t^ night hee Returned to E M^s^ ag^n^.

And on y^e^ 5: day about y^e^ :4: hour in y^e^ morning G ff went to y^e^ yearly meeting at Devonshire house: the Meeting done hee went to Will^m^ Welch[4] house, and in y^e^ afternoon (y^e^ meeting being appointed to bee at y^e^ Bull and Mouth) G ff went to It: and at night when the Meeting was done: hee went to Rebecca Traverse house:

And on y^e^ :6: day there came one D^r^ Moor[5] to dispute[c] with G ff: and after G ff went to a publick Meeting at y^e^

[a] Margin: *10 m*

[b] Margin: *20 m by wat^r^*

[c] First written *dispute* and altered in another hand to *discourse*

Bull & Mouth w^{ch} was Large and peaceable: the Meeting done G ff with severall ffr^{ds} went to Franciss Camfields, and y^{t} night hee passed to W^{m} Welches: where there was A meeting on y^{e} :7: day of ffr^{ds} Concerning R B: and W R:[1]

And on y^{e} 8th day G ff: wth severall ffr^{ds} passed to James Claypooles and from thence passed with W^{m} Penn to A meeting of ffr^{ds} where there was some out of y^{e} most Counties in the Nation: y^{e} meeting done G ff: went to Jn^{o} Elsons:

And on y^{e} 9 day after that hee had spent some time amongst severall ffr^{ds} there: hee went to Edward Manns where there was a Select Meeting: the meeting done G ff with severall ffr^{ds} took Coach and passed to James Strutts in Rattcliff and on the :10: day G ff went to ffr^{ds} Meeting w^{ch} was Large and peaceable: y^{e} meeting done hee Returned to James :S: house ag^{n} where severall ffr^{ds} came to visit him that night:

And on y^{e} 11: day G ff & severall ffr^{ds} took boat, & went to London; and G ff: went to y^{e} 2: days meeting at E: H^{s}: y^{e} meeting done he went to E. M^{s}.

And on y^{e} :12: day G ff: went to anoth^{r} Meeting at E: H^{s}: the meeting done hee went to Tho: Rudyards and aft^{r} he had spent some time wth ffr^{ds} hee passed to Jane Woodcocks & M ff^{s}:

And on y^{e} :13: day G ff went to visit Coll: Kirby[2] (who had been a ꝑsecuto^{r} of ffr^{ds}) and now he was very Loving to G ff: and then G ff Returned to J W & M ff^{s} ag^{n} where severall ffreinds came to him y^{t} day, about truths affaires.

And on y^{e} 14: day G ff passed to a meeting at Ellis H: and after it was ended, hee went to E. M^{s}:

And y^{e} :15: day hee spent in y^{e} service of truth amongst ffr^{ds}: and in y^{e} Evening hee went to W^{m} Gosnells[3]: and then went to visit Councello. Corbett[4], who was very glad to see G ff: so hee Returned to E M^{s} ag^{n}.

And on y^{e} :16: day severall ffr^{ds} came to G ff: at E. M^{s}: and in y^{e} Evening hee with severall ffr^{ds} went to Ann Traverse house at Horseley downe in Surry: and on y^{e} 17: day (being y^{e} 1st day of the week) G ff went to ffr^{ds} meeting w^{ch} was Larg and peaceable:

And on y^{e} :18: day G ff: passed from A: Traverses to y^{e} :2^{d} dayes meeting at E: H^{s} and when y^{e} meeting was done

hee went to Ezekiell Woolies, where severall ffr^ds came to him Concerning truths affaires.

And on y^e 19: day G ff: took Leave of ffr^ds there and went to visit severall ffr^ds and passed to William Welch's where there came severall ffr^ds to visit him.

And on y^e 20: day G ff and Jn^o: Burnyeat and severall other ffr^ds passed from London w^th Will^m Penn in order to go to his house: and as they went thorow Surry they hearing of a Quartly meeting (not farr out of y^e way) went to It: and after y^e meeting was done they passed on their Journey to Will^m Penns at Worminghorst[a] in Sussex: where severall ffr^ds came to visit him.

And on y^e :24: day being y^e :1^st day of y^e week G ff: passed from thence to ffr^ds Meeting, and aft^r y^e meeting Returned to W P^s. ag^n[b].

And on y^e 28: day G ff was at a Larg meeting at W: P:^s which was very peaceable.

And on y^e 8^th of y^e 5^th mo^th being y^e 1^st day of y^e week: there was A meeting at W P:^s where there was many ffr^ds as also severall hundreds of people: at w^ch meetinge G ff: & Isaac Pennington[1], and Geo: Keith[2], & Jn^o Burnyeat & W P: declared y^e truth, all being very peaceable.

(And y^e week following W. P: and G K: & R Barclay & S: Smith[3]: had meetings up & down y^e Count^ry amongst ffr^ds many people coming in to meetings Insomuch that y^e Justices threatned to psecute ffr^ds) And on y^e :12: of y^e 5: mo^th there was a Meeting at W P:^s where there was severall hundreds of people and y^e Informers had told ffr^ds y^t they would come to y^e meeting: and severall ffr^ds when they came to y^e Meeting told G ff what y^e Informers had said: and hee bidd them bee Chearfull, & not fear them so G ff walked into y^e Garden, and when y^e Meeting was settled: hee went Into y^e meeting where severall ffr^ds did declare y^e truth: aft^r whom G ff declared some houres: but no Informers did appear, and so y^e Meeting ended in peace.

(And while G ff and Jn^o Burnyeat were at W P:^s they did Answer A book of one Roger Williams[4] of New England, Printed in 1676; which Book was writt ag^st G ff: and ffr^ds:)

And on y^e 13: day G ff and J Burnyeat: taking Leave

[a] Margin: *40 m* [b] Margin: *4: m*

with W P:s family, passed from thence with Stephẽ Smith in order to go to his house: W. Penn accompanying G ff: 12: miles in his Coach, and then they took Leave: W P: Returning home again, and G ff passing on to Stephẽ Smiths, at Worpleton in Surry[a] where severall ffr^ds came to visit him: and on y^e 14: day also:

And on y^e :15: day being y^e first day of y^e week there was A Larg meeting, where G ff: and J B: were, and when ffr^ds Meeting was done at Gillford (w^ch was not farr from thence) many came to visit G ff: and also on y^e 16: day.

And on y^e :17: day G ff: and J B: & S. Smith passed from thence in order to go to Kingston, visiting W^m Lilly[1] and his wife, and ffr^ds In the way, and so passed to Marg^t Rous's at Kingston: where G ff had much service amongst ffr^ds:

And on the 18: day G ff: and J B, and severall other ffr^ds passed to Putney, and took boat there to London: G ff: visiting severall ffr^ds went y^t night to Jn^o Elson's: where there came many ffr^ds to visit him.

And on y^e 19 day G ff: passed to Edw: Manns: to prepare, for his Journey Into Holland[2], and to put his Bookes and Epistles, and things Concerning truths account in order before hee went and there came severall ffr^ds to visit him:

And on y^e :20: day G ff was at E M^s w^th severall ffr^ds Concerning truths affaires: and in y^e afternoone hee passed to a Meetinge at wheeler Street: the meeting done hee Returned with severall ffr^ds to E M^s again, where many ffr^ds came to visit him, and take their Leave w^th him that night.

And on y^e :21^st: day: G ff accompanyed w^th severall ffr^ds takinge Leave with ffr^ds at London passed from thence thorow y^e Country to Jn^o ffurly^s[3]: at Collchest^r in Essex[b].

And on y^e 22: day being y^e first day of the week G ff went to ffr^ds Meeting, w^ch was Larg & peaceable: y^e Meeting done Returned to J ff^s: again, where there was A Larg Meeting that night.

And on y^e 23: day G ff was at a Large womens Meeting there:

And on y^e 24: day G ff accompanyed with severall ffr^ds {passed}[c] to John Vandewalls[4] in Harridge[d], where severall ffr^ds came to visitt G ff y^t day:

[a] Margin: *20: m*
[b] Margin: *43 m*
[c] Insertion in another hand.
[d] Margin: *18 m*

And on y^e^ :25: day W P: Jn^o^: ffurly, Geo: Watts, and W^m^: Taylcoat[1] came to G ff: and Geo: Keith, and Rob^t^ Barclay & G K^s^ wife[2], and Iss: Yeamans: and after Dinner they went all to Meeting: where y^e^ Lord by his overcoming Refreshinge powe^r^ opened many mouths to declare and minist^r^ his Everlastinge truth, and to prayse and glorify him. the Meeting done they returned to John Vandewall's where they took leave of ffr^ds^ there p^r^sent, that is to say of: Giles Barnadiston[3] Rob: Duncom[4]: Geo: Wetherley[5]: Sam: Bolton, and Job: Bolton[6] w^th^ others: who accompanyed them or mett them there: and so ffr^ds^ went on board y^e^ packett boat about y^e^ 9: hour in y^e^ eveninge on y^e^ 25: day afors^d^ being y^e^ 4: day of y^e^ week: and sett sayle about y^e^ 1^st^ hour in y^e^ morning on y^e^ :26: day: and had a fair winde that day: and y^e^ :27: day was clear & calme, till y^e^ :4: hour in the afternoon, and then there was a fair fresh Gaile, w^ch^ carryed the packett Boat to within one League of y^e^ shoar, and then It was calme ag^n^ so they cast Anchor y^t^ night: and they lett down A little boat; & two men w^ch^ belonged to y^e^ shipp carryed W Penn, & R B: to Shoar, and so they went to y^e^ Citty of Briell but It being in y^e^ night the Gates were shutt, y^t^ they could not gett in: and there being no houses w^th^out y^e^ Gate they went to a fish^rs^ Boat and Layd there till y^e^ morning and they went into y^e^ Citty, where they mett with Benjamin ffurly and A. Sonnemans[7], & Simon Johnson[8]: who were come w^th^ A Boat from Rotterdam to meet ffr^ds^.

So that being y^e^ :28: day they afores^d^ drew Anchor in y^e^ morning, and set sayle; and p^r^sently wee mett A pleasure boat and three young men y^t^ Lives w^th^ B ff: coming to fetch G ff and ffr^ds^ to Shoar, so they went to shoar, where ffr^ds^ were waiting for y^m^. So they went to y^e^ Briell: and after they had Refreshed themselves, took boat Immediatly for Rotterdam where wee Arived about y^e^ 11^th^: hour that day[a]. All being well praysed & honnoured bee the Lord, who preserves all that truly feares him severall Dutch ffriends came to visit them y^t^ day {at B. F^s^:}

And y^e^ :29: day being y^e^ first day of the week G ff and y^e^ ff^rds^ y^t^ came with him were at two Meetings at B. ff^s^: house whith^r^ resorted a great Concourse of people: some of them being of y^e^ Considerablest note of the Citty, and they

[a] Margin: *From England to Rott^r^dam 96: m*

heard the truth declared peaceably: and as y^e^ English ffr^ds^ did declare, Ben: ffurly & Jn^o^ Claus did Interprett to y^e^ Dutch people, and y^e^ meeting ended in peace: And 30^th^ day :G: ff: and W: P: and the rest of ffr^ds^ spent in visiting ffr^ds^ and people, severall of ffr^ds^ dined and supped at two great mens houses, y^t^ day:—where they had good oppertunities, for y^e^ service of truth:

And the 31: day G ff: passed from B: ff^s^: to A Sonnemans and aft^r^ dinn^r^ G ff: Jn^o^ ffurly W^m^ Penn, & W^m^ Taylcoat & Iss Yeamans: (and also Jn^o^ Roeloffs and Jan Claus who came {from Amsterdam} on purpose to conduct them thither) took boat there and passed to Delf Citty and walked thorow y^e^ Citty, and took boat againe to Leiden Citty[a] and ffr^ds^ Lodged at an Inn y^t^ night:

And on y^e^: 1^st^: of: 6^th^ mo^th^: ffr^ds^ took Boat and passed to Harlem Citty[b], where they went to a ffr^ds^ house whose name was Dirk Klasen[1], and after a while they went to y^e^ meetinge (w^ch^ G ff & W P had appointed) where y^e^ Lord gave them a blessed oppertunity, not only with Respect to ffr^ds^ but many sober baptists, and proffesso^r^s y^t^ came in, and abode in y^e^ Meeting to y^e^ end: the meeting done ffr^ds^ went to Amst^r^dam[c], in Company with severall ffr^ds^ of that Citty and of Alkmaer: and G ff and W P: Jn^o^: ffurly & W T. I Y went to Geertruyd Dirk-nieson's[2] where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit them y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ 2: day G. K. and his wife and R B. & B ff. came to Amst^r^dam: and It being y^e^ day of ffr^ds^ generall Meetinge there were severall ffr^ds^ from Rotterdam, and out of the Country, and G ff & W P were at y^e^ meeting: where they opened many things to ffr^ds^ concerning the good order of yearly and Quart^r^ly & Monthly men and Womens meetings. Jan Claus. & B ff. Interprettring to the people[3]:

And on y^e^ :3: day G ff: and y^e^ ffriends aforemetioned, were at a Larg meeting at G. D: N^s^: whither Resorted severall sorts of professors, and heard the truth declared peaceably, many things being opened y^t^ day Concerning Salvation: B: ff: and J: C: Interpretinge.

And after y^e^ meetinge ffr^ds^ went to Jn^o^: Lodges[4]: and Returned to G. D. N^s^: where there was a more select meeting then y^e^ day before:

[a] Margin: *18 m* [b] Margin: *14: m* [c] Margin: *9: m*

And on y^e^ :4: day ffr^ds^ had anoth^r^ select meeting: att w^ch^ select Meetings G: ff: and ffr^ds^ Established a yearly Meetinge, and Quart^r^ly Meetings to bee at Amsterdam: and Monthly meetings also. for ffr^ds^ in Holland & ffriesLand.

And on y^e^ 5: day being the first day of y^e^ week there was A Larg meeting, whith^r^ resorted a great Concourse of people: and that of severall opinions, as Baptists, Seekers, Socinians, Collegions, & Brownists[1] att w^ch^ meeting G ff: W P: G K: R: B: declared the Everlasting truth opening many things Concerning y^e^ Estate of man in y^e^ fall: as also by what way man and Woman might come into y^e^ Restoration by X^t^ Jesus yea even y^e^ mysterie of Godlyness, & y^e^ myst^r^y of Iniquitty were Layd open: B ff and J C Interpretting: so y^e^ meeting ended in peace.

(And on y^e^ :6: day W P: G K: R B: B F: took leave with ffr^ds^ at Amsterd^m^ and sett forward {on} their Journey towards Germany where they travelled many hundred mile, and had good service for y^e^ Lord, as may be seen at Larg in W P^s^ Journall[2]:) and that day G ff visited ffriends: and there came three Baptists to discourse with him, so after they had discoursed a little, they went away, being well Satisfyed:

And on y^e^ 7: day G ff: visited ffr^ds^: and that day hee writt a Lett^r^ to y^e^ Princesses Elizabeth[3][a] which Isabell Yeamans gave to her: when shee and Geo: Keith^s^ wife went to visit her.

And on y^e^ :8: day G ff took leave w^th^ ffr^ds^ and hee and Jhon Claus (who was his Interpret^r^) took boat there and passed to Buycksloott, thence to purmerent: and after they had Refreshed themselves a little at an Inn: took Wagan there and passed thorow y^e^ Beamst^r^ to Alkmaer Citty[b], to a ffr^ds^ house whose name is Willem Willems[4], and G ff had a meeting there y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ 9 day there was Anoth^r^ Meeting: and severall proffesso^r^s came to y^e^ Meeting, and all was peaceable: y^e^ meeting done G ff went to visit some ffr^ds^ and then took boat to Russlenborrow, and took boat there to —— thence to Hoorn[c] y^e^ Chief Citty in North Holland, and went to an Inn and lodged there y^t^ night.

[a] Here follows a line and a half of dashes.
[b] Margin: *30: m*
[c] Margin: *14 m*

And on y^e^ :10: day G ff: and J: C: took wagan there and passed thorow a Long town called the Streik, and so to y^e^ Citty of Encusen[a]: and took Shiping there at y^e^ :9^th^ hour that Morning for ffriezland: and passing by Staverin Citty in ffriezland, and by Malquiring, and Hindalopen Landed at Worckum[b] before y^e^ 2^d^ hour, and after wee had Refreshed us a little at an Inn: took Wagan, and passed upon the high-banck of y^e^ ffrozen Seas, where two ffr^ds^ was coming w^th^ a Wagan to meet G ff and ffr^ds^ so wee passed together to Mackum, where ffr^ds^ stayed A while at an Ale house, and then went In the ffr^ds^ wagan to Harlingen y^e^ Chief seaport towne in ffriezland, and G ff: went to a ffr^ds^ house whose name is Hesell Jacobs[1], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visitt him y^t^ night:

And on y^e^ 11: day G ff writt A pap to all y^t^ persecute ffr^ds^ for not observing their fast dayes.

And y^e^ :12: day being the first day of y^e^ week G ff went to ffr^ds^ meeting, and there came many professo^rs^ to y^e^ Meeting, and were very Civill: the meeting done G ff went to H: J^s^: ag^n^: and there came a Calvinist to ask G: ff: some Questions: and discourse w^th^ him, and hee went away well satisfyed: and then there came A preach^r^ of y^e^ Collegions to discourse with him, and hee was satisfyed also. And y^t^ night G ff had a meeting with ffr^ds^.

And on y^e^ :13: day after G ff had visited some ffr^ds^ and all was clear, hee w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ took boat: & passed thorrow ffranceker Citty & so by Don-Rijp & Dinum to Leuwerden[c], (w^ch^ is y^e^ Chief Citty in ffriezland and y^e^ place where y^e^ Prince Liveth) and G ff went to Sijbran Dowes[2] house y^t^ night:

And on y^e^ 14: day before y^e^ :5: hour in y^e^ morning, G ff: and severall ffr^ds^ took Boat ag^n^ and passed to Dockum Citty, and walked thorow y^e^ Citty and took boat to Strobuss, w^ch^ is y^e^ outmost part of ffriezland, and when ffreinds had Refreshed themselves at A Com̃isers house took boat there and passed into Groning Land, and so to Groningen Citty w^ch^ is the Chief Citty in the province, and one of y^e^ Magistrates of that Citty came with us from Leeuwerden, and G ff: had some discourse w^th^ him, and hee was Loving. and G ff and ffr^ds^ walked neare two Mile thorow y^e^ Citty, and

[a] Margin: *8 m* [b] Margin: *18 m* [c] Margin: *12 m*

took boat for Delfsiell, and wee passed thorow a town called Appingdalem: (where there had been a great horse ffay^{r} y^{t} day, It being in y^{e} Evening there came many drunken officers hushinge into y^{e} Boat, and they being very Rude, G ff Exhorted them to fear y^{e} Lord, and to take heed of Solomons vanities) and wee Landed att Delfsiel Citty, It is y^{e} outmost fronteer place or Cijtadell of y^{e} states of y^{e} Low Countries It lyes upon y^{e} River Embs: and as ffr^{ds} passed thorow y^{e} Guards, they Examined Jhon Claus wheth^{r} or no G ff was not a Militia Souldie^{r} and hee told them no: and aft^{r} a few words ffr^{ds} went to an Inn It being y^{e}: 10: hour at night, wee travelled y^{t} day by draw Boat: 50: English miles.

And on y^{e} 15: day ffr^{ds} took shipping there, and passed over y^{e} River Embs to Embdon Citty[a], (being a place where ffr^{ds} have been cruely ꝑsecuted, and banished,) and G ff went to an Inn: where he stayed & dined, with some men y^{t} understood English: and he had a fine time wth them and they were Lovinge and Jan Claus went wth his wife to her ffath^{r}s, who Lives in y^{e} Citty: and after diner G ff went thither they being desirous to see him: thence hee and J C walked thorow y^{e} Citty to y^{e} place where y^{e} wagan should have mett them y^{t} they had hyred (so they went to an house, where severall ffr^{ds} came to them, wth whom G ff had a meeting) and when we had waited a great while and y^{e} wagan did not come, they sent to see what was y^{e} matter: and y^{e} waggen m^{r} sent word y^{t} hee durst not lett his wagan go, because that y^{e} Bishopp of Munst^{r}s Souldiers were all up in y^{e} Count^{r}ys and hee was afraid that y^{e} horses would be taken out of y^{e} wagan: and so G ff: and J C Returned to his ffath^{r}s house ag^{n} and at night G ff went to his Inn[b].

And on y^{e} 16: day G ff and J: C: took shippinge at Embden: [c](and I being sick stayed at Embden at Jhon Claus wifes ffath^{r}s whose name is Claes Jhon foeldricks[1]: and G ff took an Account of his passages w^{ch} are as followeth till hee came to Embden again:)[c] {&} wee passed upon the River Embs to a town called Lei{e}r in East ffriezland[d], where

[a] Margin: *9 m*

[b] Margin: *at this Embdon I E. H lay sick till my dear m^{r} G F had been at Fredrickstat:*

[c]...[c] This parenthetic sentence has been crossed through.

[d] Margin: *15: m*

there Liveth a ffr^d y^t hath been banished from Embden; and wee went to an Inn and hyred a Wagan and passed thorow a princes Country to a Garrison town called Strikehusing[a], where the officers Examined us: thence wee went to Deteren[b] where wee hyred anoth^r wagan, and passed thorow y^e Country to anoth^r Garrison town where we were Examined, and thence wee passed to Ape in y^e King of Denmarks Country: and when y^e officers had Examined us, wee went to an Inn, where wee Lodged that night: and this day wee mett y^e Earle of Oldenborrough[1], going to y^e treaty of peace at Lembachie:

And y^e next day wee hyred a wagan, and passed thorow y^e Country to y^e Citty of Olden borrough[c], (being a famous great place latly burned downe, and but few houses standinge), and we hyred a wagan in y^e suburbs, and passed into y^e Citty where the Souldiers Examined us: and wee passed thorow y^e Country to Dellmenhurst[d]: and after y^e souldiers had Examined us, wee went to a Burgamast^r who Kept an Inn: and Lodged there that night: [e]and I (to witt G ff)[e] declared to him and y^e people y^e truth: and warninge them of y^e day of y^e Lord.

And y^e next day wee hyred a Wagan and passed to Breman[f] (w^ch is a Statly Citty) and after y^e Souldiers and officers had Examined us, wee went to an Inn at y^e Signe of y^e Swann, where wee hyred A Wagan and passed to a wat^r at Overdelend[g], and took boat there to ffish^r hold^r[h] where hee spoke the truth to y^e people: Exhorting them to fear y^e Lord: and so wee hyred a wagan and travelled in y^e Bishopp of Munst^rs Country[2], to Clostersevei[i]; (the people of this Country are dark: and as I passed thorow y^e Countrys, I declared y^e Lords truth to them and warned them of y^e great and notable day of y^e Lord: exhorting them to soberness & to mind y^e good sp^t of God:)

So It being night wee gott fresh horses to travell all night, and wee sett forward, but when wee had gone a little way, It was so dark and rained so exceedinge hard, y^t wee

[a] Margin: *:12: m*
[b] Margin: *:8 m*
[c] Margin: *24 m*
[d] Margin: *24 m*
[e]...[e] Altered to read: *and G ff*
[f] Margin: *7 m*
[g] Margin: *6 m*
[h] Margin: *6 m*
[i] Margin: *24 m*

turned back again, and went to an Inn and gott some fresh strow and lay upon It till break of day: and then wee took wagan, and passed thorow y^e^ Country to y^e^ Citty of Buxtehude[a], where the souldiers stricktly Examined us twice (and without y^e^ Citty there was a great fayr of sheep and Geese on y^e^ first day) So after wee had dined wee took wagan, and passed to A town where wee hyred a Boat and passed to Hamborrough Citty[b]: and after wee were Examined wee went to a ffr^ds^ house It being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week, I had a good & glorious Meeting: and there was a Baptist teacher and his wife, and an Eminent man of Sweedland and his wife, and all was quiett blessed bee y^e^ Lord: and his seed was sett over all: [c]And at Hamborrough there was A Woman that had spoken ag^st^ mee in Jn^o^: Parrots[1] time, and shee hath been plagued ever since, though shee never saw mee before: [and shee likned her selfe like unto Miriam y^t^ spoke against Moses[2]] and I doe beleive y^t^ y^e^ Lord will forgive her[c]. And Jan Claus went to hyre A wagan: and I had none but him with mee then hee being my Interprett^r^ And y^e^ next day wee took wagan, and passed thorow y^e^ Country to Ellemenson, where wee dined at an Inn, and then took wagan, and passed to a Garrison town of y^e^ K. of Denmarks: where y^e^ offic^r^s Examined us: thence we passed by y^e^ monument of y^e^ Earle of Ranseuny[3]: and so to y^e^ Citty of Itseho[d]: where wee Lodged at an Inn y^t^ night: And I exhorted y^e^ people of y^e^ house to soberness, and to mind y^e^ feare of y^e^ Lord.

And so wee hyred a wagan and travelled thorow the Country to Hoghenhorne, and wee went to an Inn, where wee dined w^th^ one of y^e^ Councell of ffredrickstat, and I declared y^e^ truth to him, and y^e^ people and they were Lovinge; thence wee passed thorow y^e^ Country to A River called Hyder and took boat there and went to ffredrickstat[e] Citty: (where there is A fine Meeting of ffr^ds^) so wee went to Will^m^ Pooles[4], where severall ffr^ds^ came to us: and wee had a meetinge y^t^ night: (And this was y^e^ furthest place y^t^ we did go {to} and wee were very weary, It having beene

[a] Margin: *24 m* [b] Margin: *18 m*

[c]...[c] This sentence has been crossed through, and the words *And I...her* have a further line through them; but in the margin are the words, in another hand: *note this to stand*

[d] Margin: *42 m* [e] Margin: *44 m*

much Raine for severall dayes, and y^e^ wagans were open, so that wee were wett thorow o^r^ Clothes: but y^e^ Lord made all well blessed bee his name for Ever:

This Citty is in the Duke of Hollistyne Count^r^y[1] and hee would have banished ffr^ds^ out of y^e^ Citty[a] and Country, and sent to the magistrates of y^e^ Citty to do y^e^ same, but they said they would lay down their offices before they would do It, for they (meaning ffr^ds^) had come to y^t^ Citty upon matter of Conscience, and not long after y^e^ Duke himself was banished out of y^e^ Citty & Country by the King of Denmark, and at p^r^sent hee Remaineth at Hamborrough. and ffr^ds^ do enjoy their Liberty, and are of good Report amongst y^e^ people: both in Citty and Count^r^y: and at this Citty [b]I sett up[b] a men and Womens Monthly meeting[c]: and on the first day of y^e^ week wee had A Meeting, and the Lords power, seed, and Life was sett over all; though there came Rough Spiritts, but the power of y^e^ Lord bound all, and at y^t^ Citty I had A discourse with A Levite y^t^ was a Jew, and hee was much Confounded; in all that hee said, and was Lovinge: and I went to his house (where there was a Jew an Israelite and his family) and hee shewed me y^e^ Talmud and many other Bookes: So after I had had another meeting w^th^ ffr^ds^ wee left ffr^ds^ in good order and came away (and at this Citty there was a Baptist Priest[d] w^ch^ had Reproached and belyed ffriends: and Jan Claus and two other ffr^ds^ went to the house where hee Lodged and layd his Lyes & slanders upon his head to his shame, and to y^e^ clearing of truth) All things being cleare wee took wagan and passed thorow y^e^ Country[e] and Lodged at an Inn y^t^ night: I enquired of y^e^ man if there were any tender people in y^e^ town y^t^ feared God, or any that had A mind to discourse of y^e^ things of God: but hee said, there were few in that towne.

And wee took Wagan there: and passed to Pennanbark, and went to an Inn, where wee dined and then tooke wagan againe and passed to Hamborrough[f]: and after y^e^ Souldiers had examined us wee went to a ffr^ds^ house, and wee were

[a] The word *Citty* is struck through.
[b]...[b] These words are crossed through.
[c] Inserted in another hand: *was sett uppe*
[d] First written *Priest* and altered to *teacher* in another hand.
[e] Margin: *42 m*
[f] Margin: *44 m*

very weary being up those two mornings before the 3d hour, and till ye 11th hour at night (And Jno: Hill[1] had been sick in a Ship bound for Amstrdam 40 mile off Hamborrough, where hee had layd two weeks wayting for A winde, and he hearinge that I was in ye Country was come thither to meet mee, and to go {a}long with mee): So ye next day after wee came, wee had a very good meeting, and all was peaceable: the meeting being done I had a discourse with an Eminent man yt was a Sweed (who was banished out of his own Country for his Religion) and after yt I had a discourse wth a Baptist; concerning Baptisme and Sacrament: And so all being clear, & ffrds in good order the next day being ye 31. of ye :6: month I and Jno: Hill & J: Claus took boat at Hamborrow, and passed to A Custom house[a], and wee took boat agn there to a Citty in ye Duke of Lewenbrogs[2] Country[b] where ye Souldiers Examined us, and then had us to ye maine Guard, who stricktly Examined us, and when they see wee were no Souldiers, they were Lovinge: and then wee went to an Inn, and hyred a wagan, and travelled till ye 11: hour at night: and in ye way wee hyred a boy to guide us, ye waters being out, and so we passed to a great watr and It being deep ye man was fain to waid, and I drove ye Wagan thorow, and then wee came to A Bridge, part of wch ye horses broke, & one of ye horses fell Into ye water and ye wagan remained upon ye part of ye Bridg yt was left: (It was ye Lords mercy yt ye wagan did not Runn into ye Brook) so after a while they got ye horse out, and hee lay a while as if hee had been dead: but at last they gott him up, and putt him into ye wagan, and Layd ye planks over ye brook and gott safe over: and after yt wee came to a great watr where wee hyred two men to guide us thorow to the Bridge, and ye water, being so deep and ye Stream so strong yt It carried one of ye horses off his Leggs from ye other, and hee was going down ye stream, and I called to ye Waggoner and to ye men yt held ye wagan with Cords, that It went not down ye Stream, to pluck ye horse up to them; and so ye wagenr plucked ye horse to him, and hee Recovered his Leggs, and at length thorow much difficulty wee gott to ye Bridge, It being in the night, and so wee passed to Bormorhaven[c], where ye wagener dwelt: It being ye 11th hour in ye night: so wee gott A little

[a] Margin: *9 m* [b] Margin: *9 m* [c] Margin: *22 m*

strow and lay upon It till y^e^ 4^th^ hour in y^e^ morning on y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ :7: mo^th^ and then wee hyred A wagan and passed throw y^e^ Country[a] to—A markett town, and wee went to an Inn and I declared y^e^ Everlasting truth to them that were at y^e^ Inn: [and they were very Loving: Insomuch y^t^ y^e^ Woman of y^e^ house said, that y^e^ words y^t^ I spoke to her: shee could not forgett, if shee did not see mee again this five yeares:] so wee took boat (and there being severall people, I warned them of y^e^ day of y^e^ Lord y^t^ was coming upon all flesh, and told them y^t^ God was come to teach his people himselfe, and Exhorting them to Righteousness, and to turne to y^e^ Lord,) so wee passed in y^e^ Boat aforesaid to a town[b] where wee hyred A Wagã: and went In it to the Citty of Breman, where y^e^ Souldiers & officers did Examin us, and then wee went to an Inn, and Stayed a while (and y^e^ Lords power was over y^e^ Citty, and his seed Reigned and Reigneth, though my Spiritt suffred much in that place for y^e^ peoples sake) and there wee hyred a wagan and passed thorow y^e^ Count^r^y to Keby[c], and wee went to an Inn, & Lodged there y^t^ night: (& I spoke the truth to y^e^ man of y^e^ house and hee was Loving).

And on y^e^ :2: of y^e^ :7: mo^th^: being y^e^ first day of the week at y^e^ 5 hour in y^e^ morning, wee passed to Oldenborgh Citty, w^ch^ was a Lamentable sight to see such a great Citty burned downe, so wee went to an Inn, and there was Souldiers and people drinking and playing at Shuffleboard[1], and y^e^ Shopps were open & they were traiding one with anoth^r^ though It was y^e^ first day of y^e^ week: and I was moved to speak to y^e^ people y^e^ truth: and to warn them: of y^e^ Judgments of God: and they were Civill: but I was burdened with their wickednes: and many times in mornings, noons, & nights, and as I travelled, I spoke to y^e^ people y^e^ truth, and warned them of y^e^ day of y^e^ Lord, and Exhorted them to y^e^ Light, and sp^t^ of God.

And on y^e^ 3: day wee hyred a boat, and passed out of y^e^ K: of Denmarks Country, unto a princes Country[2], so we came to a towne[d], and went to an Inn where wee hyred a wagan, and we passed by y^e^ princes Garrison who Examined us, and after wee passed thorow many great Waters to Leier[e].

[a] Margin: *18 m* [b] Margin: *6 m* [c] Margin: *16 m*
[d] Margin: *8 m* [e] Margin: *12 m*

And on y^e^ :4^th^: 7^th^ mo^th^ wee took boat at Leier about y^e^ 4 hour in y^e^ morninge and came to Embden Citty[a] againe (where I left Edward sick:) thorow many difficulties, so I and Jn^o^: Hill went to an Inn, where wee dined: and after dinner I went to y^e^ march^t^ house where I left Edw: and had a good meeting in y^e^ family at night:

[b]I take a Journall again as followeth[b].

On y^e^ :5: day G ff & Jn^o^: Hill, and J: C: with severall oth^r^ ffr^ds^ took Shipping at Embden, and passed to Delfsiel[c], where y^e^ Souldiers Examined G ff: and then had him up to y^e^ maine Guard and after they had examined him wee went to an Inn, where we stayed a while: and there came a ffr^d^ y^t^ Liveth at Delfsiel to visit G ff: they have banished him from Embden often, and hee being a Gold smith had a house and a shopp in y^e^ Citty so hee went ag^n^ and at last after that they had Imprisoned him and fedd him with Bread and Water, they took his goods from him and banished him & his wife & Children out of y^e^ Citty[1], and y^e^ friends afore mentioned took boat and passed to Groningen Citty[d] and walked about a mile thorow y^e^ Citty w^th^ Cornelius Andries[2] to his house: who hath suffred much Imprisonm^t^, and banishm^t^ at Embden.

And on y^e^ 6: day G ff: had a good meeting in y^e^ Citty, whith^r^ Resorted severall professo^r^s and all was peaceable: y^e^ meeting done ffr^ds^ Returned to Cornelius house ag^n^ and after they had Refreshed themselves a little took boat and passed to Strobuss, and took boat there to Dockum[e], and Lodged at an Inn y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ 7: day in y^e^ morning G ff: and ffr^ds^ took Boat and passed to Leeuwerden[f] y^e^ cheif Citty in ffriezland: and they went to A ffr^ds^ house where they mett with Thomas Rudyard and Issabell Yeamans, who was come from Amsterdam to meet G ff: and there was a precious meeting y^t^ day at Sybran Dowes house: and after y^e^ meetinge G ff had some discourse with some y^t^ were at y^e^ meeting, who had been formerly Convinced. (y^t^ day Jn^o^: Hill went to Harlingen,

[a] Margin: *15 m*
[b]...[b] This is heavily scored through.
[c] Margin: *9 m*
[d] Margin: *15 m*
[e] Margin: *27 m*
[f] Margin: *12:*

and so to Amsterdam) and so G ff and y^e^ ffr^ds^ stayed there y^t^ night:

And on y^e^ :8: day G ff: and T: R: and J Claus, and I: Y: took boat and passed down y^e^ River to y^e^ Lake of Hempen Sarmer, and so passed by y^e^ Lake Lugmer, and so to a town called Anderiga, thence wee Sayled thorow y^e^ Lake of Whispoole, so wee came to A towne called Gardick[a] in the night, and went to an Inn.

And on y^e^ 9 day being y^e^ first day of the weeke, G ff was at ffr^ds^ meeting w^ch^ was very large many of y^e^ townes people came in and were civill, y^e^ meeting done, ffr^ds^ went to y^e^ Inn, and Refreshed themselves a little, and then went towards y^e^ Boat, and as they were going, severall of the townes people gathered together at A Bridg and G ff: declared to them the Lords truth, and they were Civill: and then ffr^ds^ passed Into y^e^ Boat and came back again to y^e^ Citty of Leeuwerden[b], It being y^e^ 11: hour at night, y^e^ Gates were shutt, so wee lay in y^e^ boat till y^e^ morning on y^e^ :10: day and then they went to y^e^ Gate but there being a man Killed in y^e^ City y^t^ night, It was long ere y^e^ Gates were opened so y^t^ people could not pass in and out: so ffr^ds^ went to anoth^r^ Gate, and went In to the Citty to A ffr^ds^ house, and after they had Refreshed themselves took boat, and passed thorow ffrancker Citty to Harlingen[c] to Hesell Jacobs house: where there came dear W^m^ Penn y^t^ night to G ff: who came from Amst^r^dam on y^e^ first day at night; after hee had been {at} a Larg Meeting there y^t^ day, being come two or three days before out of Germany.

And on y^e^ :11: day G ff: and W P: was at A men and womens meeting there, and settled one to bee every month: And after y^e^ monthly meeting was done, there was A publick meeting, whither resorted severall Socinians, and Baptists and a Doctor; and A Priest [d]of physick[d]: and after G ff had declared y^e^ truth to y^e^ people y^e^ priest stood up & prayed to God to prosp y^t^ doctrine, and hee had heard nothing but truth; and hee being A Lutheran[e] priest, was to preach that night at y^e^ Steeplehouse; so hee went away, and made

[a] Margin: *27. m* [b] Margin: *27 m* [c] Margin: *12 m*

[d]...[d] These words are crossed through. They should, doubtless, have followed the word *Doctor*

[e] First written *Collegion*

a Short Sermon and came to y^e^ meeting {place}[a] ag^n^ but when hee came y^e^ meeting was done, all being very peaceable, and so G ff and W P. & T R Returned to Hesell Jacobs where at night G ff had A meeting with ffriends and the Docto^r^ of phisick y^t^ was at the Meetinge came to discourse with W^m^ Penn, w^th^ whom hee had good Service: and y^e^ priest sent w^th^ the Docto^r^ to Rememb^r^ his Love to G ff: and that hee might tell him that hee left preaching halfe an hour sooner then hee used to doe, y^t^ hee might come to y^e^ meeting ag^n^ but It seemes since his hearers questioned him for what hee had said in y^e^ meeting, (some of them being there) but hee stand{ing} by his words, they were not satisfyed: but have complained to y^e^ rest of y^e^ priests of y^t^ Citty, and told them what hee had said in ffr^ds^ meeting: who were to call him and hear his Reasons.

And y^t^ night W P took leave with G ff and ffr^ds^ hee and Jan Claus passed from Harlingen on y^e^ 12: day, in order to go to Leeuwerden to a meeting, and then travell into anoth^r^ pt of Germany: to visit some tend^r^ people: And this day after G ff: and T. Rudyard and I. Yeamans had taken Leave w^th^ ffriends took shipping there for Amst^r^dam at y^e^ : 9^th^ hour y^t^ Morninge: and came to Harbour at Amsterdam[b], about the first hour in y^e^ night. but y^e^ Gates being shutt ffr^ds^ lay on board till y^e^ morning: on y^e^ :13: day and then took Boat & passed to Geertruyd Dirk-Niesons, where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff y^t^ day[1]:

And on y^e^ 16: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff was at ffr^ds^ meeting and there came many to y^e^ meeting, and were very Civill, hearing y^e^ truth declared severall houres by G ff: and Jn^o^ Roeloffs did Interprett:

And on y^e^ 17: day aft^r^ y^t^ Tho: Rudyard & Issabell Y. had taken Leave w^th^ G ff: and ffr^ds^ took boat for Rotterdam, and then to go by y^e^ packett for England[2]:

And on y^e^ :19: day G ff was at a Larg meeting, there being severall professo^r^s and all was peaceable.

And on y^e^ 20: day G ff and severall ffr^ds^ tooke boat at Amsterdam, and passed to Lansmeer in Water Land (in w^ch^ towne there is above 100: Bridges) and G ff had a good meeting there y^t^ day where there came severall professors, y^e^ meeting done G ff and ffr^ds^ Returned to Amst^r^dam.

[a] Insertion in another hand.

[b] Margin: *54 m*

And on y^e^ 23 day being the first day of y^e^ week G ff was at y^e^ meeting, and there came many professo^rs^ and heard y^e^ truth declared:

And on y^e^ 25: day G ff: was at ffr^ds^ Mo^ty^ Meeting[1].

[a]Here followeth a Relation of two meetings by G ff[a2].

On y^e^ 26: day there beinge a fast thorow all y^e^ provinces of Holland[b] I was moved to stay A meeting the same day at Amst^r^dam, whither resorted many great persons as also a great Concourse of people: and y^e^ Lords power was over all: and I was moved to open to them y^t^ no man by all his witt and study, nor by Reading history in his own will, could declare or know y^e^ generation of Christ, who was not begotten by y^e^ will of man, but by y^e^ will of God: and this was Largly opened. And then I did open to them y^e^ true fast from y^e^ false, shewing them y^t^ y^e^ Christians Jewes, and Turks, were out of y^e^ true fast: & fasted for strife and debate, and y^e^ bands, and fists of Iniquitty was over them, and oppression; and with that they were smiteing one another: & y^e^ pure hands were not Lifted up to God: and how that they did all appeare to men to fast, and did hang down their heads for a day like a Bull Rush. w^ch^ fast God did not accept, and in y^t^ state all their bones were dry, and when they called upon y^e^ Lord hee did not Answer them, neither did their health grow, for they kept their own fast and not y^e^ Lords, And therefore all were to come & keep y^e^ Lords fast: & this with many other things were opened to y^e^ astonishm^t^ of y^e^ fasters. and all parted in peace, y^e^ Lords power being over all.

And I having appointed a meeting at Harlem Citty to bee on y^e^ 27 day I and Peter Hendrickz and Geertruyd Dirknieson took wagan and passed thither[c], where wee had A Blessed meeting, severall professo^rs^ and a high[d] priest of y^e^ Lutherans were at y^e^ meeting: and y^e^ priest sat and heard G ff declare some houres and then hee went away and said that hee had heard nothing but what was according to y^e^ word of God: and desired that y^e^ blessing of the Lord might

[a]...[a] These words are crossed through but the *Relation* follows.
[b] *of Holland* is crossed through.
[c] Margin: *9 m*
[d] *high* struck out.

rest upon us and our Assemblies. Geertruyd did Interpret for mee, so y^e^ Meeting did end in peace and in y^e^ power of the Lord others Confessing to y^e^ truth, saying, they had never heard things so plainly opened to y^e^ understanding before. G ff:

So G ff and ffriends went to Dirk Klasen's house, where they stayed that night:

And on y^e^ 28: day G ff and ffr^ds^ took wagan to Amsterdam[a]: to G: D: N^s^: and y^t^ day there came a great high Priest; who had belonged to y^e^ Emperor of Germany, and anoth^r^ Germã Priest to speak with G ff: so after they had spoke w^th^ him hee declared y^e^ truth unto them (and they were tender) opening unto them how they might know God and Christ, & his Law & Gospell: and shewing them that they should never know It by Studying, nor by philosophy, but by Revelation, and Stillness in their minds by y^e^ spirit of God: and they were well satisfyed, & so passed away.

And on y^e^ 30 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff: was at the meeting, and declared the truth some houres, severall professo^r^s were at y^e^ meeting and were very Civill not Leaving the meeting till It was ended. and there was a Docto^r^ of Polland at y^e^ meeting who was banished out of his Native Citty for Religion, (and y^e^ Citty shortly after was burned) and after the Meeting hee came to G ff and hee had some discourse w^th^ him, and hee was very tender & loving.

And on y^e^ 3^th^: 8^th^: mo^th^: G ff was at ffr^ds^ meeting, where hee declared y^e^ truth severall houres, and Jn^o^ Roeloffs did Interprett and the meeting ended in peace.

And on y^e^ :7: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week, W. Penn, G. Keith, Ben: ffurly, and Jan Claus, came to Amsterdam, (W P. having been travelling in Germany since hee parted w^th^ G ff at ffriezland aforementioned) and It being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week ffr^ds^ had a Large Meeting, and all was peaceable.

And on y^e^ :9: day in y^e^ Eveninge ffriends had a dispute with one Gollanus, who is {one of}[b] y^e^ greatest Baptist in all Holland, and many professors were there.

And on y^e^ :10: day G ff: and W P: & G K. were at ffr^ds^ Meetinge whither there resorted many hundreds of people,

[a] Margin: *9 m*

[b] Insertion in another hand.

and there were also at y^e^ Meeting an Earle, & a Lord, & many Eminent persons, who were very Loving (and a Brother of one of y^e^ Lords of y^e^ states, Invited G ff to dinner, and hee had good service with them) and y^e^ ffr^ds^ aforementioned declared in y^e^ Meeting & B. F. & J: C: did Interprett and all was quiett till W P[a] had ended y^e^ Meeting, & then there were some priests y^t^ made an opposition, but W P. understanding stood up again, and answered them, to y^e^ great satisfaction of y^e^ people: who were much affected w^th^ y^e^ severall Testimonies, y^t^ they had heard declared: And after y^e^ Meetinge there came severall professo^r^s to G. D. N^s^. w^th^ whom G K & B ff: had much discourse in Latine: [And y^t^ day there was A Woman at y^e^ Meeting, who had gone :14: Yeares on her hands, & her knees, and thorow y^e^ wonderfull hand & Arm of y^e^ Lord was this year[b] Restored to her strength again, and can go very well: & It being such a miracle, y^t^ many people goes to see her: and after y^e^ Meeting shee came to G ff: and since her Recovery, so many people going to se her, and shee not keeping Low in her mind, and in y^e^ fear of y^e^ Lord, was much runn into words, so G ff spoke much to her, Exhorting her to fear y^e^ Lord, and telling her y^t^ if shee did not keep Low and humble before y^e^ Lord, y^t^ shee would bee worse then ever shee had been, and y^e^ woman was much tendered, & confessed to y^e^ truth:]

And whilst G ff: was at Amsterdam hee writt severall Bookes[1] in Answer to Priests, and others to y^e^ Clearing of truth, y^e^ names to whom y^e^ Answers are, Is as followeth: as also severall Lett^r^s to ffr^ds^ and others. Y^e^ dates when they were written: Imprimus on y^e^ :18: day 7 mo^th^ G ff witt An Epistle to Friends at Danzik and on y^e^ :19: 7^th^ month Hee writt A warning to y^e^ Citty of Oldenborgh, It being lately burned down: and hee writt a warninge to y^e^ Citty of Hamborrough: And on y^e^ 21: of 7^th^ mo^th^ G F writt an Epistle to y^e^ Embassadours y^t^ were treating for peace at Nimwegen[2]. And on y^e^ 29: day :7: mo^th^ G F gave forth a book to y^e^ Magistrates and priests of Embden citty, shewing them their unchristianity in persecuting ffr^ds^ And on y^e^ 1^st^: 4: & 5: & :6: days of y^e^ 8^th^ month G ff: gave forth Bookes in

[a] The initials are written in the form of a monogram.

[b] *this year* is crossed through.

Answer to Priests, and others, at Hamborrough, and Danzik: to y^e^ clearing of truth:

[a]So now I will proceed on y^e^ Journall[a].

On y^e^ 11: day of y^e^ 8: month W Penn, and G. Keith had a dispute again with Gollanus Abrahams[1], at Corneliss Roeloffs[2] house, and G ff was there, and many ffriends & professors: and Gollanus was much confounded, so after y^e^ dispute ffr^ds^ Returned to Gertruyd Dirknieson's, and y^e^ most of ffriends in y^e^ Citty came thither, and G ff: and W P: took their Leave with them:

And so they and B. ffurly took wagan and passed to Leiden[b] citty, to an Inn, where they Lodged y^t^ night, and ffr^ds^ mett with a German y^t^ was partly convinced, and on y^e^ :12: day hee Informed ffr^ds^ of an Eminent man y^t^ was enquiring after truth: so ffr^ds^ went to him and G ff spoke to him, and hee owned all y^t^ hee said, being a serious man: (And about 2 or 3: days after W Penn and B. ffurly, went to visitt another Man who Liveth near Leiden, and hee hath been y^e^ Generall to y^e^ King of Denmark, and hee & his wife are very Loving, and Received y^e^ truth with Joy:) so after ffr^ds^ had visited y^t^ man aforesaid, they passed to y^e^ Hage, w^ch^ is accounted y^e^ greatest village in y^e^ world, and y^e^ Prince of Orange Court is there, and y^e^ two Dewitts[3] who were y^e^ greatest common wealths men in Holland, were Murdered there, and their flesh was sold: so G ff and W P. and B: F: went to one of y^e^ greatest[c] Judges[4] in Holland, and had pretty much discourse w^th^ him, hee is a wise tender man, & after many objections, & queries, hee was satisfyed, and they parted with great Love; and then they went to speak w^th^ some other sober people, but they did not meet with them: so ffr^ds^ took Wagan, and passed to Delf Citty, and there took boat & passed to Rotterdam Citty[d] to Benjamin ffurly's house, and after supper W P. went to his Lodging at Areant Sonnemans:

And y^e^ 13: day G ff: visitted ffr^ds^ in y^t^ place, And y^e^ :14: day being y^e^ first day of the week {G ff & W. P.} was at ffr^ds^ Meeting at B. ff^s^ and they declared y^e^ truth severall

[a]...[a] These words are crossed through.
[b] Margin: *25. m*
[c] *greatest* crossed out.
[d] Margin: *18 m*

houres, and B F did Interprett: and there were many professo^{rs} at y^{e} meeting & all was peaceable.

And on y^{e} 15: & 16: days G ff gave forth a book for y^{e} Jewes, for when hee was at Amsterdam, hee sent to them to have A discourse wth them, but they refused. and there came severall ffr^{ds} from Amst^{r}dam to take their leave wth G ff & W P & G K. before they went to England.

And on y^{e} :17: & :18: G ff was at B F^{s} hearing severall bookes and papers, w^{ch} hee had given forth (being Transcribed) and on y^{e} :18: day at night W: P: came to G ff: there, and y^{e} King of Denmarks Resident[1] {came} along wth him, W P: had visited him in Germany, so hee hearing y^{t} W P was at Rotterdam, came to see him, being Convinced:

And on y^{e} :19: day G: F: and W P: & G K: and Geertruyd Dirknieson, were at a large Meeting at B: ff^{s}: where there was many ffriends, as also a great concourse of people; and all was peaceable. and after y^{e} Meeting was done ffriends had a perticular Meeting.

And on y^{e} :20: day, G ff: passed from Ben: ffurly's about y^{e} 7th hour in y^{e} Morning, to Symon Johnson's where W P Mett him, and severall ffr^{ds} came to take their Leave wth English ffriends:

And so G ff: & W P: and G. K., & Geertruyd & her Children took boat there for y^{e} Briell (in order to take y^{e} packet boat that day for England) being accompanied wth Ben: ffurly, and Peter Hendrickz & Symon Johnson, & Corneliss Roelofs & A Sonemans & his Brother[2], and the Resident aforementioned and they arrived at the Briel about y^{e} :11: hour, but y^{e} packett being not come: ffr^{ds} went into y^{e} Citty to an Inn; and waited for It, but it not coming before night ffr^{ds} Lodged at y^{e} Inn's.

And on y^{e} :21: day being y^{e} first day of y^{e} week, G ff: and W P: & G K and Geertruyd & her Children took Packett Boat, being accompanied wth y^{e} ffr^{ds} aforementioned, who did not leave them till y^{e} Shipp was under sayle {about y^{e} 10: hour} and so parted in Love and unity: and there was about 60: passengers, in all[3]; and wee had Contrary winds, and a great storm y^{e} most pt of y^{e} time, wee were at Sea & y^{e} Vessell was so exceeding Leaky, y^{t} two pomps went both day & night, and 'tis beleived they pompt more water then twice y^{e} vessell full. But y^{e} Lord alone who is able to make

y^e^ stormy winds to cease, & y^e^ Raginge waves of y^e^ sea, to bee calm, yea & to raise them, & stopp them at his pleasure, hee alone preserved us, praised bee his name for ever: And ffr^ds^ had a fine time on shipp board, w^th^ a Collon[1] and severall Eminent ꝑsons, who were very kind and Lovinge.

So wee arrived at Harrwich[a] on y^e^ 23: day about y^e^ 7 hour at night being :3 days and two nights at Sea: And ffr^ds^ went to Jn^o^ Vande-Walls house: and aft^r^ supper W P. and G K. went to Lodge at other ffr^ds^ houses and G ff: and y^e^ rest stayed at Jn^o^ V-W. So all y^e^ ffr^ds^ y^t^ went over to Holland w^th^ G ff: were come to England again, (viz^t^) Jn^o^ ffurly senior & William Taylcoat, & Rob^t^ Barclay, & George Watts, & G. Keiths wife and Issabell Yeaman's, were all come (at severall times) before.

And y^e^ :24: day W P & G. K. took horse & passed to Collchester: and there being no Coaches att Harrwich, G ff & y^e^ rest wayted for one from Collchest^r^ to have gone y^t^ day also: but there came none before night so G ff had a meeting at J: V-W^s^ & about y^e^ :9: hour at night Jn^o^ ffurly Junior[1]; came thither, who expected to have mett ffr^ds^ as hee came: and hee went to y^e^ post masters house, who keeps Stage Coaches, and he being not at home, J: ffurly spoke to his wife, who is an unreasonable woman[2], for hee bidd her 40^s^ for a Coach to Collchest^r^ (It being but about :18 mile) & shee would not under :50^s^: so hee came and accquainted ffr^ds^ and afterwards went & bidd her y^e^ same mony again, before they sought for another Conveniency, but shee Refused It: so then ffr^ds^ ordered a man to go in y^e^ morning to a ffr^d^ about a mile & a halfe off: to desireing him to come w^th^ his wagan in y^e^ morning, & they would Satisfie him: so ffr^ds^ went to Bedd, and then this woman sent word ꝑ two Messengers y^t^ shee would take their Mony. and to see what time y^e^ Coach must bee ready: so they sett down 7^th^ hour and ffr^ds^ gott ready in y^e^ morning, (being y^e^ 25 day) and wayted Long at y^e^ Fr^ds^ house, but y^e^ Coach came not; so they went severall times to know y^e^ Reason, but could gett no Answer till y^e^ :11: hour and then w^th^ many excuses, shee said y^t^ her man told her y^e^ horses were not able: But ffr^ds^ knew her design, It being A good wind for y^e^ packett

[a] Margin: *From Rotterdam 96: m*

boat coming in, shee expected passengers to London; and so thought to gett more gain:

And then G ff tooke horse to y^e^ ffr^ds^ house aforementioned, & y^e^ Rest of ffr^ds^ went on foot, and they hyred his wagan, and Layd some Straw in It, and so went to Collchest^r^ and in y^e^ night y^e^ post boy from Harwich overtook ffr^ds^ so they asked him if there were many passengers for y^e^ Coaches, and hee told them there were but 6: and some of them took horse, so shee was right served for her Coveteousness & deceit. and friends gott very well to Collchester, many ffr^ds^ from thence came to meet them in y^e^ way; W P: & G. K. had wayted for G ff: till y^e^ :4: hour in y^e^ afternoon, and then passed away: and G ff went to Jn^o^ ffurly's senior, and Geertruyd Dirk-Nieson and her Children to Stephen Crisp's: ffr^ds^ Rejocying greatly to see them:

And y^e^ 26 and 27: days G ff spent amongst ffriends in truths affaires.

And on y^e^ 28 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week: ffr^ds^ from severall parts came to y^e^ Meeting hearing of G. F^s^ being there, and It was thought (the meeting was so large) y^t^ there was about: 1000 people: and G ff declared y^e^ truth severall houres, and all was peaceable, y^e^ meeting done hee returned to Jn^o^ Furly's again.

And on y^e^ 29: day G ff: was at a larg men and Womens meeting there: [a]and after y^e^ Meeting, and on y^e^ 30: day G ff had meetings w^th^ ffr^ds^ and people that were gone from fr^ds^ and there was :10: men and women y^t^ hath been gone from friends this many yeares, and G ff: Reconciled them to ffr^ds^ again[a].

And on y^e^ 31: day G ff took leave with ffriends, all things being in good order, and passed from thence accompanied with Jn^o^ ffurly & Geo Weatherly thorow Colen, where they visited severall ffr^ds^ and so passed to Halsted to William Bunting's[1] house[b]; where severall ffr^ds^ came to visit G ff y^t^ night.

And on y^e^ :1^st^ of y^e^ 9^th^ mo^th^ there was a large meeting ffr^ds^ from severall pts being there, and G ff declared y^e^ truth severall hours and after y^e^ meeting returned to W^m^ Buntings, where there was A meeting y^t^ night.

[a]...[a] These words have two lines drawn through them cross-wise.

[b] Margin: *10 m*

And on y^e^ 2: of y^e^ 9 mo^th^ after G ff had spent some time with ffr^ds^ hee took horse and passed from thence accompanied with Giles Barnidiston and John Child & his wife[1]: thorow y^e^ Country by Brantree, where they mett W^m^ Bennett[2] and so passed together to Jn^o^ Child's house at ffellsted: where G ff stayed, and G B: and W B: passed on further to bee at A meeting y^e^ next day.

And on y^e^ 3 day severall ffr^ds^ came to visitt G ff.

And on y^e^ :4: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ weeke G ff passed from thence to a monthly Meeting att Salling [and Gowen Lowry[3] & Samuell Newton[4] and Tho: Rudyerd came to him there, and a large & peaceable Meeting there was blessed bee y^e^ Lord: y^e^ Meeting done G ff passed to a ffr^ds^ house, whose name is W^m^ Crow[5], where hee stayed y^t^ night & G L. & S. N. stayed there Likewise:

And on y^e^ 5: day G ff and G. L. & S. N. passed to Jn^o^ Childs, and spent y^t^ day in y^e^ service of truth.

And on y^e^ 6 day G L and S N: passed to a Monthly meetinge at Steben: And G ff stayed at a men and womens Meetinge {there}.

[a]And on y^e^ :7: day G ff: stayd at J: C^s^: at a meeting, of some differences depending betwixt 2: ffr^ds^.[a]]

And y^e^ 8^th^ day G ff tooke leave with ffriends & passed from thence accompanied with Jn^o^ Child to Chelmsford, to a ffr^ds^ house: where G ff had a meeting y^t^ night: and there being many ffr^ds^ prisoners they came to y^e^ meeting;

And y^e^ 9: day G ff & :J: C: passed thorow y^e^ Country to London, where ffriends greatly Rejoyced at G ff^s^ Returne: and hee went to E. Manns that night:

And y^e^ :10: day G ff stayed at E M^s^ where many ffr^ds^ came to visit him.

And y^e^ 11: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G F went to Grace-Church-Street-Meeting, where hee declared y^e^ truth and y^e^ glory of y^e^ Lord Sorrounded y^e^ meetinge and all was peaceable. praysed bee y^e^ Lord.

And y^e^ 12 day G ff passed to y^e^ mens meeting at Elis Hookes house[b], & after y^e^ meeting hee returned to E M^s^ And y^e^ 13 day G ff went ag^n^ to E. H^s^ where hee gave forth severall Letters and Epistles to ffr^ds^ and at night hee passed

[a]...[a] This paragraph is crossed out.

[b] The word *house* is struck through and *chamber* substituted.

to James Claypooles: And y^e^ 14 day also hee gave forth severall paps to ffriends beyond sea: & severall ffr^ds^ came to visitt him: and at night hee and W P passed to Rebecca Traverse house, where there was a meeting y^t^ night: after which G ff returned with J: C to his house ag^n^.

And y^e^ 15 day G ff passed to E Hookes to y^e^ meetinge of suffrings, y^e^ meetinge done G ff & W P stayed there a while, and then G ff went to Job Boltons where severall ffriends mett him: and hee passed y^t^ night to Benjamin Antrobus house: And y^e^ 16 day after G ff had spent y^e^ fore noon in writinge about truthes affairs: hee passed to E H^s^: to a meeting after which hee passed to W^m^ Penn at his Lodging at W^m^ Hages[1] (where they writt Lett^r^s into Germany) and hee stayed there y^t^ night.

And y^e^ 17 day after some time G ff went to B. Antrobus house, where hee stayed till night, and then went to visitt old Jn^o^ Bolton[2], and so went to Jn^o^ Elson's, where divers fr^ds^ came to visit him.

And y^e^ 18 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff was at y^e^ meeting there, which was Large & peaceable, blessed bee y^e^ Lord.

And y^e^ 19 day after G ff had spent some time amongst ffr^ds^ hee passed to Devonshire house to a Womens Meetinge, after w^ch^ hee went to E M^s^.

And y^e^ 20 day G ff passed to a nother Meeting at Devonshire house: And then returned to E M^s^ where ffr^ds^ came to visit him.

And y^e^ 21^st^ day G ff went to Grace-church-street meeting, where hee declared some houres, and all was peaceable y^e^ meeting done hee went to Gerrard Roberts where hee stayed with some ffr^ds^ till night, and then hee went to Tho: Rudyards, and went from thence accompanid with G. R. & T R to give Councelor Corbett a visitt, & so passed to Ben: Antrobus house where hee & W P & W G[3] had a meeting with Jn^o^ Raunce[4] & Charles Harris.

And y^e^ 22 day hee passed to a meeting at E H^s^: after which hee went (visitinge ffriends) to Jane Woodcocks & Martha ffishers, where there was severall ffr^ds^ (hearing of his comeing thither) came.

And y^e^ 23 day G ff tooke Coach to E: Manns, and aft^r^ a while hee & Jn^o^ Osgood and ffra: Moore[5] & Tho: Rudyard

and severall other ffriends passed to Shakle-well, where they had a meeting touching y^e^ schoole for young women:

Y^e^ Meeting done G ff & friends returned to London & y^t^ night G ff had a meeting at E M^s^ concerning ffriends suffrings—And y^e^ 24 day[1] severall ffriends came to visitt G ff: and y^t^ day hee passed to Ezekiell Woolies, And y^e^ 25 day (being y^e^ first day) G ff went to y^e^ meeting at wheelerstreet, which was large & peaceable after which hee returned accompanied with W^m^ Mead and his wife & severall ffriends to Ezekiell Woolies again.

And y^e^ 26: day G ff passed to y^e^ mens meetinge at E H^s^ after w^ch^ hee and D. Barclay[2] went to E M^s^ and many fr^ds^ came to him there.

And y^e^ 27: day after G ff: had spent some time amongst friends hee went to Ben: Antrobus house where G W & A P. mett him: & they spent some time there in y^e^ service of truth. And y^e^ 28 day G ff passed to a mens meeting at E. H^s^ after w^ch^ hee went with W^m^ Mead to his house—and after dinner hee Returned to a meeting at E: H^s^: after w^ch^ hee passed to Rebecka Traverse house to visit Tho: Moore[3] & hee Lodged there y^t^ night.

And y^e^ 29 day hee passed to a meeting at E H^s^ after which he passed to E. M^s^:—

And y^e^ 30 day G ff went to Ben: Antrobus where G W & W G mett him about Jn^o^: Penymans[4] booke—And on y^e^ :1^st^ day of y^e^ :10: month G W came to him Likewise and at night G ff took Coach, and passed to James Strutts at Rattcliff.

And on y^e^ 2 of y^e^ 10: mo^th^ (being y^e^ 1^st^ day) G ff was at y^e^ meeting at Rattcliff[a], where there was W^m^ Penn and W^m^ Mead & A: Parker: & many ffriends from London, and all was peaceable.

And y^e^ 3 day G ff accompanied with James Strutt passed to London, and after G ff had visitted severall ffr^ds^ hee passed to E. M^s^—and y^t^ night G ff & Isaac Pennington & W^m^ Penn & severall ffriends had a meeting there concerning.....[b]

And y^e^ 4 day G ff went to Ann Traverse house at Horsleydowne, & was at y^t^ meeting y^t^ day: & hee Lodged at A: T^s^:

[a] Margin: *2 m*

[b] Originally dashes filled out the line, later the words *S Bolton & M: p:* were written over the dashes. See 80. 5.

house:—And ye 5 day hee returned visiting frds to B: Antrobus, where hee gave forth divers Lettrs & Epistles to frds in Jamaica & Nevis: & Maryland[1].

And ye 6: day G ff went to ye mens meeting at E: Hookes, after which hee went to James Claypooles, where severall ffriends came to him, and at night hee with W P passed to Ben: As: and yt night G ff returned to J Claypooles agn.

And ye 7 day G W & A P & W G & W P: and divers ffriends came to him at J: C's: where he abode yt day—And the 8 day hee passed from thence to Jane: Woodcocks & M: ffishers—

And ye 9 day being ye first day G ff was at ye meeting there:

And ye 10 day G ff went to ye mens meeting at E: Hs after wch he went to E Ms: And ye 11 day G ff passed to Ben: As thence to ffran: Camfields where W P & severall ffrds came to him. and that night G ff went to Jno: Elsons —And stayed there ye 12 day in ye service of truth—And ye 13 day G: ff passed to J: woodcocks and M Fs: where severall frds mett him, and yt night hee was at a meeting there—

And ye 14 day after he had spent some time amongst ffriends, hee took Coach & passed to Sarjeunt Birkets[2], where hee stayed yt night.

And ye 15 day G ff passed to Jno: Rouse house at Kingston[a 3].

And ye 16 day being the first day of ye week G ff went to ffrds meetinge, after which hee returned to Ann ffielders: And ye 17th: day hee stayed there: and at night went to Jno Rouse's.

And ye 20 day G ff went to ffriends monthly meeting and after ye men & womens meeting: was done, there was a publick meetinge after which hee returned to Ann ffielders with Gilbert Laty, and yt night Tho: Robertson[4] came to G ff: And ye 21st day G ff Returned to Jno Rouse's.

And ye :25: day A. P. & G W: and W P: and G. R. & J. Claypool, & severall ffrds came to visitt G ff: And ye: 26: day G ff & G W & his wife and A P. & Ezek: W: & his wife & J R: went to James Claypooles: and after dinner returned to J Rs again:

[a] Margin: *10 m*[o]

And y^e^ 30: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff went to fr^ds^ meeting which was peaceable: & after y^e^ meeting returned to A. ffielders, & so passed y^t^ night to Jn^o^ Rouses: And so G ff stayed at Kingston :15: dayes and in y^t^ time his booke in Answer to Roger Williams was examined, & prepared ready for y^e^ press. that being done on y^e^ 31: day hee took Leave with Jn^o^ Rouse family and ffriends in Kingston and passed away accompanied with Jn^o^ Rouse thorrow y^e^ Country to Longford[a], where there was A men and womens meeting After which G ff took horse and passed with severall ffr^ds^ to Uxbridge[b] to Tho: Tanners[1] where many ffr^ds^ came to visitt him.

And on y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 11 ^mo^: after divers ffriends had been with G ff: hee passed with severall to Chalfont in Buckinghamshire and they went to an Inn, and G ff went to visitt friends, and so took horse and passed to Isaac Pennington's at Amersham Woodsyde:

And on y^e^ 2 day G ff and Isaac Pennington & his wife and Christo: Tayler[2] passed to Tho: Ellwoods att Hunger hill to a Mo^ly^ men & womens meetinge: after which they returned to I. P^s^ againe.

And on y^e^ 3 day G ff and Isaac P. and his wife & Chris: T: passed to a meetinge at Amersham, where G ff: declared some houres, and all was peaceable after which they returned again[c].

And y^e^ 4 and 5 days G ff stayed at I P^s^ and many ffriends resorted thither about truths Concerne.

And y^e^ 6 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff & Isaac P. and his wife passed to y^e^ meeting at Jourdans where Alex: Parker mett them, and there was a blessed (large) meeting y^t^ day, y^e^ meeting done they passed to I P^s^ again[d],

And that night Bray Doiley[3] came to Isaac's.

And y^e^ 7 day they all passed to Tho: Ellwoods[e], where there was a meeting w^th^ Jn^o^ Raunce & Charles Harris concerning differences[4], and y^t^ night G ff lodged at Tho: Ellwoods and Isaac and his wife passed home: And y^e^ 8 day Stephen Smith and W^m^ Penn came to G ff there, and they passed to Geo: Salters[5] at Hedgerly[f] where there was a Large meeting y^t^ day and David Barclay & Jn^o^: Swinton[6] & Geo: Keith and

[a] Margin: *8 m*
[b] Margin: *4 m*
[c] Margin: *8 m*
[d] Margin: *6. m*
[e] Margin: *3 m*
[f] Margin: *7 m*

Issabell Yeamans mett G ff there: so y^e^ meeting done G ff and severall ffr^ds^ passed to Henry Tradeawayes[a1] and y^e^ 9 day I: Y: and G. K: tooke leave w^th^ ffr^ds^ and passed to D B & J S: who were all going toward Scotland, so after G ff and A P: and W P & S S: & C T & I. P. had drawn up a pap to p^r^sent to y^e^ King[2] about ffr^ds^ affaires Alex: P: and W: Penn passed towards London, and all y^e^ rest of ffr^ds^ passed to Wickham[b] where they mett w^th^ Geo: Whitehead & W^m^ Gibson and W^m^ Welch and there was A meeting that night, after w^ch^ ffr^ds^ went to their Inn again And y^e^ 10: day ffr^ds^ had a private meeting w^th^ Jn^o^ Raunce and C. Harris G ff Lodged att Jeremiah Stevens[3] y^t^ night.

And y^e^ 11: day G ff tooke leave w^th^ Isaac Pennington & his wife (who Returned homeward again) and G ff and S: Smith & John Archdale passed to Turvie Heath[c] to Eliz: Wests[4], who being an old woman, was glad to see G ff, and there was A meeting y^t^ night: And y^e^ 12 day G ff and Stephen Smith passed to Henly in Oxfordshire[d] where they mett G Whitehead & W Gibson and W^m^ Welch & Chris: Tayler: and after G ff had stayed some time amongst ffr^ds^ hee and G W & W W passed to Tho: Curtis[5] house at Cassum[e] And y^e^ 13 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week they passed to ffr^ds^ meeting at Reading where they all declared y^e^ truth y^e^ meeting done ffr^ds^ passed to Geo: Lambells[6], and at night y^e^ towne fr^ds^ resorted thither and there was A meetinge.

And y^e^ :14: day there was another Meeting concerning truthes affaires, and that day W^m^ Welch returned home, and G ff and G: Whitehead & W^m^ Gibson & C: Tayler passed thorow y^e^ Country to Oar[f] to W^m^ Austills[7]: and y^e^ :15^th^: day G ff and y^e^ ffr^ds^ passed to a meeting w^ch^ they had appointed, and they Lodged at W: A^s^ y^t^ night also: And y^e^ :16: day G W & W G passed to a meeting in y^e^ Country after w^ch^ G ff and C T: passed thorow y^e^ country to Bartholomew Mallins[8] at Lamben woodlands[g], where there was a meeting that day: And y^e^ 17 day there was another large meeting after w^ch^ G ff: and C: Tayler accompanied w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ passed to Marleborrough in Wiltshire[h], where they mett

[a] Margin: *1 m*
[b] Margin: *7: m*
[c] Margin: *7: m*
[d] Margin: *5. m*
[e] Margin: *8 m*
[f] Margin: *11: m*
[g] Margin: *11 m*
[h] Margin: *6 m*

with G: Whitehead & W: G: and S: Smith and there was a large meeting that night at W^m^ Hitchcocks[1].

And on y^e^ 18: day after ffr^ds^ had much service in that Towne they passed away to Calne[a] to Israell Noyes[2] where severall fr^ds^ came to visitt them y^t^ night: And y^e^ :19: day after they had spent some time amongst friends, G W & W G passed to the Devizes where they had a meeting y^e^ next day, after w^ch^ G ff and C. Tayler & S: Smith passed to widdow Hailes at Charlcott[b] where Richard Snead[3] and Laurence Steel[4] mett them: And y^e^ 20 day being y^e^ first day of the week A large meeting was there, and many friends having had notice thereof: Resorted thither, from the severall meetings thereaways.

And y^e^ 21^st^ day R: Snead & C: Tayler passed to Bristoll and G ff and S: Smith and Charles Marshall passed to Chipingham[c] to y^e^ widdow Gouldneys[5], where G W: & W G: mett them again, and they had a Large meeting there y^t^ night. And y^e^ :22 day after ffriends had spent y^e^ most part of y^e^ day in truthes affaires, they all passed to y^e^ widdow Wallis's[6] at Slattenford[d]: where there was a meeting y^e^ :23: day, many hundreds of ffriends being Resorted thither:

And y^e^ 24 day G ff and G: W: & W G: and S: S: and C: Marshall passed to Bristoll[e] and G ff. went to Joan Hileys[7], and y^e^ rest went to other ffr^ds^ houses.

And y^e^ 25: day severall fr^ds^ came to visit G ff And y^e^ :26: day many ffr^ds^ came to visitt him also, and Jn^o^: Story[8] came to G ff: and y^t^ day G ff went to Rich: Sneads, where many ffr^ds^ resorted thither and that night W^m^ Penn came to G ff: And y^e^ :27: day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week there was severall meetings in y^e^ Citty (being faire time) and in the Afternoon G ff went to the meeting at Friers where hee declared y^e^ truth to y^e^ great Satisfaction of Many ffr^ds^ G W & W P and S S was at y^e^ meeting also y^e^ meeting done G ff passed to Joan Hileys.

And y^e^ :28 day G ff passed into y^e^ Citty to vissit fr^ds^ after w^ch^ hee Returned to y^e^ mens meeting at ffryers thence passed to R. Sneads, & so to Tho: Jordans[9] where hee Lodged y^t^ night:—

And y^e^ 29 day hee spent in y^e^ service of truth amongst

[a] Margin: *12 m* [b] Margin: *2 m* [c] Margin: *4 m*
[d] Margin: *5 m* [e] Margin: *13 m*

ffr^{ds} & Lodged y^{t} night at R S and y^{e} 30 day there being A meeting appointed to bee at ffryers G ff & G W and W G and W P: and C M and many other ffr^{ds} went thither; but W^{m} Rogers & 12 more had sent a paper (or warrant) to Jn^{o} Batho[1] to suffer no meeting to bee there y^{t} day, w^{ch} accordingly he pformed thoug agst his mind; so ffr^{ds} being deprived of y^{e} meeting house they Returned to R: S^{s}: where they had a blessed meeting: G ff Lodged there y^{t} night: and y^{e} 31: day G ff spent in y^{e} service of truth amongst fr^{ds} & y^{t} night he Lodged at Tho: Jordans:

And y^{e} 1st of y^{e} 12: moth after G ff had spent some time among fr^{ds} there, hee passed to y^{e} meeting at ffryers, w^{ch} was large and peaceable—thence he passed to R: Sneads—And y^{e} :2: day hee spent amongst fr^{ds} & lodged at R. S^{s}. y^{t} night also And y^{e} 3: day being y^{e} 1st day of y^{e} week G ff went to y^{e} meeting at Fryers, w^{ch} was very Large & peaceable thence he passed to Joan Hileys:—And y^{e} 4 day G ff went to A meeting at ffryers, appointed by W^{m} Penn & W^{m} Rogers in order to putt an end to y^{e} differences amongst ffr^{ds} and y^{e} 5th day there was anoth^{r} to y^{e} same effect: but no stopp was putt to the differences:

And y^{e} 6 day G: ff spent wth ffr^{ds} and these nights he Lodged at R S^{s}. And y^{e} :7: day G ff passed to Symon Clemence[2] to A meeting there Relateing to y^{e} differences & he Lodged there y^{t} night: and y^{e} 8 day G F passed thence to R: S^{s}: where hee stayed y^{t} day—and y^{e} 9: day also: and y^{e} 10: day hee passed to y^{e} meeting att ffriers—thence hee passed to Joan Hileys—

And y^{e} 11: day G ff passed to y^{e} mens meeting, where W R: was very contentious & hee passed thence to Joan Hiley's and y^{e} 12: day hee stayed there also—and y^{e} :13: day G ff passed to R. S: thence to Tho: Jordans where many fr^{ds} came to him.

And y^{e} 14 day G ff passed to y^{e} men & womens meetings, after w^{ch} hee passed to Charles Jones junior[3] thence to R: S^{s}: and y^{e} 15 day hee spent amongst fr^{ds} there, and at night there was A meeting wth W R and y^{e} 16: day G F: passed to Charles Jones senior's[4] where hee & S: Smith and R: Snead and his wife took horse and passed to Clarum[a], where they were at A meeting on y^{e} :17: day and on y^{e} 18 day they

[a] Margin: *6 m*

Returned againe and went to Rich: Vickris house, thence passed to the Womens meeting att ffryers, and passed thence to Joan Hiley and y^e^ :19: day W^m^ Penn took Leave w^th^ G ff and fr^ds^ and passed away from Bristoll, having stayed some time longer then hee Intended to have had J: S: to A Publick meeting y^t^ they might have discoursed things, but as long as W P stayed in Town hee would not come out, but (as hee s^d^) was {sick} at T G^s^: so y^t^ day when W P was gone G ff and G W went to y^e^ meeting at ffryers; after w^ch^ they passed to Tho: Jordans and y^e^ :20: day Gff took Leave w^th^ ffr^ds^ att y^e^ Citty and passed to Rich: Sneads Country house[a], where severall ffr^ds^ came to visitt him both that night and y^e^ :21: day after which hee passed with S: Smith and R Snead to Winterburne[b] to Hezekiah Coales[1], where hee had appointed severall suffring fr^ds^ to meet him, so hee and S S: & R S: drew upp their suffrings to p^r^esent to y^e^ Judges.

And y^e^ :22: day G ff and S: Smith and R: Snead passed to Sadbury[c] to Rich: Gabells[2], where there was a Large meeting at y^e^ meeting house y^t^ night.

And y^e^ :23: day G ff and R S: and S: S: passed thorow y^e^ Country to Tedbury Upton[d] att Nathaniell Cripps, And y^e^ 24 day being y^e^ first day of y^e^ week G ff and S S & R S and severall other ffr^ds^ passed to Nailsworth G ff went to Rob^t^ Langleys[e] [3], and a Larg meeting there was y^t^ day: and S S: & R S: lodged at Rich: Smiths[4], and y^e^ :25: day they stayed there and at Rich: Smiths, & G ff Lodged at R: L^s^: y^t^ night also and many ffr^ds^ came to visitt them.

And y^e^ 26: day G ff: and S: S: and R. Snead passed with fr^ds^ to ffinchcomb[5] to a Quartly meeting, where they had good service; y^e^ meeting done they returned to Rich: Smiths at Nailsworth[f] ag^n^ and the 27: day hee stayed there also, and y^e^ 28: day G ff & ffriends was at a Large meeting there and y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ 1^st^ mo^th^: G ff: and S. Smith & R. Snead passed thence to Cyrencester[g] to Rich: Townesends[6], and Gyles ffetteples and y^e^ 2: day Rich: Snead returned to Bristoll and y^t^ day G ff went to Charles Marshalls thence to Gyles ffetteples, where hee lodged and y^e^ 3: day being y^e^ first day

[a] Margin: *1: m*
[b] Margin: *5 m*
[c] Margin: *5 m*
[d] Margin: *11 m*
[e] Margin: *3 m*
[f] Margin: *10 m*
[g] Margin: *8 m:*

of y^e^ week G ff and S S: was at ffr^ds^ meeting w^ch^ was exceeding Large and peaceable, and at night there was A large meeting at Gyles ffetteples house: and y^e^ 4: day G ff w^th^ divers ffr^ds^ passed to Charles Marshall^s^ & at night returned to G. ff^s^ ag^n^ and on y^e^ 5 day G ff and S: S: passed away (viz^t^) G ff and Charles Marshall and Gyles in his Coach to Cheltinham[a], where there was A Large meeting y^t^ day and C M Rich: Townesend & Gyles returned back in y^e^ Coach. and ffr^ds^ had another meeting at night and G ff & S S lodged in towne.

And y^e^ 6: day G ff and S S passed with Edward Edwards[1] to his house at Stoak-Orchard[b], and many ffr^ds^ came to visitt him that night and y^e^ 7: day G F and S S passed to Tewxbury[c] where there was A Larg meeting that day and G ff and S S. lodged at Joshua Carts[2]; and y^e^ 8 day they stayed there in y^e^ service of truth amongst ffriends and y^e^ 9: day G ff and S S (accompanied w^th^ severall ffr^ds^) passed to Worcest^r^ Citty to W^m^ Pardoes[3], and ffriends was very glad to see G ff there; and y^e^ 10 day being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ week G ff & S S: were at ffr^ds^ meeting, w^ch^ was very Large and peaceable:—y^e^ meeting done G ff & S: S: & Edw: Burne and Rob^t^ Smith[4] passed to W^m^ Pardoes, where many ffr^ds^ came at night and y^e^ 11^th^: day after G ff and S S had visited ffr^ds^ they went to y^e^ men & womens meeting, y^e^ meeting done they returned to W Pardoes ag^n^ and y^e^ 12 day G ff w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ passed to Edw: Burnes, and abode there y^t^ day about truthes concernes and G ff Lodged there and y^e^ 13 day G ff visited severall ffriends, and then passed to W P^s^ where many ffr^ds^ resorted to him, and y^e^ :14 day G ff and S S: passed to y^e^ meeting where there came severall eminent persons of y^e^ Citty, who heard y^e^ truth declared peaceably: the meeting done G ff w^th^ severall ffr^ds^ passed to Thomas ffuckes[5], and at night passed to W P^s^ where many ffr^ds^ came to take their Leave of him, and y^e^ :15: day G ff and S: S took leave with ffr^ds^ at Worcest^r^ and passed accompanied w^th^ Edw: Burne to Pashur[d] to Henry Gibbs[6], where there was a good meeting that day: and y^e^ :16: day G ff and S: S: & E. Burne passed with Jn^o^: Woodward[7] to his house at Evasham[e].

[a] Margin: *12 mi*
[b] Margin: *3 m*
[c] Margin: *3 m*
[d] Margin: *6 m*
[e] Margin: *5 m*

and ye 17: day being ye 1st day of ye week G ff & S: S: & Edw: Burne passed to ye meeting, wch was very Large, there being ffrds from severall parts, out of ye Country, ye meeting done G ff returned to Jno Woodwards agn where there was A meeting at night and ye 18 day Stephen Smith tooke leave with G ff and passed from him after wch G ff & Edw: Burn and Wm Pardo passed with Geo: Keith to ye Lord Viscount Conoways[1] at Ragley in Warickshire[a] to visit ye Lady: [and Van Helment[2] & ffrds there was very glad yt G ff came.

And ye 19 day G ff and ffriends abode there and had 2 or 3 houres time wth ye Lady in her Chambr and the 20: day G ff and Edw: Burne passed to Jno Stanglys[3] att Cladswell[b], where G ff had appointed some ffrds to meet him, and at night Edw: Burn & Wm Pardo passed to Worcestr] and ye 21: day Wm Dewsberry came to G ff where they abode yt forenoone and then W D passed away, [after wch G ff returned to Lord Conway's[c], and there hee and G. Keith spent yt afternoon in Answering pt of A German booke: and ye 22. day G ff and G K and Van Helmont were Answering part of a booke[4] wch ye priest of ye pish belonged to Ragley had put forth agst ffrds and ye 23: day they spent there in ye service of truth: and ye 24 day being ye first day of ye week G ff and G K and divers ffrds passed to ye meeting at Jno Stangleys, whither there resorted severall frds from Worcestr and out of ye Country round about, wch made ye meeting very Large: ye meeting done G ff returned to Ragley[d]—and ye 25o: day G ff had 4 houres time wth ye Lady to her great Refreshmt and Satisfaction & G ff was to pass away ye next day, but shee was very earnest for his staying, & was not willing yt hee should go away, and yt night Bray Doily came to G ff:—so ye 26 day[e] G ff took leave wth ffrds & passed with G. Keith and B: Doily & Van Helmont to Stratford[f], and Lyted at an Inn and then went to Rich: Bromlys[5] where there was A Meeting yt day. and G K & Van H: returned to Ragley]—and ye 27 day aftr G ff had spent some time amongst ffrds hee and B: Doiley passed through ye Country visiting ffrds to Lamcoat[g] to Willm Lucas[6] his house—and B:

[a] Margin: *6 m*
[b] Margin: *2 m*
[c] Margin: *2 m*
[d] Margin: *4 m:*
[e] Margin: *1678*
[f] Margin: *5 m*
[g] Margin: *6. m:*

Doiley passed home y^t night; and y^e :28: day G ff stayed there in truths service: and y^e :29: day being y^e day of their mo^ty Meeting G ff was there, and It was large & peaceable: and Bray D & Edw: Vivers[1] & Jn^o Halford[2] mett G ff there and when y^e meeting was done & G ff had spent some time amongst ffr^ds hee passed to Jn^o Halfords house at Armscott[a] (where hee was taken prisoner by Justice Parker in 1673:) and y^e 30^d: G ff and B Doiley & E: Vivers passed (visiting ffr^ds) to Little Sibbard[b], to Joseph Harris[3] his house—and y^e 31^day being y^e 1^st day of y^e week G ff passed to broad Sibbard, where unto there resorted many 100^s of people & y^e meeting was in a Barne. y^e meeting done, when G ff had spent some time, among ffr^ds hee Returned to Joseph Harris. And y^e 1^st of y^e 2^mo G ff & E: Vivers passed (visiting ffr^ds) to Nathaniell Balls[4] at North-newton[c] and y^e 2^d :2^mo: hee passed to Banbury[d], and went to the mo^ty meeting: y^e meeting done hee passed to Edw: Vivers his house, where many ffr^ds came to see him: and y^e 3 day hee spent in visiting ffr^ds about y^e towne, and at night hee returned to Edw: Vivers ag^n and y^e 4 day he spent among Friends in y^e service of truth and y^e 5^d: G ff passed with Bray Doiley to his house at Adderbury[e], where many ffr^ds came to visitt him, and at night there was a blessed Meetinge and y^e :6: day he stayed there. and y^e 7^d being y^e first day of y^e week, he passed to ffr^ds Meeting, w^ch was very large y^e meeting done he returned to B Doiley's ag^n where divers ffr^ds came to visit him: and y^e 8^d: G ff passed away from thence w^th Bray and severall other Fr^ds to Mary Hiorne's[5] at Astropp in Northamptonsh^r[f] where there was A larg mo^ty meeting—and y^e :9: & 10: days G ff abode there where many ffr^ds came to visitt him: And y^e :11: day after G ff had spent y^e fornoone amongst ffr^ds he passed with Bray Doileys through y^e Country to Long Crendon to W^m Wests[6] in Buckingamsh^r[g]. And y^e 12: day G ff & B D: passed away (visiting ffr^ds) to Tho: Sanders[7] his house at Elmer[h]; And y^e 13 day divers ffr^ds came to visit him, after w^ch hee passed to Jn^o Whites[8] at Meadle[i] and y^e 14: day being y^e first day of y^e weeke, G ff passed with ffr^ds to Jn^o Brown[9] his house at Weston

[a] Margin: *2 m*
[b] Margin: *6 m*
[c] Margin: *3 m*
[d] Margin: *2 m*
[e] Margin: *3 m*
[f] Margin: *2 m*
[g] Margin: *14 m*
[h] Margin: *5 m*
[i] Margin: *2 m*

Turvill[a], where there was a larg meeting y^t^ day, being ffr^ds^ from severall parts.

And y^e^ 15 day G ff and Bray D...[1] passed away to Cholsbury[b] to Robert Jones[2] his house, where they stay'd y^t^ night: and y^e^ 16: day there was a large meeting....and the 17: day G ff and B D passed to Chessam where they visited friends and from thence passed to Isaac Peningtons at Amersham woodsyde[c]....And y^e^ 18^o^: day G F: stayed there, and Jn^o^ Raunce & Charles Harris & severall oth^r^s came: and they had a meeting about some differances....and y^e^ 19^d^: Bray D... passed away and G ff stayed there in y^e^ service of truth.... And y^e^ 20^d^ G ff stayed there also, and about y^e^ 11: hour at night W^m^ Penn and Tho: Rudyard & Jn^o^ Swinton...came to G ff there....And y^e^ 21: day being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ week they passed away to y^e^ meeting at Uxbridge, and G ff and Isaac Penington & his wife & family passed to y^e^ meeting at Charlewood[d], y^e^ meeting done he passed to Geo: Belch[3] his house where he stayed y^t^ night; and y^e^ 22^o^: day G ff passed with Edw: Vivers to his (wifes) house at Watford[e] where severall fr^ds^ came to visit him.

And y^e^ 23^d^: he stayed there...and y^e^ 24^d^: there was a Larg meeting: and it being a fast day there resorted many to y^e^ meeting....And y^e^ 24^d^ many fr^ds^ came to visit G ff: ...and Leo: ffell came to him there...and there was a meeting in y^e^ Evening...and y^e^ 26^d^: G ff took leave with fr^ds^ and passed with Edw: Vivers, and Samuell Bolton to Hemell Hempstead[f], where they visited ffr^ds^ and Lodged at an Inn y^t^ night...(and Leo: ffell returned from Watford to London w^th^ Ben: Antrobus)...and y^e^ 27^d^ after G ff & E V & S B had spent some time among ffr^ds^ they passed to Markett Street[g] to an Inn at George Sawyers, and fr^ds^ came to visit them: And y^e^ 28^o^ day being y^e^ 1^st^ day of y^e^ weeke G ff...passed to y^e^ meeting w^ch^ was very Large....y^e^ meeting done they returned to their Inn ag^n^ where fr^ds^ came to visit them:... And the 29^d^ G ff...passed to Luton[h] to visit Jn^o^ Crook[4]... and at night they passed to St Albans[i] to an Inn. where fr^ds^ came to visit them...and y^e^ 30^d^: Edw: Vivers passed away, and G ff and S: Bolton passed to South Mims to

[a] Margin: *4 m*
[b] Margin: *4 m*
[c] Margin: *5 m*
[d] Margin: *4 m*
[e] Margin: *5 m*
[f] Margin: *7 m*
[g] Margin: *5 m*
[h] Margin: *3 m*
[i] Margin: *8*

Samuell Hodges[1], where they stayed some time and then passed to Barnett[a] to Henry Hodge[2] his house, where fr^ds came to visit them....And y^e 1^st day of y^e 3^mo: G ff and Sam: Bolton were at A meeting there: And y^e 2^d they passed from thence to Ann Hayles at Hendon[b] where they mett with Leo: ffell and y^t night L ff and S B passed to London: And y^e 3 & 4 days G ff abode there, writing, and severall from London came to visit him....And y^e 5^d being y^e 1^st day of y^e week, there was A Large Meeting and severall from London was there: And y^e 6^d G ff stayed there...and y^e 7^d he took Leave with ffr^ds there, and passed to W^m Mead his house at Highgate: And y^e 8^da G ff took horse and passed to London to y^e Pewter Platter[3], and took Coach there and passed to y^e meeting in Gracious street y^e meeting done he stayed at Gerard Roberts some time, and passed thence to Jn^o Elson's,...and y^e 9^o day G ff passed to Ben: Antrobus where he spent some time amongst ffr^ds and then passed to Jane Woodcock's and M ff^s where hee stayed y^t night: and y^e 10^o day he stayed there in y^e service of truth: And y^e :11^d he passed down to Westminst^r Hall...and having spoke w^th some parliam^t men...he Returned to y^e Savoy ag^n.... And the 12^d being y^e 1^st day of y^e week, hee was at the meeting at y^e Savoy, and in y^e afternoone hee passed to A meeting at Long Akers: the meeting done he Returned to Jane W^s ag^n....And y^e 13: day G ff passed w^th G: Whitehead to Westminst^r to the Parliam^t house: after w^ch he returned to y^e Savoy to A womens meetings....And y^e 14^d after he had spent y^e most of y^e day among Friends: he passed to Edw: Manns. And y^e 15^d he passed to A meeting at Elis Hookes's and then passed to visit ffriends, and at night returned to E: M^s....and y^e 16^d there came many to visit him, and he passed to y^e mens meeting at Elis Hookes house & y^t night he passed to John Elson's, where he abode y^t night, And y^e 17^o: day, after G ff had spent some time among ffr^ds he passed visiting Friends to Edw^d: Mann's And y^e 18^d there being many ffr^ds come out of y^e country in order to be at the Generall {Yearly} meeting[4]; hee spent y^t day in y^e service of Truth among them:...And y^e 19^d being y^e first of y^e week there being many Friends in y^e Citty, hee abode at Edw^d Manns, and was at no meeting that day: And y^e

[a] Margin: *10 m* [b] Margin: *6 m*

20: day G ff passed to the mens meeting at Elis Hookes house: and after the meeting Hee passed to Ezekiell Woolies, where hee abode that night:...And ye 21: day being the day of ye generall meeting, he passed thence to Wheeler street too It, and It was very Large, and glorious; and many heavenly Testimonys were born to the Truth and G ffs was taken down in Caractrs and afterwards writ out at Length: And when this is writ out at larg It might come in here.....[a]The meeting done he Returned to Ezek: Woolies agn where he abode that night: And ye 22 day passed to Horsly-downe where there was A mens Meeting concerning ye generall Afaires of Truth in ye nation ...The meeting done he passed to Ann Traverse house, where he abode yt night, and ye 23d: passed thence to ye Savoy to Jane Woodcocks house, where there was anothr meeting to ye same purpose: & G ff abode there yt night, and ye 24: day passed thence to ye Bull & Mouth where there was anothr mens meeting...after wch he passed to John Elson's: And ye 25 day passed thence to James Claypoole's to A meeting there, where many Testimonies were given agst a spirit of division that was then in opposition to truth, and G ffs Testimony was taken down in Charactrs and is to come in here.....[a]the meeting done G ff passed at night from James Claypooles to Edw: Mann's where he stayed ye 26d: being ye 1st of ye week and ye 27: day He passed to ye mens meeting at Elis Hookes, ye meeting done he passed to Alex: Parkrs, thence to Ben: Antrobus' where he spent some time in ye service of truth: and then returned to Elis's agn and so passed yt night at Edwd Mann's: And ye :28o: & 29o days G ff stayed there, Answering A bad book (in writing) agst Himself & ffriends[1], and ye 30d in ye morning G ff passed to Georg yard, to Wm Penn...thence to Tho: Rudyards, and so to Elis's to A meeting wch done he passed to Jno Elson's...And ye 31st day he passed to ye Savoy to J: Woodcocks where many came to visit Him:

And ye 1st of ye 4o moth: G ff passed thence to Edwd Mann's and aftr he had stayed some time, hee took coach & passed to Ratcliff[b] to James Struts, where he abode yt night, and ye 2d day being the first day of ye week G ff was at ffrds meeting at Ratcliff, wch was Larg and peaceable: and G ff

[a] There are no insertions at these points. [b] Margin: *2: m*

Lodged at James Strutt's y^t^ night: And y^e^ 3^d^: G ff returned to London to Ezekiel's where he stayed y^e^ 24^o^ & 25: dayes, and many Friends came to visit him: and y^e^ 6: day he spent there in y^e^ service of truth amongst ffr^ds^ & at night passed to Edw^d^ Mann's:....And y^e^ 7^o^ day G ff passed to visit ffr^ds^ in Citty, and y^t^ night he passed to ffra: Camfields where he abode y^t^ night and y^e^ 8 day G ff spent amongst ffr^ds^ in y^e^ service of truth, and at night he passed to Horsly down to Ann Traverse house where he abode y^t^ night and y^e^ 9 day also w^ch^ was y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ week and y^e^ 10 day he took Boat and passed to y^e^ Savoy to J: Woodcocks and y^e^ 11^o^ day G ff was at A meeting there about some difference amongst some pticul^r^ ffr^ds^...and at night Hee passed to John Elson's...and y^e^ 12^d^ hee spent there in y^e^ service of truth amongst Friends:...and y^e^: 13:^d^ G ff passed into Lumbardstreet where he spent some time amongst ffr^ds^ and then passed to y^e^ meeting of suffrings at Elis's y^e^ meeting done he passed to Edw^d^ Manns....And y^e^ 14^d^: G ff passed to Ben: Antrobus house where he writt somthing in Answ^r^ to Ro W^s^ book[1]...and y^t^ night he passed accompanied w^th^ Jn^o^ Burnyeat to y^e^ Savoy to J Woodcock's, and y^e^ 15: day there was a meeting: and in y^e^ aft^r^noon G ff took Boat and passed accompanied with Gibbard Laty and Tho: Dockry to Kingston[a] to Ann ffielders where he abode y^t^ night: And y^e^ 16:^d^ being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ week: G ff passed to y^e^ meeting w^ch^ was peaceable, y^e^ meeting done He Returned to Ann ffield^r^s. And y^e^ 17^d^: after Hee had spent some time among Fr^ds^ he took Boat and passed with G L and T D to London to y^e^ Savoy[b] to J: Woodcocks, where G F Lodged y^t^ night: And y^e^ 18^o^ day G F passed to y^e^ 6 weekes Meeting at Bull & Mouth, after w^ch^ he passed to George Watts house and passed thence to Jn^o^ Elson's where he was at A meeting y^t^ day...And y^e^ 19^o^ day aft^r^ hee had spent some Time among ffriends he passed to Ben: Antrobus's thence to Tho: Rudyards, & y^t^ night he passed to Edw^d^ Manns.

And y^e^ 20:^d^ hee was Answering Lett^r^s only in y^e^ aft^r^noon he passed to y^e^ meeting of suffrings and y^e^ meeting done Returned to Edw M^s^ ag^n^ where G W and W P and Ben: ffurly came to visit Him, And y^e^ 21^st^ day after G ff had spent some time amongst Friends He and divers other

[a] Margin: *20 m*

[b] Margin: *20 m*

Friends, passed down to y^e^ wat^r^syde, and went a board Jos: ffreemã[1] shipp, and dined on board...and y^t^ night G ff returned to E M^s^...And y^e^ 22: day G ff having taken leave of severall ffr^ds^ took Coach and passed w^th^ Ezek: Wooly & Tho: Dockry to Plasto[a] to Solomon Eccles[2] house, where they Lodged y^t^ night.

And y^e^ 23^o^ being y^e^ 1^st^ of y^e^ week A great concourse of Friends from London and out of y^e^ Count^r^ys thereabouts, resorted to y^e^ meeting. and G ff & Alex: Park^r^ declared: and y^e^ meeting was peaceable:

And y^e^ 24:^d^ (comonly called midsumer Day) I took Leave w^th^ my Dear & ever Loving M^r^ G: ff: and came to London, and he passed (visiting ffr^ds^) to Enfeild to Edw^d^ Mann's house there.

So here is A Brief Journall of G ff^s^ travells while I traveld with him in 1677 & 1678[3].

[b]See large Journal, p. 821[b].

[a] Margin: *4 m*

[b]...[b] These words are in another hand.

NOTES

For Key to Abbreviations see preliminary pages.
Where names in this volume appear in the Cambridge Journal, vols. i and ii, with notes to them, reference only to such notes is given below.

PAGE NOTE

1 1 In the left hand margin, opposite the introductory paragraph appears in A: "3, 21 D Sup^{r}: y^{e} Substans In y^{e} Journall," and in B and C: "Pref to Controv. or the Vol. of Suff." The handwriting of the paragraph in A is that of Thomas Lower who wrote the dictated parts of vols. i. and ii. The word "new" in the second line was inserted by George Fox.

1 2 Fox would sometimes first attend the meeting of Friends and then leave it to go to the church (pp. 10, 12 (2), 15). As early as 1652 he wrote: "When there are meetings in unbroken places, ye that go to minister to the world take not the whole meeting of Friends with you... but let Friends keep together in their own meetingplace....And let three or four or six that are grown up and are strong (in the Truth) go to such unbroken places and thresh the heathenish nature" (*Epistles*, no. 14). Of the work in London Burrough and Howgill wrote (1655): "We get Friends on the first days to meet together in several places out of the rude multitude...and we two go to the great meeting place which we have...to thresh among the world" (Barclay, *Letters*, p. 27).

Braithwaite, *Beginnings*, Index under "Threshing Meetings" and "Retired Meetings"; Beck and Ball, *London Friends' Meetings*, 1869, pp. 27, 32, 240; Fox, *Epistles*, no. 135—"good Plow-men and good Threshermen to bring out the wheat."

2 1 The sheriff of Nottingham was John Reckless. See vol. ii. p. 405. He was one of the "Dispersers of Quakers Books," 1664 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 228—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1664—5, p. 142).

2 2 In the Ell. Text (i. 45) there is a narrative of a "distracted woman" at Mansfield Woodhouse who "mended and afterwards received the truth." The two accounts may be reminiscent of the same event.

3 1 For Elizabeth Hooton see vol. ii. p. 463.

Jones, *Quakers in American Colonies*, 1911; Braithwaite, *Beginnings*, 1912; *Extracts from State Papers*, 1913; Manners, *Elizabeth Hooton, First Quaker Woman Preacher*, 1914; Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915.

3 2 There are numerous instances of remarkable cures effected through the instrumentality of George Fox. See Index, vol. ii. p. 511, col. 2, adding a reference to vol. ii. p. 342; see also Subject Index (*s.v.* Miracles) to the Ell. Text (ii. 587). Appendix B to Brayshaw's *Personality of George Fox*, 1918, should be consulted. The following is taken from a MS. in D (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 61): "His [Fox's] mother had a dead Palsy, and had little use of one side, and she often did fall down & then could not help herself, and had been so many years; and George Fox came to see her & at night she fell down, and he was moved to take her by the hand, and it immediately left her, and she arose, and could go about her business."

For records of rapid recovery in Fox himself see pp. 11, 24, 26, 27.

Bugg, *A Finishing Stroke*, 1712, pt. iii. p. 194; *Beginnings*, pp. 550, 551; Grubb, *Spiritual Healing among the Early Friends*, 1916; Dr H. T. Gillett on "Spiritual Healing," in *The Friend* (Lond.), 1924, p. 880.

PAGE	NOTE	
4	1	The priest was Nathaniel Stephens. See vol. i. pp. 394, 397. Edwards, *Fenny Drayton, its History and Legends*, 1923.
4	2	This was John Fretwell. See vol. i. p. 394, vol. ii. p. 314. In 1669 he was evidently in good esteem again, as his name appears in a list of witnesses to a marriage (*Elizabeth Hooton*, 1914, p. 64), and in 1677 Fox visited his wife and him (p. 229) but the name is omitted from Ell. Text (ii. 259), presumably because he had been a defaulter.
5	1	This was Thomas Sharman by name. Ell. Text (i. 523) inserts a letter from Sharman, full of warm feeling towards Fox. It is as follows: "Dear Friend: Having such a Convenient Messenger, I could do no less, than give thee an Account of my present Condition; remembring, that to the first Awakening of me to a Sense of Life, and of the Inward Principle, God was pleased to make use of thee as an Instrument: So that sometimes I am taken with Admiration, that it should come by such a means, as it did, that is to say; That Providence should order thee to be my Prisoner, to give me my first, real sight of the Truth: It makes me many times to think of the Jailer's Conversion by the Apostles. O happy George Fox! that first breathed that Breath of Life within the Walls of my Habitation! Notwithstanding my outward Losses are since that time such, that I am become nothing in the World; yet I hope, I shall find, that all these light afflictions, which are but for a moment will work for me a far more exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory. They have taken all from me: and now instead of keeping a Prison, I am rather waiting, when I shall become a Prisoner my self. Pray for me, that my Faith fail not; but that I may hold out to the Death that I may receive a Crown of Life. I earnestly desire to hear from thee, and of thy Condition which would very much rejoice me Not having else at present, but my kind love unto thee, and all Christian Friends with thee; in haste, I rest, Thine in Christ Jesus. THOMAS SHARMAN. Derby, the 22th of the 4th Month, 1662." Hodgkin, *Quaker Saints*, 1917, pp. 87—95.
5	2	For Gervase Bennett, J.P., see vol. i. p. 394. His name appears in 1659 among those of "persecutors of freinds y^{t} are Justices in Derbyshire" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 114—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1658—9).
5	3	October 30, 1650, was the date of the mittimus. The release took place towards the end of 1651. Ell. Text: "About the beginning of Winter, in the year 1651" (i. 77).
7	1	For the practice of a traveller presenting himself to the local constable before applying for lodgings see vol. i. pp. 17, 33. See p. 377.
7	2	At this point in the original there is a side-note: "Let this be read before coming to Doncaster." In response to this request we have altered slightly the order of the next few paragraphs as they appeared in the original.
7	3	This was Stathes, a place on the seacoast of N.E. Yorkshire. See vol. i. p. 22. Convincements in this district are mentioned in *F. P. T.* pp. 296, 297.
8	1	This was Philip Scarth. See vol. i. p. 400, vol. ii. pp. 107, 321. *F. P. T.* p. 296; *Beginnings*, p. 68.
8	2	This noted Ranter was Thomas Bushel (vol. i. p. 401), of whom nothing further appears. It is not known from whence the name came into the Ell. Text. There are two etchings by Robert Spence illustrating this occurrence.
8	3	For Priest Leavens see next note. More information respecting him is not at hand.

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8 4 The name William Ratcliffe appears here only. Vol. i. p. 23 has "brother law of the Scotch preist" (Priest Leavens). The surname appears among Friends of N.E. Yorkshire—there was a William Ratcliffe living at or near Stathes whose name is associated with that of Philip Scarth (*F. P. T.* p. 296).

8 5 This Justice Hotham was, in all probability, Durand Hotham (1619—1691), of Winthorpe, in Lockington parish, East Yorkshire. We have studied the work, *The Hothams*, by Mrs Stirling, 1918, but do not find much there respecting Durand Hotham, he being aside from the main line of descent. He was the fifth son of Sir John Hotham (1589—1645), governor of Hull, and younger brother of Captain Hotham who was executed on 1st January, 1644/5, "for betraying his Trust to y^e^ State." "His brother (Mr Durand Hotham) immediately took the head up, wrapt it in a scarf and laid it together with his body in a coffin prepared for the purpose" (*The Hothams*, vol. i. p. 94). The next day his father was executed "for betraying his trust to the parl^t^," despite the efforts of his son Durand "who had had legal training and conducted his father's defence with the greatest ability" (*ibid.* vol. i. p. 89). Durand Hotham aided in the management of the estate of his nephew, Sir John Hotham (1632—1689), second baronet, during his minority. He is also said to have translated into English a book written by his elder brother, Charles Hotham, rector of Wigan (1653—1662), third son of the first baronet and to have edited the writings of Boehme in 1654 (*D. N. B.*). Durand Hotham married Frances Remington, his first-cousin, in 1645, and they had eleven children who, according to the pedigree in *The Hothams*, "all died young." In the Lockington "Overseers Book," Durand signs as Justice of the Peace, from 1650 to 1661. The sympathy shewn to the Friends by this Justice may have aided in the opening and sustaining a meeting at Lockington, which place appears among the "Towns belonging to Meetings," in 1668 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 103). As Cranswick, a few miles north, was in the possession of the Hothams, Durand may have resided there also, as would appear from the reference to the Justice in association with Captain Pursglove of Cranswick. N.B. The identification of "Justice Hotham" with Sir John Hotham, second baronet, in vol. i. p. 400, is incorrect.

Information from the Rev. Philip C. Walker, M.A., rector of Lockington and from Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1923.

Sir John Hotham (1589—1645), the first baronet, married five times, his first wife, whom he married when he was eighteen, being Catherine "daughter of Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough, Co. Derby, the eldest son of Francis Rodes, Esq. of Great Houghton, Co. York" and ancestor of Sir John Rodes, the Quaker (d. 1743, see *A Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910).

Captain Hotham (1611—1645), issue of his father's first marriage, married three times in his short life, his first wife being Frances, daughter of Sir John Wray of Glentworth (see Camb. *Jnl.* vol. i. p. 445).

Sir John Hotham (1632—1689), son of Captain Hotham, married in 1650 Elizabeth, daughter of Sapcote, second Viscount Beaumont of Swords in the peerage of Ireland (see Camb. *Jnl.* vol. ii. p. 382).

8 6 This was Capt. Richard Pursglove. See vol. i. p. 399. Dr Hodgkin describes the incident of Pursglove entering the church "without a bande" (vol. i. p. 19) as "an interesting little detail in the history of costume" (*George Fox*, 1896, p. 60).

There was a Friend named Richard Pursglove, resident in N.E. Yorkshire (*F. P. T.* pp. 293, 296, 297 n.; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 101) W. C. Braithwaite writes: "Captain Richard Pursglove, of Cranswick was certainly a Friend" (*Beginnings*, p. 71).

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9 1 The anonymity of vol. i. p. 22 is here removed. Stokesley soon became a Quaker centre, Richard Harpson being one of the local Friends in 1652 (*F. P. T.* p. 298, "Stouseley"). In 1668, "Stoxley" was one of the five Meetings which formed one Monthly Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 75).

Jnl. F. H. S. vi. 146.

9 2 For James Nayler see vol. i. p. 398. He was a member of a Church near Wakefield (see vol. i. p. 37) of which Christopher Marshall was minister (vol. i. p. 402). Oliver Heywood (1630—1702), writing in his *Diaries* under date Sept. 15, 1678, of some dissension in the Church at Topliffe, describes it as "the first and greatest difference that hath arisen in that church since it was a church which is above 30 years, except James Naylour and other 3 quakers that turned off from them 27 years agoe, and were turned out of their communion" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 88).

Jaffray, *Diary*, 3rd ed. p. 413; *Waymarks*, 1902, p. 21; *Jnl. F. H. S.* many volumes.

9 3 This was Christopher Marshall, mentioned in previous note.

9 4 That is, *Malton*. See vol. i. p. 25. "In all probability the form *Moten* was an attempt to represent the pronunciation of the name. Even to-day, in our dialect, you hear people refer to *Malton* as *Morten* or *Mawton*" (letter from Ernest E. Taylor, 1923). Here, in 1652, occurred the great awakening when "'the men of Malton' burnt their ribbons and silks and other fine commodities 'because they might be abased by pride'" (*Beginnings*, p. 72).

11 1 For Thomas Aldam see vol. i. p. 402. The old meetinghouse at Warmsworth, near Doncaster, long unused, was re-opened for worship, in 1913, by a descendant of the Aldam family. In the Journal of James Thornton (1727—1794), an American preacher in Great Britain, we read, under date 5 viii. 1788: "We rode to Wandsworth [Warmsworth] and lodged at the ancient seat of Thomas Aldam. Two of his great-granddaughters now live at it in great splendour. The meetinghouse built by their grandfather on a piece of ground which he gave Friends for that purpose, is a small, decent house" (Comly, *Miscellany*, vol. viii. (1836), p. 257). William Penn, in his Preface to the *Journal of George Fox*, gives the name *John* Aldam among those of the early Quaker worthies; this should, probably, have been *Thomas* Aldam.

George Fox's Testimony to William Dewsbury in works of latter, 1689; MSS. in D.

13 1 That is, *Market Bosworth*. The priest was Nathaniel Stephens, according to Ell. Text (i. 48).

The other Leicestershire place mentioned was Bagath, that is, *Bagworth*. Several visits in this county here mentioned and in Ell. Text (i. 46—48) were probably recorded in the missing pages of the Camb. Text. See vol. i. pp. xxxiii, 1.

14 1 This meeting took place at Pickering. See vol. i. p. 26.

14 2 For Priest Boys see vol. i. p. 401. "A charming old man of whom we would fain know more" (*Beginnings*, pp. 68, 69 n., 76).

14 3 Hightown in Liversedge is in about the middle of the county of York. Liversedge belonged to Brighouse M.M., in 1668 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 34). See vol. i. p. 38. The conduct of the two women towards the travellers is in striking contrast. For Widow Green see vol. i. p. 402. Her opposition did not prevent the convincement of members of her family. There is an ancient burialground, called "Sepulchre Close," in

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this neighbourhood, once belonging to the family of Green of Liversedge (MS. in D, written by Joseph J. Green—"The Family of Greene of Liversedge, and an Ancient West Riding God's Acre," with illustration of the Close).

16 1 This incident of the woman and the cream forms the subject of an etching by Robert Spence. See vol. i. p. 20.

16 2 Probably the river Lune, in that district dividing Westmorland from Yorkshire (Nightingale, *Early Stages of the Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921, p. 10), or, possibly, the river Rawthey, a tributary of the Lune (*Beginnings*, p. 80). For the sounding of the day of the Lord on the summit of Pendle Hill see vol. i. p. 40.

Hodgkin, *Quaker Saints*, 1917, p. 123.

17 1 Said by some editors to be Hawes, a town situated at the head of Wensleydale, surrounded to-day by people of Quaker descent. See vol. i. p. 403.

17 2 For the expression "son of God" see vol. i. p. 425. It is interesting to notice that in A the words originally written were "y^e^ Sonne of God," but at some later but early date a capital letter *A* has obscured the "y^e^" and at the apex of the letter appears a small *a*. It will be seen that the reference here to the expression "son of God" is omitted from the Camb. and Ell. Texts (vol. i. p. 41; i. 111), as also the reference on pp. 32, 33, which is omitted from these Texts (vol. i. p. 116; i. 169). The Tercent. Text omits the expression entirely. See p. 27.

Hodgkin, *George Fox*, 1896, chap. vii.; *Beginnings*, pp. 53, 70, 107—109, 117, and in Index *s.v.* Blasphemy; Hirst, *The Quakers in Peace and War*, 1923, Appendix C.

17 3 For Major Miles Bousfield see vol. i. p. 403.

17 4 For Gervase Benson see vol. i. p. 403. This meeting of Seekers ("a seperate meetinge," vol. i. p. 42) was held on Sunday, 6th June, 1652. "This crowded fortnight was the creative moment in the history of Quakerism. In the freshness of his powers and of his experience Fox had a living message, which he uttered with prophetic authority, and both the message and the messenger answered the yearnings and the hopes of a strong community of earnest-hearted Seekers" (*Beginnings*, p. 86, and see Index *s.v.* Seekers).

17 5 For Richard Robinson see vol. i. p. 403.

17 6 This "first day of y^e^ week" was Whitsunday, 6th June, 1652. Gervase Benson's home was Borrat. See vol. i. p. 404.

18 1 The fair at Sedbergh was held on the following Wednesday (Whit Wednesday). See vol. i. p. 42. The yew tree by which Fox overlooked his auditory was blown down in January, 1877. A portion of it is preserved in Brigflatts meetinghouse. There is a good account of Fox's doings at the fair in *F. P. T.* p. 243.

Beginnings, p. 83; Hodgkin, *Quaker Saints*, 1917, p. 133; there is a view of modern Sedbergh in Tercent. Text.

18 2 For Firbank Chapel see vol. i. p. 42. "A place of far-stretching views, high up the steep fell on the Westmorland side of the Lune. It was standing in 1837, but fell into ruins a few years later" (*Beginnings*, p. 84).

Thompson, *Sedbergh, Garsdale and Dent*, 1910, pp. 68—70 (first ed. is dated 1892).

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18 3 That is, *Preston Patrick*. See vol. i. p. 405. Of the meeting here Thomas Camm (1641—1707/8) wrote: "A nottable day Indeede never to be forgotten by me, I being present at that meeting, a schoole boy, but aboute 12 years of age, yet I do still remember that blessed & gloryouse day" (*F. P. T.* p. 244).

Beginnings, pp. 80—89 and see map at end.

19 1 "Kendal in the undeveloped rural North of the seventeenth century had, as an industrial centre, a much greater importance than it has to-day. The district of which it was the natural 'capital' was also the stronghold of the group of Seekers whose members were swept, wholesale, into the early Quaker movement by Fox's preaching in the summer of 1652. Kendal therefore provided many of the leading preachers of Quakerism in the expansive period immediately following. It was hence that the fund was distributed which provided for the needs of these northern preachers in their travels and imprisonments (see *Jnl. F. H. S.* vol. vi.). One of the earliest General Meetings of the nascent Society was held at Kendal in 1661, and the town has been a strong Quaker centre to this day" (note by John L. Nickalls, B.A., 1923).

Beginnings; *Second Period*; *F. P. T.*; Nicholson and Axon, *The Older Nonconformity in Kendal*, 1915; *Swarth. Account Book.*

19 2 For this visit to Underbarrow and incidents connected with it see vol. i. p. 45.

F. P. T.

19 3 Vol. i. p. 46: "I came to James Taylors of Newton in Cartmell in Lancasheere." See vol. i. p. 406.

19 4 For Stable read *Staveley*, the home of Gabriel Camelford. See vol. i. pp. 46, 406—the Short Journal gives the name of the place and the Camb. Text the name of the priest. (So, piece by piece, we reconstruct the past.) The place-name is confirmed in Margaret Fox's Testimony to her husband in Ell. Text.

Beginnings, p. 98; Nightingale, *Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921, p. 16.

19 5 For Swarthmoor Hall see vol. i. p. 407, where the passing of the estate out of Quaker hands, in 1759, is noted. We are glad to place on record the return of Swarthmoor Hall, after 153 years of alienation, to the possession of the Society of Friends, by purchase, on 28th August, 1912, of "the Hall and about one hundred acres of land, jointly by representatives of the Society of Friends and by Emma C. Abraham, of Liverpool, a direct descendant of Margaret Fell, the sale price being £5,250" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 208; see also Crosfield, *Margaret Fox*, 1913, p. 261: "By deed of purchase certain members of the Society have the option of acquiring the Hall on the death of E. C. Abraham and her heir"; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iv. 147—149, v. 20—22, 25, 71). It will be noticed that the name is given throughout the Short Journal and in all the dictated parts of the Camb. Text as Swarth*moor*.

The condition of the estate appears to have deteriorated soon after passing from the hands of its Fell descendants. In 1772 William Forster (1747—1824), of Tottenham, visited the district and reported: "The House is much come to decay...and the whole Estate much out of repair" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xx. 31). The present owner is devoting much loving care to the home of her ancestors.

Jnl. F. H. S. many vols.; *Swarth. Account Book.*

In the summer of 1652, Fox arrived at Swarthmoor Hall (vol. i. p. 47) and visited for some time in the district with sundry calls at the Hall till some date early in 1654, when he passed southward (vol. i. p. 142).

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The next visit was a short one, at the close of the Welsh tour of 1657 (vol. i. p. 290). Another took place also in 1657 (a record of which is absent from the Cambridge Text owing probably to the loss of two leaves from the MS. (vol. i. p. 312 n.); it is mentioned in the Ellwood Text (i. 416). In the late spring of 1660, after long journeyings, Fox was once more at the hospitable home of Margaret Fell (vol. i. p. 358), but was not allowed to remain in peace more than a month (p. 56), being arrested and sent to Lancaster Castle. In 1663 two visits were paid in quick succession (vol. ii. pp. 35, 37), but about twelve years elapsed before he was again at the Hall, he having meanwhile married its mistress. On the 25th June, 1675, four months after liberation from Worcester Jail, to the joy of the whole family and household, he once again set foot in his northern home (vol. ii. p. 311). The account book of Sarah Fell gives some insight into his life during this respite from travel. On the 26th March, 1677, Fox left for further service, rested but not entirely recovered (Ell. Text, ii. 255). He was again at Swarthmoor in September, 1678 (*ibid.* ii. 335), remaining until early in March, 1679/80 (*ibid.* ii. 343), when his last visit came to an end.

Margaret Fox writes, in her Testimony to her husband: "Though the Lord had provided an outward habitation for him yet he was not willing to stay at it, because it was so remote and far from London where his service most lay."

Information from A. Neave Brayshaw, B.A., LL.B., 1923.

19 6 The priest of Ulverston was William Lampitt. See 23. 3.

20 1 The rector of Rampside was Thomas Lawson, who became a prominent Friend (vol. i. p. 408).

20 2 Walney Island is separated from the Furness district of Lancashire by a narrow strait. It is eight miles long and a mile wide. "From the Dalton Parish Registers we find that a Mr Soutwerke was minister of Walney between 1649 and 1657....Like other Lancashire ministers of the time he was a Presbyterian," quoted in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xix. 103. Mr Soutwerke's name also occurs in Kendall's *History of Northscale*, 1899. Vol. i. p. 49 has *Wana*, which points to the silence of the letter *l.* See *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 547.

20 3 This was the place called Dendron. In the *Victoria History of Lancashire* (viii. 327), it is stated that the chapel was built in 1642 by Robert Dickinson, citizen of London, who left £200 to be invested in land for a "sufficient scholar to read divine service there every Sunday and to teach school on week-days." The disturbed condition of the time probably interfered with the opening of the work in that place. In 1717 the chapel was used only as a school.

Information from John F. Curwen, F.S.A., 1923.

In M. Fox's Testimony to her husband, she states that he preached at "Dendrum" (Ell. Text).

20 4 The discourse here referred to, given in the Cartmel church, is connected in vol. i. p. 46 with the visit to an ale-house between the services in the church. Bennett was in charge at this time. See 22. 1.

20 5 The discourse delivered here at Lindale is referred to in vol. i. p. 47 simply as "what ye Lord commanded mee."

21 1 Here the name of the place is given (Halton on the Lune near Lancaster); in vol. i. p. 53 the name of the priest appears (Priest Whitehead). See vol. i. p. 409. The record of this visit has been divided and continues on page 23. The man of evil intent was a doctor according to the Camb. and Ell. Texts. In *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 152 it is stated, on the authority of Palmer, following Calamy, that Whitehead died in February, 1679, aged 73.

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22 1 This was the Rev. Philip Bennett. He was the "bitter" priest of page 23. See vol. i. p. 410.

22 2 See vol. i. p. 61, where this incident is stated to have taken place at Yealand. Silverdale was in the compass of Yealand Meeting (vol. ii. p. 488).

22 3 According to vol. i. p. 103 the meeting was held at Thomas Leaper's, at Capernwray. The other Friend was Robert Widders, who lived near-by, at Kellet, both places being in N.W. Lancashire. Several places in the neighbourhood bear the name Caton.

Thomas Leaper, his wife Margaret, and daughter Esther, are mentioned in Nightingale's *Early Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921, p. 112. Leaper's name also appears in a list of "disaffected," 1669—"the supposed disaffected are classed together—Recusant Papists, Ejected Nonconformists, and Proscribed Quakers" (*ibid.* p. 201).

For Robert Widders see vol. i. p. 395 and Nightingale, *op. cit.*

23 1 For a description of the Sands see vol. i. p. 415.

23 2 For John Sawrey, J.P., see vol. i. p. 408. In 1659 Sawrey is placed among the persecutors (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 112—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1658—9, p. 360) and "Jon. Sawrey of Plumpton" is included in a list, dated 1669, of those disaffected and "to bee Searched for Armes and Amunition" (Nightingale, *Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921, p. 203).

23 3 William Lampitt (vol. i. p. 407) was of Worcester by birth and graduated at St John's College, Oxford, in 1626. He described himself as "once minister and governor in Lunde Island." Prior to his living at Ulverston, he was minister at Aikton (Cumb.), from which position he was turned out in 1650 by Sir Arthur Haselrig because not properly appointed according to law. He was one of the Ejected in 1662, and "lived obscurely beyond the Sands and died in 1677." The Ell. Text states that Lampitt died while Fox was at Swarthmoor, in the previous year, 1676 (ii. 254). If 1676 is correct and the death took place in the earlier half of the year, the entry in the *Swarthmoor Account Book* may refer to his widow: "1676 July y^e^ 20^o^ To m^o^ Rec^d^ fo^r^ A Cow bullinge of widdow Lampitts, 000 00 06" (see pp. 292, 406, 567).

Dr Nightingale writes of Lampitt: "William Lampit, the Ulverston minister, with whom Fox was now brought into contact, is a most interesting personality. From the very first Fox appears to have had the strongest aversion to him and there are few characters in his Journal against whom he indulges in more bitter and violent language" (*Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921, p. 20). Lampitt is among the "disaffected" in 1665 (*ibid.* p. 203).

Nightingale, *The Ejected of 1662 in Cumberland and Westmorland*, 1911.

25 1 For James Lancaster see vol. i. p. 408. His wife's name was Margaret. Their home was Northscale, in the North of Walney Island.

Jnl. F. H. S. many reff.; Kendall, *History of Northscale*, 1899; *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 524.

26 1 This was Thomas Hutton of Rampside (vol. i. p. 411). He was one of the early preachers and travelled into Scotland and other parts (vol. ii. p. 331; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 80), being supplied with ten shillings from Margaret Fell's Swarthmoor Fund for his journey northward (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 51). He was, perhaps, the same as the Thomas Hutton mentioned in the *Swarth. Account Book*: "1678 Aug: y^e^ 5^o^ To m^o^

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Rec^{d} from Edw: Brittaine y^{t} hee Rec^{d} of Tho: Hutton for carriage of a p^{cell} of his from London 000 00 02" (two-pence!).

Nightingale, *Early Quaker Movement in Lancashire*, 1921; Emmott, *Short History of Quakerism*, 1923.

26 2 For Judge Fell see vol. i. p. 407. There is a view of the dining room at Swarthmoor Hall, and of the Judge's private room beyond, in an illustration to the Tercent. Text.

26 3 Dr William Marshall, of Lancaster. The brief note, vol. i. p. 412, can now be supplemented from *Lancaster Jottings*, 1915, quoted in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 170. Dr William Marshall (*c.* 1621—1683), probably the "Priest Marshall" of the various Texts, was presented to the "vicarage of Lancaster by George Tomlinson gent., the patron," probably the George Toulnson of vol. i. p. 411. In February, 1654/5, he married the daughter of Thomas Shaw, vicar of Aldingham, mentioned in vol. ii. p. 475. He had settled in London in 1669, in which year he was admitted to the College of Physicians. His home was "Nags Head Court in Gray's Church Street."

27 1 For Priest Jaques see vol. i. pp. 71, 412. John Jaques succeeded Richard Collingwood as minister of Bolton-le-Sands in 1644. He was a member of the classis in 1646, and in the same year received an augmentation of £50 from Sir Henry Compton's sequestered tithes (*Plundered Ministers Accts.* i. 22). He signed the Harmonious Consent in 1648. In 1649 his allowance was increased to £100. He was "approved of according to the ordinance for approbation of public preachers." Information from John F. Curwen, F.S.A., 1923.

27 2 The life-story of William West, colonel, justice, clerk of assize, coroner, mayor of Lancaster, Parliamentarian, clerk of the Crown office and justice of peace and quorum (p. 72), as given in the several Texts and elsewhere, is full of interest. He appears to have taken the position of Judge Fell, favourable to the Quakers but non-committal. West is placed among the moderate men of North Lancashire in a list prepared by George Taylor in 1659 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 112—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1658—9.

MSS. in D.

27 3 For a reference to the Lancashire Priests' Petition see vol. i. pp. 76, 413. The tract referred to on these pages bears the apposite title *Sauls Errand to Damascus with His Packet of Letters from the High-Priests against the disciples of the Lord*, etc., printed in 1653. The petition, prepared but never dispatched, was addressed "To the Right Honorable The Councel of State: The humble Petition of Several Gentlemen, Justices of Peace, Ministers of the Gospel, and People, within the County of Lancaster, whose names are subscribed [unfortunately the names are not given] Sheweth that George Fox, and James Nayler, are persons disaffected to Religion, and the wholesome Laws of this Nation; and that since their coming into this country, have broached Opinions tending to the destruction of the relation of Subjects to their Magistrates, Wives to their Husbands, Children to their Parents, Servants to their Masters, Congregations to their Ministers, and of a People to their God: and have drawn much people after them; many whereof (men, women, and little children) at their meetings are strangely wrought upon in their bodies, and brought to fall, foam at the mouth, roar, and swell in their bellies. And that some of them affirmed themselves to be equal with God, contrary to the late Act, as hath been attested at a late Quarter-Sessions holden at Lancaster in October last past; and since that time, acknowledged before many Witnesses; besides many other dangerous Opinions,

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and damnable Heresies, as appears by a Schedule hereunto annexed, with the names of the Witnesses subscribed. [A list of six sayings of Fox, three of James Milner, and one each of Leonard Fell and Richard Hubberthorne, are given, without names of witnesses.] May it therefore please your Honours upon the consideration of the Premisses to provide (as your wisdom shall think fit) That some speedy course may be taken for the speedy suppressing of these evils. And your Petitioners shall ever pray, as in duty bound." Fox's answers occupied 12½ quarto pages, and Nayler's 4½ pages. There is an introductory address "To all that love the Lord Jesus Christ," beginning "Dear hearts!" and one "To the Contrivers and Subscribers of the Petition," beginning "Poor hearts." In the section "To the Christian Reader" there is a reference to the Seekers of the day—"many pretious Christians have, for some time past, forborne to concorporate in Parochial Assemblies, wherein they profess themselves to have gained little of the knowledge of Jesus Christ."

27 4 The first "Publishers of Truth" as they saw it went everywhere preaching the gospel of the light that lighteneth every man. Where men foregathered in the streets, in the churches, in the sports-field they delivered their message with boundless courage. This account of Fox's action in connection with the services in Bootle church (most of it peculiar to the Short Journal) illustrates his spiritual energy and also the difficulty of keeping it within legal bounds. In the less formal methods of the Commonwealth period, interruptions and discussions took place, until legal restrictions were imposed which permitted others present to speak *when the appointed preacher had concluded his discourse.* "Fox and his friends have often been censured for their disturbance of public worship. It can hardly be maintained that this censure is in every case undeserved. But the main weight of it falls to the ground in view of the usages of the age as respects the national places of worship. George Fox was sometimes apprehended and imprisoned for his discourses in the churches, but it is observable that on every occasion, so far as I remember, the offence alleged against him was the doctrine he preached, not the disturbance of the worship. There is ample evidence to show that in the Puritan epoch it was a common thing for laymen to speak in the churches, usually, though not always, after the minister had finished" (*John Stephenson Rowntree*, 1908, pp. 387 f.). Not all justices were prepared to issue warrants of arrest. On one occasion Gilbert Latey was apprehended and taken before a magistrate for objecting to some statements made in church; the magistrate said to the constable: "This man talks very rationally. I think you should not have brought him before me." The constable rejoined: "Sir, I think so too" (*Life*, 1707, pp. 24 ff., quoted in a note to Ell. Text, i. 102).

For instances of "Speaking in Churches," see vols. i. and ii.; *Christian Progress*, pp. 22, 23, 34, 35, 68, 70; *F. P. T.*; Ell. Text (1891); *John Stephenson Rowntree*, 1908; *Extracts from State Papers*, 1913, pp. 103, 203; *Jnl. F. H. S.*; *Beginnings.*

27 5 There are brief notices of Joseph Nicholson, of Bootle, in vol. i. p. 416 and *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 531. The visit of Fox to Nicholson in 1653 is also recorded in *F. P. T.* p. 33. A visit of Nicholson to New England is placed in 1655 (vol. ii. p. 331). A sum of two pounds was given him in that year from the Swarthmoor Fund towards his expenses (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 50). In 1657 he was in Scotland and the same year saw his departure, with his wife, for New England (vol. ii. p. 336). In 1666 we read that they "went lately for Road Island" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 95). They were again in N.E. in 1675. Joseph Nicholson

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was one of the many Friends who offered to lie "body for body" in the place of prisoners that they might have a little respite (*Beginnings*, p. 236). The *Swarthmoor Account Book* contains numerous references to his money-matters which were under care in his absence. A loan to him forms a subject dealt with in a letter from Sarah Meade to her mother in 1683: "Sist^{r} Susannah would have you call in y^{t} 40^{li} laid upon Jos. Nicholson land...for shee was never satisfied y^{t} y^{t} money should bee lent to him" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 165). In 1705 he received permission from Settle M.M. to engage in religious service in Warwickshire (MS. in possession of T. Edmund Harvey, 1923).

29 1, 3 This was George Larkham, M.A. (vol. i. p. 416).
Nightingale, *The Ejected of 1662 in Cumb. and West.* 1911.

29 2 This was John Wilkinson (vol. i. pp. 109, 111, 417). Of his "three or four steeple houses besides chapels," one only seems to be named, viz. Brigham. On p. 61 of *F. P. T.* it is stated he "had been a preacher amonge the independants"; on p. 70 we read: "He had been a teacher amongst y^{e} Baptists."

31 1 That is, *Wigton* (vol. i. p. 417). The Camb. and Ell. Texts give no name to the "market town." *F. P. T.* tells us that there was a little company of Seekers here to whom the Quaker missionaries addressed themselves with good results (pp. 52—56).

31 2 Camb. Text adds: "Upon ye borders" of England and Scotland (vol. i. p. 114).

32 1 This incident is the subject of an etching by Robert Spence, reproduced as an illustration in Tercent. Text.

33 1 Dorothy Benson. See additional particulars respecting her in vol. i. p. 125.

33 2 The trial and imprisonment of Fox in Carlisle is an interesting episode in his life. This account should be read in connection with the narrative as given in the Camb. and Ell. Texts. "The Baptist Church, which then met in the Cathedral, went over *en bloc* to the Friends, including the 'Pasture'" (letter from Dr W. T. Whitley, hon. sec. Bapt. Hist. Soc., 1923). The "steeplehouse" was the cathedral church of St Mary (*F. P. T.* p. 30).

Moss troopers (vol. i. p. 125) were marauders who infested the mosses or borderland of England and Scotland previous to the union of the two Kingdoms. In *An Epistle to Friends*, by John Bellers, dated 1724, he writes: "The Northern Borders are a noted Instance of the good Effect that our Friends Labour of Love had among those Robbers call'd Moss Troopers that were there, so far to reform the Country (where they murdered as well as robbed) that the then Earle of Carlisle told King Charles the Second that the Quakers had done more to suppress them than all his Troups could do. I have been informed that Friends have or had a Meeting in the midst of that part of the Country." Lord Carlisle had been told by John Grave "that he might now take away his gallows, for truth had gott an enterance in the borders of England and would make them honest men," *circa* 1672 (*F. P. T.* p. 62, under heading Kirklinton).

Hodgkin, *George Fox*, 1896, p. 100.

33 3 This was John Wilkinson (29. 2). His church was at Brigham.

34 1 We have here, for the first time in any text of the Journal, the full name Thomas Ledgerd, confirming the identification in vol. i. p. 454. For the five priests of Newcastle who wrote against Friends see vol. i. p. 454.

The Guild of Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle in "An act passed

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in 1657 laments that 'in these late tymes (wherein iniquity abounds) wee finde, by woefull experience, a great apostacy and fallinge of from the truth to Popery, Quakerisme, and all manner of heresy and unheard of blasphemy and profainences.' Whereupon it was determined that 'no brother of this fellowshipp whatsoever shall from henceforth take any apprentice who in his judgment or practice is a popish recusant or Quaker, or any who shall not attend duely on his maister at the publicke ordinances.' For every offence against this act the master was to be fined 100 marks 'without grace or favour of court,' and the apprentice to 'lose what tyme he hath served and never enjoy any freedome of this fellowshipp'" (*Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, by Knowles and Boyle, 1890, p. 21).

Note by A. Neave Brayshaw, B.A., 1924.

34 2 The meeting was held at Gateshead, across the river Tyne from Newcastle. See vol. i. p. 311. It is said that the meeting was held in Pipewellgate at the Fountain Tavern, a building standing until the year 1906 (*Sketch of the Society of Friends in Newcastle and Gateshead*, 1899).

35 1 According to vol. i. p. 290 the meeting was held at John Audland's, at Crosslands, near Preston Patrick.

35 2 Vol. i. p. 291 gives the name—Otway—and at p. 450 there is a note respecting him—George Otway, brother of Sir John Otway.

35 3 Camb. Text has Senderland greene; Ell. Text (1694) has Synderhill green. The place is now "Cinder Hill," near Woodhouse, on the borders of Yorkshire and Derbyshire (vol. i. p. 422).

36 1 The Friend of repute who was owner of the ground where the disturbance occurred was Thomas Taylor of Brighouse. See vol. i. p. 148. To the account of the judgment on the man who put out his tongue at Friends, in the Camb. Text, is added here that the tongue hung out "below his chinne," which, though it may not be a physical impossibility, is surely an exaggeration.

36 2 The name of the great man does not appear. He is styled a Knight (vol. i. p. 150).

36 3 The dispute between Fox and the priests, at his native town, is given fully in Camb. Text (vol. i. p. 152) and in other Texts. There was plain speaking on one hand and rough handling on the other.

A little book on Fenny Drayton, by the vicar, Jenkyn Edwards, appeared in 1923. There is a view of the church as an illustration in the Tercent. Text.

38 1 Col. Francis Hacker, of Withcote Hall, Rutlandshire, is frequently mentioned in vols. i. and ii. The date of Fox's arrest was 11th February, 1654/5 (*Beginnings*). In 1660, at a meeting at Peterborough, George Whitehead was beset by a hostile crowd who "threw dirt and eggs (thought rotten). Next morning Isabel Hacker, the wife of Colonel Hacker, bestowed some labour to get out of my hair the dirt that was thrown at me" (*Christian Progress*, p. 232). Col. Hacker was "hanged and quartered," Oct. 19, 1660 (Pepys, *Diary*).

39 1 Fox's companion was Richard Hubberthorne (vol. i. p. 188). For Hubberthorne see vol. i. p. 410.

40 1 Vol. i. p. 189 gives "a tounde neer ye Ille of Ely caled Sutton." Fox was there again in 1661 (vol. ii. p. 9).

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40 2 The alderman who was a Friend would be James Blackley (vol. ii. p. 373). He is mentioned in *F. P. T.* (p. 13), and was closely connected with the sufferings of Friends in Cambridge (*Beginnings*, p. 296; Smith, *Cata.*). Blackley was deposed from his position in 1662.

The kindly action here ascribed to the alderman is credited to the mayor in vol. i. p. 191. One of the Spence etchings represents the scene at the arrival of Fox in the university town.

Christian Progress, p. 23.

40 3 A comparison of this sentence relating to Priest Wise with the paragraph respecting the death of the priest of Nuneaton (vol. i. p. 195) makes it possible that Wise was the priest whose benefice was so sought after. Enquiries kindly made by Rev. Jenkyn Edwards, rector of Fenny Drayton, however, have failed to discover the name of Wise in Nuneaton at this period.

41 1 Doubtless, *Daventry*, in Northamptonshire, not far from the Warwickshire border. Fox passed through Northants on his way to London (vol. i. p. 199). About this time Thomas Stubbs (d. 1673) was imprisoned for street preaching in Daventry (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 9—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1655—6, pp. 64, 65).

42 1 This meeting was at the house of Edward Hancock at Menheniot (vol. i. p. 204).

An early account of George Fox's entry into Cornwall is printed in *F. P. T.* p. 20. There is also a full account of the Friends' sufferings in the book *The West Answering to the North*, 1657.

42 2 Market Jew is now Marazion. The name Market Jew denotes "the market on the ridge of the hill" (Stone, *England's Riviera*, 2nd ed. 1923, p. 220).

42 3 For Peter Ceely, major and justice, see vol. i. p. 436. The other justice to whom Ceely referred (p. 45) was Captain Bradden (vol. i. p. 216).

43 1 This was William Salt. See vol. i. p. 208. The pamphlet *West Answering* gives an account of Salt's experience in a neighbouring parish to Launceston when he was in the church, where, when "one Tregosse, a youth, one of P. Ceelies sisters sons (it is said) had done reading his notes, papers and other services, shaking his gold ring on his finger, and his broad cuffes on his hands, like a lad acting in a stage-play" (p. 127), Salt began to speak and was turned out and imprisoned. This was, perhaps, the "younge silly preist" who offered to cut Fox's hair (vol. i. p. 207).

43 2 Captain John Fox was governor of the Castle (vol. i. p. 209).

43 3 Vol. i. p. 209 gives the name Edward Pyott. Salt and he were Fox's companions in travelling and suffering. We often wish we could visualize some of these early Friends—we are told in *West Answering* (p. 3) that Pyott wore spectacles—"the priest called Ed. Pyott Jesuit because he used spectacles." A spectacle maker is mentioned on p. 115. He with others was allowed to address the House of Commons against a bill which become known as the Quaker Act, of 1662 (*Christian Progress*, pp. 265, 269; *F. P. T.* (for the Act), p. 356).

He signed the Fox-Fell wedding certificate, 1669.

43 4 Captain John Keate was the commander of the soldiers in charge of Fox. He is mentioned, but not by name, on pp. 44, 46. He was the "Clerke" to Ceely mentioned on p. 42. See vol. i. p. 437.

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43 5 John Desborough was Cromwell's major-general for the Western Counties (vol. i. p. 437). He offered the prisoners that "if they would promise they would go to their own homes they might have their enlargement" (*West Answering*, p. 4).

44 1 The judge was Sir John Glynn (vol. i. p. 437). The scene in Court is the subject of an etching by Robert Spence, titled, incorrectly, "George Fox at Worcester," in the list of Spence etchings, 1918.

44 2 What has become known as "hat honour" will always be associated with Chief Justice Glynn, owing to the discussion between judge and prisoner in which Fox's knowledge of Scripture gave him the advantage. Reference to Biblical practice was, of course, beside the mark. The orthodox Quaker of that and later days would not honour man by removal of his hat but God only. For a full treatment of the subject see vol. ii. p. 482.

Besse, *Defence of Quakerism*, 1732, p. 230; *F. P. T.*; Graham, *William Penn*, 1917; Pepys, *Diary*; Stone, *England's Riviera*, chap. ix.

45 1 William Salt. See 43. 1. The name is omitted as Salt joined the Perrot party—"a bad spirit and creeper in darkness" (Swarth. MSS. iv. 128).

45 2 This is a question of 0's. Here it is stated that Fox had said he could raise *400* men; vol. i. p. 214 gives *40000* and p. 215 *ffoure thusande*; Ell. Text (i. 278) has *forty thousand*, also Tercent. Text (p. 125).

Numerical statements seem frequently excessive, see pp. 18, 35, 62, 75, 78.

45 3 For Doomsdale see vol. i. pp. 227 ff. See also a description of the place in the Tercent. Text, p. 128, where is reproduced Spence's etching of the prison scene. The name of the jailer is not found; the under keeper was Nicholas Freeleven. The three specially concerned in these dealings with the Quakers at Launceston were Thomas Gewen, recorder, Philip Pearse, mayor, and the keeper of the jail. The jailer, on one occasion, being disturbed at a meal, "gott uppe from ye table and strucke his napkin away in a rage" (vol. i. p. 230). For a note respecting the use of the napkin see Pepys, *Diary*, Oct. 29, 1663. The introduction of forks lessened the need for napkins.

46 1 This was Anthony Rouse (vol. i. p. 438), Justice and Colonel.

47 1 The mayor of Launceston who was tricked, and whose character was "bad" (vol. i. p. 236), was Philip Pearse (or Peare). He was in office in 1655—6. A contemporary document, dated January, 1656, refers to him as "Phillipp Pearse, gentleman and Maior of this towne." The mayor had no control over the prison. In fact, the jailer threatened that if he came there he would "put him by the heels." The pamphlet *West Answering* states: "Their Cloaths and pockets he searcheth, and rifles; he searcheth a womans head for letters, with his own hands, taking her fowl Cloathes out of her hat and searching them also" (p. 66).

Robbins, *Launceston Past and Present*, 1884, pp. 195—199; Peter, *Histories of Launceston and Dunheved* (the old name for Launceston), 1885, pp. 231, 289; information from Claude H. Peter, town-clerk of Launceston, 1924.

48 1 The "bad man" was Paul Gwin (see vol. i. p. 255).

48 2 For vagrancy see vol. ii. p. 485. A pass as outlined in this note would give a valuable general indication of the appearance of the person named. In D there is a facsimile of a pass for Henry Fell, 1660, and also a contemporary copy of one for William Simpson, 1657.

Christian Progress, pp. 103—108, 133; *Beginnings*, p. 445; Emmott *Short History of Quakerism*, 1923; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 146.

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48 3 This General Meeting (vol. i. p. 270) was held early in March, 1656/7, at the sign of the Seven Stars, an inn at the foot of the bridge connecting Exeter and St Thomas. The old inn disappeared about fifty years ago (letter from Francis W. Dymond, of Exeter, 1905).

48 4 Given as Apsum in vol. ii. p. 178. Absom was visited by Charles Marshall in 1671 (*Works*, 1704). The modern name is Topsham.

49 1 The route taken by George Fox in this tour in Wales in June and July, 1657, is not clear. The order of places visited differs here from that in vol. i. pp. 270—285. There is a brief sketch of this Welsh visit in *John Ap John and Early Records of Friends in Wales*, by W. G. Norris, 1907. We read: "In these travels in South Wales there seems to have been less desire on the part of the magistrates to imprison vindictively than to imprison and send away for the purpose of preserving the peace" (p. 9). Fox writes: "Wee were very weary with travaileinge soe hard uppe & downe in Wales & it was harde in some places to gette meate for our horses or our selves either in many places" (vol. i. p. 284, see pp. 278—280, 284).

"The History of the Quakers in Wales and their Emigration to America" was the subject of essays prepared for the National Eisteddfod of Wales, 1923. The prize was won by Rev. T. Mardy Rees, of Neath, whose valuable work is still in manuscript.

49 2 This Justice was probably Thomas Barrett. He was mayor of Tenby in 1665—6. Francis Gawler, in his *Record of Some Persecutions*, 1659, p. 21, states that a meeting, called by Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Holme, was held at Barrett's house in 1659.

See 49. 4.

49 3 This was John ap John. See vol. i. p. 422.

49 4 The mayors of Tenby were elected on Michaelmas Day, when the ex-mayor became the deputy and two aldermen were appointed to act as justices for the year.... Thomas Rogers was elected mayor at Michaelmas, 1655. He died in office (after 3rd January, 1656) and was succeeded by Thomas Barrett. Richard Barrowe was elected in 1656 and John Sayes in 1657. It appears that Barrowe was the mayor of Fox's visit. Information from David Salmon of Narberth, Pemb., author of *The Quakers of Pembrokeshire*, 1923. See 49. 2.

49 5 The "preist with two capps" was probably Edward Carner who held the living during the Commonwealth.

Salmon, *The Quakers of Pembrokeshire*, 1923.

50 1 Vol. i. p. 278 adds: "Soe I went backe to ye other Justices house & ye maior & his wiffe & ye Justice & his wiffe & diverse other freinds of ye tounde went abut halfe a mile with us to ye waters syde [the shore of Carmarthen Bay]: & there I was moved of ye Lord to kneele doune with y^m & pray to ye Lord to preserve y^m."

50 2 According to vol. i. p. 281 this occurred in the town of Dolgelly in Merionethshire, to which Fox and his fellow traveller "came doune" from Cader Idris, "a hill which they say was 2 or 3 miles high."

Beginnings, p. 78.

50 3 The other Friend was Thomas Holme (vol. i. p. 271). He is frequently mentioned in vols. i. and ii. There is an interesting reference to the spiritual fervour of Holme and his wife, Elizabeth, the expression of which did not meet with the approval of some of their friends, in vol. ii. p. 326. The short married life of these evangelists is dealt with fully in Miss Brailsford's *Quaker Women*, 1915, pp. 148—156. She styles

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Holme "the excitable Apostle of South Wales." Thomas was supplied from the Swarthmoor Fund with "a paire of britches and showes" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xix. 78, 79). With Thomas Castle Holme walked naked through the streets of Kendal "as a sign" (Fox, *Great Mistery*, 1659, p. 233). The subject of "going naked as a sign" is dealt with fully in vol. i. p. 462 and see references there.

51 1 This meeting was held at the house of William Gandy at Frandley. The date was the 28th June, 1657 (*Beginnings*, p. 349).

51 2 Fox entered Scotland on the 10th September, 1657 (vol. ii. p. 337).

52 1 According to vol. i. p. 304 this horse-and-man race took place at Stirling. Fox was at a race-meeting somewhat earlier (vol. i. p. 291).

52 2 St Johnstons was the early name for the town of Perth.
The "Market town" referred to as the next place visited was, probably, Dundee (as suggested by Dr Butler in his *George Fox in Scotland*, 1913, p. 39 n.). Alexander Parker went to the Cross, with a Bible in his hand, and spoke to the people, followed by Fox (vol. i. p. 305).

52 3 The "friends house" was that of Captain Davenport (vol. i. p. 307).

52 4 "Jamaica, with its deadly climate, had lately been taken by England from Spain, and it was at this time proving the grave of hundreds of English soldiers" (*Beginnings*, p. 352).

53 1 Fox's summing up of the results of his Scottish mission is given in vol. i. p. 310. His estimate of the future can hardly be said to have proved correct, cp. vol. i. p. 451: "Quakerism never took firm root in the soil of Scotland, despite much cultivation."
Another view of the religious condition of Scotland about the same period is given by James Kirkton in his *Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to 1678*, 1817: "Then was Scotland a heap of wheat set about with lilies, or a palace of silver beautifully proportioned, and this seems to me to have been Scotland's high-noon" (quoted in Butler's *George Fox in Scotland*, 1913, p. 13).

53 2 For an amplification of these three "priests curses" see vol. i. p. 295; *Beginnings*, p. 351, quoting Fox's *Great Mistery*, 1659; Butler, *George Fox in Scotland*, 1913, p. 35.

54 1 This was, doubtless, the General Meeting at John Crooks' at Beckerings Park, held on the 31st May, 1658. Fox's address on the occasion appears in vol. i. pp. 317—323, see also pp. 428, 455, 456.
F. P. T. p. 6; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 41 n.; *Beginnings*, pp. 175, 185, 333, 353; *London Y. M. 1668—1918*, 1919, pp. 18, 145.

54 2 For the brotherly action of Friends in offering to take the places of others in prison see vol. i. p. 442. For an address to Friends on this subject see Ell. Text, i. 248, and consult *ibid.* pp. 44, 318 (this was Humphrey Norton), 439.
Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915.

55 1 For the Committee of Safety see vol. i. p. 458.
Pepys, *Diary*, *anno* 1660; *Beginnings*, pp. 459, 466.

55 2 Similar words to these are put into the mouth of Cromwell on the occasion of Fox's first visit to Whitehall in 1654 (Ell. Text, i. 211, see i. 450).

55 3 This meeting took place at Leominster in Herefordshire in 1657 (vol. i. pp. 274—277).

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55 4 This "priest" was John Tombes. See vol. i. pp. 275, 448. *Beginnings*, p. 390.

55 5 There is a note on Major-Gen. John Lambert in vol. i. pp. 460, 462. The powers quarrelling one with another may refer to the strife between the Royalist Booth and the Parliamentarians (vol. i. p. 343).

56 1 This was the occasion of a meeting of Friends from all parts, met at Balby, in Yorkshire, in a great orchard belonging to John Killam. See vol. i. p. 353. This was one of the "yearly meetings" held in various parts of the country, before the governing body of Friends met regularly in London.
Jnl. F. H. S. ii. 61.

56 2 For Justice Porter see vol. i. p. 463. It is stated, vol. i. p. 361, that "when Margarett [Fell] went to London This Justice Porter aforesaid vapored y^{t} hee woulde goe & meete her in ye gappe." The gap was probably that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire known as the Aire Gap, where there is almost a complete break in the Pennine Range and where the rivers Ribble and Aire nearly meet, one flowing west and the other east.
Letter from F. H. Cheetham, of Southport, 1924.

57 1 According to vol. i. p. 364 these two companions of Fox on his three weeks' journey to London were Richard Hubberthorne and Robert Widders.

58 1 According to vol. i. p. 365 this was Sir Thomas Mallett.

58 2 The Chief Justice of the day was Sir Robert Foster. See vol. i. p. 365.

59 1 Judge Mallett's warrant for Fox's delivery is given in vol. i. p. 372. See 58. 1.

59 2 For particulars of the Fifth Monarchy rising and its effect upon Friends see vol. i. p. 468. The number of persons composing this outburst in London varies in different accounts thereof. Here it is said: "a matter of thirty"; in the State Papers Domestic (*Cal.* 1661, pp. 470, 471) we read: "Jan. 11. Fifty Fifth Monarchy men began the disturbance...in fighting with the troops thirty six were either taken or killed"; Emmott, following Braithwaite, gives "some thirty-five persons" (*Short Hist. of Quakerism*, 1923, p. 220). See also Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 10, 1660/61; *Christian Progress*, p. 241.

59 3 More accurately, "a man in y^{e} house," for "Esquire Marsh," out of love to Fox, had spent the night in the latter's lodgings. See vol. i. p. 387. For Richard Marche see vol. i. p. 465.

59 4 Scotland Yard is said to derive its name from a palace built near for the accommodation of Scottish kings visiting the southern metropolis.

61 1 This was Alexander Parker. See vol. ii. p. 19, and later note (92. 3).

62 1 The reference to the two Friends "who intended to speak" in a meeting in Bristol, and the statement that they two were detained after all the others had been liberated, have not appeared before. Were they introduced as a warning to Friends not to go to meeting "intending to speak," but to await, in the meeting, any intimation of a call to take vocal part?

63 1 The Camb. Text (vol. ii. p. 13) places the Leicestershire episode before the visit to Bristol (p. 19). The Ell. Text (i. 527) takes Bristol first.

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63 2 This was Viscount Beaumont, of Swords. See vol. ii. pp. 13, 382.

63 3 The deep-seated religious objection of Friends to take a judicial oath has been dealt with in vol. ii. p. 483.

63 4 For instances of the use early Friends made of the Bible in their work see vol. ii. p. 503, col. 2 (Ell. Text, ii. 588. 2).
F. P. T.; Emmott, *Short History of Quakerism*, 1923.

64 1 Stoke, in the Isle of Ely, has not been located; Chatridge is the modern *Chatteris*.

65 1 The companions of Fox at Tenterden were Thomas Briggs and John Moore (vol. ii. p. 23). For the former see vol. i. p. 413, and the latter see vol. ii. p. 386.

66 1 According to the later and fuller accounts given on pp. 79, 80, the date of this meeting in the parish of Ringwood was the last day of the Third Month (May), 1663.

67 1 There are several lively narratives of like conduct on behalf of Friends in demanding exact fulfilment of the warrants under which they were arrested. One occurred in 1662 (vol. ii. p. 14) and another is described vol. ii. p. 32. The following account is taken from the State Papers Domestic—*Calendar*, 1671, p. 419—a letter dated Yarmouth, August, 1671: "* * He shewed them his warrant and required them to goe wth him they told him no, for the warrant required him to bring them before the Justice and therefore they would not goe upon w^{ch} the Constable gott a Cart, but they not being free to goe in of themselves the Constable with his assistance was forst to put them in, the first that were put in were so cross that they would lye at their length so y^{t} they could not Stow halfe of them where upon the Carter laid them one upon an oth^{r}, but this not being for theire ease they then Sett up, being brought to y^{e} doore where the Justice was, they could not pswade them to come out of y^{e} Cart, upon w^{ch} the Carter cast of the belly band of the ffiller, lifted up the tibbs of y^{e} Cart and so threw them out altogeth^{r} at y^{e} Carts arse, w^{ch} So cooled theire courage y^{t} coming before the Justice they all gave in theire names & were dismist for y^{e} p^{r}sent" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 332).
Tercent. Text, p. 213.

67 2 For this incident see vol. ii. p. 116, *anno* 1667.

68 1 A noble was a coin first issued *temp.* Edward III, worth about six shillings and eightpence.

68 2 For Sir Daniel Fleming see vol. ii. In *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 146, there is a copy of a letter from Fox to Fleming in 1663, with additions to the letter in Ell. Text, ii. 30 and Fox's own endorsement: "justes flimen Westmarland this filmon did presen one to death 1663 & flinnen his wife died & one of her childern & shee laft 14 moutherles childern a sad judgment upon an old percuter." Note the three different spellings of Fleming.

69 1 For Sir George Middleton see vol. i. p. 462. The incident, here connected with his name, may be the one recorded in vol. ii. p. 35

69 2 A note respecting Col. Richard Kirkby will be found in vol. ii. p. 390.

69 3 The discussion at Holker Hall with the Deputy Lieutenants is given at great length in the Camb. Text (vol. ii. pp. 39 ff.).
For a description of the *Battle-Door* see vol. ii. p. 379; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 141, where it is said by Fox's opponent, Francis Bugg, that

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"Eighty Pounds of mill'd money was paid by Gerard Roberts, besides a Dozen Bottles of Wine given by M: Fell, to hire some Jew to assist G. Fox in preparing the Hebrew Portion of the Battle-Door." Whiting, in his reply to Bugg, asks: "Was that any *Crime*?"

69 4 The high-sheriff of Yorkshire was Sir Thomas Gower and Fox's informant was Dr Hodgson. For these persons and note on the Plot see vol. ii. p. 391; Hirst, *Quakers in Peace and War*, 1923, pp. 71 ff.

69 5 This assertion of Justice Preston is given anonymously in an inserted document in the Camb. Text. See vol. ii. p. 44.

70 1 For a comprehensive paragraph respecting Quakerism and judicial oaths see vol. ii. p. 483. The painting by John Pettie of Fox's refusal of the oath, mentioned in vol. ii. p. 391, is now in the possession of Robert Leatham Barclay, of Bishop Stortford, Co. Essex.

71 1 This touching conclusion of the Short Journal must be read in connection with two inserted documents in the Camb. Text (vol. ii. pp. 48—52 and pp. 52—56). The first is headed: "An account of G: ffs: & others sufferings att Lancaster 1664." This gives brief statements of the reasons for commitment at the Lancaster Sessions in January, 1663/4, of Fox and the "8 more," and the second paper is a recital of their religious profession under fifteen heads. This paper is signed by George Fox and the eight—Thomas Waters, William Wilson, William Grave, John Stubbs, Thomas Chorley, Thomas Davenport, James Brown and Margaret Fell.

71 2 For this visit to Portsmouth see Ell. Text, i. 260, *anno* 1655.

71 3 For this disorderly meeting in Manchester see vol. i. p. 289, *anno* 1657.

72 1 This was Col. William West (27.2). This courageous speech is recorded in vol. i. p. 77, *anno* 1652.

75 1 The family of Blatt, of Reigate, was well known in early Quaker days. John was a tanner, of Red Hill (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i.) and Thomas was one of the "Dispersers of Quakers Books," 1664 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 229—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1664—5, p. 142). He was desired by Reigate Friends in 1687 to make enquiry *re* building land for a meeting-house (Marsh, *Friends in Surrey and Sussex*, 1886).

75 2 Humphrey Killingbeck lived at Twineham (*F. P. T.*) and was a member of Horsham M.M. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* iv.).
Penney, *My Ancestors*, 1920, pp. 35, 36.

75 3 Panes Place lies north of Hurstpierpoint in about the centre of Sussex.

75 4 For Devonshire House see vol. ii. p. 421. At this period Friends were in possession of "a substantial meeting house, with rooms for committees and caretaker, and with attics occupied by some poor Friends" (Penney, *Devonshire House*, 1920).
Sefton-Jones, *Old Devonshire House by Bishopsgate*, 1923.

75 5 The Meeting in the Spitalfields district East of London was held at Wheeler Street (84. 1).

75 6 Gracechurch meetinghouse was situated in White Hart Court which was entered from both Gracechurch and Lombard Streets. The house was built in 1668 on land cleared by the Great Fire and portions of the land were built on as residences by Gerard Roberts, Henry Gouldney and others; Tace Sowle had her bookshop here also. The

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meetings were frequently visited by George Fox. His last sermon was preached here on Sunday, 11th January, 1690/91, and his funeral passed hence to the Bunhill Burialground on the 16th. The name appears also as *Gracious* and *Grasschurch*.

Gracechurch Street Meeting came to an end on the 28th May, 1862 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiv. 186).

75 7 The first meeting in the Horslydown district of Southwark was held in the garden of Mary Webb, widow, in Fair Street, *c.* 1655. In June, 1670, "the Quakers meeteing house is next to or adjoyneing upon the Martiall Yard att Horseydowne in Southwarke" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 312—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 273), but in August of that year soldiers and carpenters pulled down the meetinghouse. In 1671 another was built, and another in 1739. In 1800 the house was sold. In the early period persecution was specially rife in this district.

London Friends' Meetings.

The marriage here was, probably, that of Nathaniel Markes, of London, with Rebecca Chandler, of New Fish Street, London, 21 v. 1681.

75 8 These visits were paid at Woodside in the Chalfont country of Buckinghamshire. See Ell. Text, ii. 358. Mary Penington's death took place in the following year while on a visit to her daughter, G. M. Penn, at Worminghurst.

Camb. Text, vol. ii. p. 425; Penney, *Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*, Phila. 1911.

75 9 Probably *Hunger Hill*, the home of Thomas Ellwood from his marriage in 1669 to his death in 1713. He wrote a poetical description of the route to be taken to reach his house (Graveson, *Hist. of Life of Thomas Ellwood*, 1906, p. 335). Fox "visited the men's and women's meetings at Hunger Hill," after his visit to Mary Penington (Ell. Text, ii. 358). Upperside M.M. was held at Hunger Hill for more than forty years. It is now known as Ongar Hill, near Beaconsfield, Co. Bucks.

76 1 Chorley Wood is in the county of Buckingham, in a district abounding in Friends at that time. The King's Farm, where William Penn's first marriage took place, was near here (*Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 55).

76 2 Russells is doubtless Old Jordans Farm, inhabited by William Russell (*c.* 1596—1683), who was succeeded by a son of the same name. Here, for many years, Friends of Chalfont, Rickmansworth and adjacent places met to worship, until Jordans meetinghouse was built in 1688. The farmhouse is now a Friends' hostel, and the district has again become peopled by Friends owing to the expansion of London. Russell's daughter Elizabeth was the first to be buried in the burialground, which contains the remains of William Penn and his two wives, several members of his family and other Friends, well known in England and America.

Littleboy, S., *Visit to the Grave of William Penn*, 1853; Littleboy, Anna L., *Jordans*, 1909, etc.; Warner, *Jordans, a Quaker Shrine*, 1921; many vols. of *Jnl. F. H. S.*; and plentiful reff. in print and MS.

76 3 John Archdale (d. *post* 1713) was a Buckinghamshire Quaker squire. In 1680 he became one of the proprietors of the Carolinas and in 1695 he became governor of the colony. In this position he "combined with singular felicity the firm requisites of the governor with the gentle and simple benevolence of the Quaker," quoted in an account at large of Archdale in *Quakeriana*, vol. i. (1894), pp. 36—40). In 1698 he was elected to represent Wycombe in the House of Commons, but was

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not allowed to take his seat as his religious principles forbad the taking of the oath. There is now in the possession of E. Harold Marsh, of Tunbridge Wells, a letter, believed to be the original, written by John Archdale and presented to the Speaker, dated "9th 11 mo called Jan. 1698/9," explaining why he could not take the oath. Archdale's will is dated 1713 (copy in D).

D. N. B.; Jones, *American Colonies*, 1911; *Second Period*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. viii. xiv. xix.; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iii. iv. vii.; MSS. in D.

76 4 For sketch of the life of Thomas Ellwood see vol. ii. p. 486. *Beginnings*; *Second Period.*

77 1 According to Ell. Text, ii. 359, this was Wandsworth.

77 2 James Beech, the younger, frequently entertained Fox in his home in Westminster, who on one occasion acted as peacemaker below stairs (p. 124), and on another met at his house William Penn, George Whitehead and Robert Barclay (p. 107). (How one would have enjoyed being there!)

James Beech, Senr., of St Margaret's, Westminster, died 5 i. 1686, aged 65, of "Tyssick and rising of the lights." It was probably his widow who was visited by Fox (p. 156).

77 3 John Elson, of The Peel, Clerkenwell, is referred to frequently in vol. ii. (sometimes as John *Nelson*, see p. 433). Fox visited the Elsons on many occasions and over-nighted at The Peel. Private conferences were held there. J. and M. Elson also visited Fox at the homes of his friends. Having no home of his own, Fox's possessions had to be housed here and there among his London friends. We find that in his testamentary dispositions he mentions a great trunk at John Elson's, also saddle and bridle and other accoutrements for horse-riding (vol. ii. pp. 351 ff.).

Swarth. Account Book.

For Mary Elson, wife of John, of The Peel, see vol. ii. p. 493. In her Testimony to Anne Whitehead she writes: "Some twenty-seven years ago [*i.e. circa* 1659], it was my lot to meet her at Kingston, at the house of John Feilders, where we had a Meeting on the first day of the Week, and the Lord was pleased to seaze so upon me...through her Ministry... that I could set to my seal that it was the true and living way; which day is never to be forgotten with me" (*Piety Promoted by Faithfulness*, 1686, p. 19). George Fox left Mary Elson "a ginney & some of my books" (vol. ii. p. 361).

77 4 For William Meade see vol. ii. p. 420 and for his wife, Sarah Meade, see vol. ii. pp. 386, 485. At the "First Settling of the Meeting for Sufferings in London" in 1676 (MS. in D) Meade was appointed to represent Friends in Northumberland and Durham and also those in New England. In addition to his city-house in Fenchurch (Fanchurch, Fancy, p. 155) Street and country-house in Essex, he lived on one of the northern heights of Middlesex, at Highgate (p. 232). Fox was many times, for longer and shorter periods, at the houses of his step-son-in-law. Meade's coach was sometimes called a chariot (p. 206) or had he both means of conveyance? See 87. 6.

In vol. ii. p. 420, it is stated on the authority of Smith, *Cata.* ii. 162, that Meade "lost his early love for Friends," but W. C. Braithwaite thinks this statement is "to be rejected" (*Second Period*, p. 207 n.). There was, however, some friction between William Penn and William Meade (*F. Q. E.* 1902, "George Fox's Writings and the Morning Meeting," p. 66; Crosfield, *Margaret Fox*, 1913, pp. 197, etc.).

77 5 For this journey see Ell. Text, ii. 358, 359.

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77 6 This and several following paragraphs supply exact dates to the incidents recorded in Ell. Text, ii. 376—378.

77 7 The meetingplace known as the Bull and Mouth or, simply, the Bull, "formed part of an ancient Inn known by the sign of the Bull and Mouth, in Aldersgate Street. The room is described as holding 1000 persons, though that probably meant standing, inasmuch as forms for sitting were not anywhere much used at first. Over it were other rooms which Friends either sub-let or used for various purposes" (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 134). This property, occupied since 1654, was destroyed in the fire of 1666 but Friends were back again in 1671, with a meetinghouse to hold a thousand, and with committee rooms over, and rooms above occupied by John Field for his school (*ibid.* p. 143), until they vacated in 1740. It is usually stated that Friends were squeezed out by the increasing business of a carriers' stopping-place; apparently the new people called Methodists were accommodated here in 1744 (*London Directory*, 1744, p. 83).

Pepys seems to have confused the Bull and Mouth with the Mouth Tavern, Without Bishopsgate, when writing: "I intended to have seen the Quakers, who, they say, do meet every Lord's day at the Mouth at Bishopsgate, but I could see none stirring, nor was it fit to aske for the place" (Oct. 2, 1664). Fox attended many meetings for worship here and also meetings for consultation (pp. 136, 143). He also visited Friends resident on the premises (p. 153). The Six Weeks Meeting (82. 5) was held here and several meetings at Y.M. time. The Meeting was also known as the City Meeting and London Meeting.

Gilbert Latey, 1707, p. 10; *William Crouch*, 1712, p. 16; Barclay, *Letters*, p. 146; Bellows, *Survivals of Roman Architecture in Britain*, 1898.

78 1 The year 1683 began on this day. The heading of this section is placed a few days earlier, at the commencement of the First Month (March), as also those on pp. 90, 132, 168; the headings on pp. 191, 206 are accurately placed.

For information respecting the Calendar see vol. i. p. xli.

78 2 James Claypoole (1634—1687) was a prominent London Friend. At the First Settling of the Meeting for Sufferings, 1676 (MS. in D), he was appointed London representative for Staffordshire and Derbyshire and also Ireland. He was also an active member of the Six Weeks Meeting and of the Meeting of Friends in the Ministry. His brother John married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

James Claypoole emigrated to America in 1683 in the *Concord*, with his wife Helena, four sons and three daughters, besides five servants, his eldest son, John, having preceded him in the *Amity* in 1682 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 159, see also pp. 53, 202). He became a "Merchant in Philadelphia and one of the Councel" (*ibid.* xix. 123).

A Letter from Dr More relating...to the Province of Pennsylvania, 1687; Comly, *Friends' Miscellany*, vol. i. (1834), p. 45; *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 27 (1854), p. 172; Newport, *Eudemon*, 1901, p. 513; Gummere, *The Quaker, a Study in Costume*, 1901, p. 146; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. xii. xiii. xviii.; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iv. vi.; Camb. *Jnl.* vol. i. p. 457.

78 3 Henry Gill (—1708) was a "publick friend," living at Eashing, parish of Godalming, Co. Surrey, and a yeoman. In 1664 he married Martha Hatt, of "Redding," at John Lee's house at Guildford. He was committed to the White Lion Prison in Southwark in August, 1658 (see copy of the warrant in *Extracts from State Papers*, p. 76 and see also p. 54—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1658—9, pp. 162, 163), and he was in the Fleet Prison in 1659.

F. P. T. p. 232.

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78 4 Widow Smith was, doubtless, the widow of Stephen Smith, of Pirbright and Worplesdon. She was Susanna Purse (*c.* 1623—1693). See vol. ii. p. 446, where read "Alexandretta" in place of "Alexandria.'

79 1 "As early as 1656 Friends began to meet in that carpenter's yard [77. 3], and ever since upon that spot have they maintained, often in the face of bitter persecution, the Meeting known as The Peel" (vol. ii. p. 457). Peel Court is in St John Street, Clerkenwell. The minutes of Peel M.M. are extant (in D) for the whole of its period (1668—1860).

"The Meeting for the Collection" (pp. 171, 199, 213) was held quarterly. The minutes of the M.M. give particulars of amounts collected for poor Friends and disbursed, and the names of the persons helped. At times other business was taken up.

London Friends' Meetings, chap. xi.

George Fox attended several marriages at The Peel; the one mentioned on p. 199 was probably that of David Jones and Sarah, daughter of John Bletso, of Red Cross Street. Another is mentioned on p. 209 which was doubtless that of John Hopegood, of Old Bailey, a sawyer, and Anne, daughter of Thomas Swan, of Old Street. There was another wedding at The Peel two days before but Fox did not arrive in time for that event.

79 2 The authors of *London Friends' Meetings* have traced briefly the history of the Savoy Palace from its erection by Peter, Earl of Savoy, in 1245 to its reorganization as the Savoy Hospital, and abolition in the reign of Queen Anne. The principal entrance at the time of the Itinerary Journal opened onto the Strand and contiguous property was in the hands of William Woodcock, "between the great gate of Sommerset House and the Watergate," writes Richard Hawkins in his uncle's memoirs (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 8). Here a meeting was held till 1669, when a fire destroyed the property. On the site, Jane Woodcock, William's widow, in conjunction with Martha Fisher, built a meetinghouse, and also some dwellinghouses in which resided several Friends, forming a little colony of Friends similar to that on both sides of Lombard Street. The meetinghouse was at the rear of the other houses and there was "a passage four feet wide, leading to a stone staircase which terminated in a yard paved with stone" (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 246), doubtless the yard and entry referred to on pp. 86, 98, 107, 115, 125, 139, 160, 169.

79 3 The expression "proud people" (pp. 79, 83) for non-Friends is unusual. The expression generally used in original documents is "world's people"; it occurs in the Camb. Text and in Tercent. Text. The earlier editions of the Ell. Text have "worlds people" but modified, in later editions, to "not Friends," "not in profession with us," "people of all sorts," etc. In the Itinerary Journal we have "one of y^e^ world" (p. 66), "worlds people" (p. 160) and on one occasion Fox "lodged at one of y^e^ worlds house" (p. 208). See pp. 65, 75, 78, 145, 160, 166, 180, 198.

The term "proud women," referring to women members of a congregation in Norwich, was used by George Whitehead (quoted in a MS. history of Friends in Norwich, written by Arthur J. Eddington, 1924).

Early Quaker historians were careful to note the presence of people of position at their meetings, *e.g.* "several papists one or all of w^ch^ were said to belong to the popes Nuncio" (p. 156), "great persons, one said to be a Lord and another a Knight" (p. 172) "great psons from y^e^ Courte" (p. 177), "The Earl of Ancram & his Nephew and two Neeces" (p. 201). See also pp. 237, 243, 250, 252, 255, 266, 308; and Camb. Text of Fox's American journey.

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79 4 "By name and reputation the best known thoroughfare in the world, ...associated with monetary dealings, and the spot chosen by the Goldsmiths for carrying on their craft and doing a large trade in money lending" (*Old Lombard Street*, 1912). In the first *London Directory*, dated 1677, there is a list of "goldsmiths that Keep Runing Cashes," most of them in Lombard Street.

79 5 A document has been referred to in these notes with the title : "The First Settling of the Meeting for Sufferings in London in the Fourth Month 1676—the names of the persons appointed to meet upon y^e^ account of Friends' sufferings, also the names of persons in y^e^ country to whom they are to send upon any occasion of sufferings." The British Islands are divided into twenty-five sections and there are, in addition, appointments for Barbados, New England and New York, Virginia and Maryland, Nevis and the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and also Holland (MS. in D). The first minute of the Meeting is dated 22 iv. 1676. The Meeting was held weekly at Three Kings Court, on the "6th day."

It appears from the document mentioned above that about 70 Friends were members of the Meeting, all men; perhaps the country correspondents might also attend. This has its bearing upon the size of the Chamber (80. 10). At the sitting of 14 vii. 1683 (p. 83) "there was many grievous Sufferings read y^t^ came out of many parts of the nation." On one occasion the Meeting was disturbed by the spying of an Informer (p. 88). George Fox was a constant attender down to four days before his death. William Penn wrote that Fox "would be sure to stir them up to discharge their duty especially in suffering cases...and endeavouring speedy relief....So that the Churches or any suffering members thereof were sure not to be forgotten or delayed in their desires if he were there" (Tercent. Text, p. xx). If absent, cases were at times postponed "till George comes."

The Friend (Lond.), 1896, p. 678. The minutes of the Meeting, which is now held monthly, are in D.

79 6 The meetings for the consideration of questions of business attended by Fox were innumerable. He spent long hours at the Chamber and met Friends at private houses to consult on many themes. Friends often met quite early in the day. See Introduction.

79 7 It is not evident why this account of the meeting at Poulner, near Ringwood, is inserted at this place in the Itinerary Journal. The heading follows on without any break and the Journal is resumed with the addition only of the figures 1683. But here we have exact date. See p. 66 and vol. ii. pp. 24, 386. Ell. Text has part of this narrative within quotation-marks as though it had been taken direct from the narrative on p. 80.

In commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of George Fox (1624) a party of friends visited the farm at Poulner and held a meeting at Ringwood in May (3^d^ mo : o.s.), 1924, two hundred and sixty-one years after the meeting described here.

80 1—3 Neither the name of John Line, constable (—1682), nor the account of his horrible death, appears in the Camb. Text (vol. ii. p. 24), but we find both in the Ell. Text (ii. 5). Here, in addition, is mention of Mrs Line and other persecutors—wealthy men upon whom judgement fell in "y^e^ wasteing of their outward Estates." There is an article on "Early Friends in Poulner, Hants," in *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii.

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80 4 Joseph Besse records this event in his books of *Sufferings* (vol. i. p. 234): "The last day of the month called May 1663, Philip Bence, Martin Bence, James Miller, Edward Pritchett, being some of them on the Road, some in a Friend's House, others in an Orchard, and some in other Places near Ringwood, were taken up by an officious Constable and committed to prison for supposed intention of holding meetings [!]. They were in close confinement about half a year and then by the Gaoler's Favour they obtained some Liberty and were Prisoners at Large several years and continued till released by the King's Letters Patent in 1672." *Extracts from State Papers*, p. 344—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1671—2, p. 489.

80 5 Samuel Boulton (Bolton) was a London Friend and a Minister. As "citizen and grocer" he married Hannah Polsted, at The Peel in 1668. She died 20 viii. 1675, at the age of 26. We have hints here and there (pp. 93, 95, 99, 129) between viii. 1684 and xi. 1685/6, of some difficulty in the way of Boulton's proposed marriage with Mary Penington (93. 8). It was evidently of long standing as in the Haistwell Diary, under date of "3rd day of 10 month 1677," we read "y^{t} night G ff & Isaac Pennington & W^{m} Penn & severall ffriends had a meeting concerning..." (p. 259). The blank at the end has been covered by another hand, the same as the writer of the Itinerary Journal, with the words: "S Bolton & M: p." Seven years later the matter was still *sub judice* and continued till late in 1685, when these long and probably painful discussions came to an end. The conclusion is outlined in the following letter from Ambrose Rigge (MS. in D): "I understand y^{t} Samuell Bolton and Mary Penington had even been at 2 meetings in order to finish their intended Marryage and that he had y^{e} Consent of her parents & herself thereto & y^{e} Consent of y^{e} meetings, but haveing seen a Letter under Samuell Bolton's hand wherein he freely gave it up to her parents and Relations & they haveing given their Judgement a^{gt} it, it wholly rests there & y^{e} meeting hath nothing to doe with it as I understand now, but I did not then when I writ to them. Witness my hand this 15th of 11th mo. 1685/6, AMBROSE RIGGE." The M.M. at Hunger Hill wrote, 7 ix. 1687, to S. Boulton respecting his engagement to Mary Penington, implying that he had "at the same time an attachment to another woman," name not given (MS. in D). In 1686 Mary Penington had married Daniel Wharley (110. 1); why should not the matter have been allowed to rest?

The next episode in the personal affairs of Samuel Boulton is recorded under date 20 xi. 1686/7: "G. ff. & G. W. &c. had a meeting with Sam^{ll} Bolton about Contract of Marryage between him & Sarah ffreckelton" (p. 167). Sarah Freckleton is named in Fox's testamentary dispositions, *c.* 1688 (vol. ii. pp. 351, 489): "Sarah thou may give Sarah ffrecklton half a Guiney for she hath been Serviceable to me, an honest Carefull young Woman."

This also failed to materialize, but we are glad to know that Samuel found another wife at last in Prudence Wager, of Ratcliff, whom he married at Liskeard in Cornwall in 1700, with the approval of the Two Weeks Meeting in London. She was, perhaps, a daughter of Prudence Wager, who married Alexander Parker (vol. i. p. 427).

Christian Progress, pp. 423, 592; *Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 202; Minutes of Morning Meeting, vols. i. and ii.

80 6 William Crouch (1628—1710) arrived in London from his Hampshire home in 1646 and after his apprenticeship he settled at Spread Eagle Court in Finch Lane, near Cornhill. He was a "citizen and upholder." He became a Friend about 1656. He was burnt out in the Great Fire

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of 1666 and for a while took refuge at Devonshire House, occupying, with other Friends, a part of the premises so called. On the rebuilding of the City, he settled in Gracechurch Street. Crouch married Ruth Brown (*c.* 1638—1710), one of the earliest of London converts. He was one of the early members of the Meeting for Sufferings. He assisted George Whitehead in obtaining relief for Quaker sufferers (*Christian Progress*, pp. 500 n., 526, 528, 531, 594, 595). His *Posthuma Christiana*, 1712, gives much information of Quaker doings in London.

For a recent history of the Fire see Bell, *The Great Fire of London in 1666*, 1920.

80 7 This was probably Benjamin Clark, the bookseller and printer of Friends' books, in George Yard. His name is connected with that of Andrew Sowle (108. 4) in minutes of the Morning Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii.) and elsewhere. Dunton, in his *Life and Errors*, 1705, p. 292, calls him "Thee and Thou Clarke." His business was taken over by Thomas Howkins in 1687.

Antiquarian Researches among the Early Printers and Publishers of Friends' Books, 1844; Plomer, *Dict. of Printers and Booksellers*, 1922, p. 71.

80 8 James Wasse (*c.* 1638—1712), "citizen & chirugeon," of London, married Mary Woodwarde in 1664. Several of their elder children were born in Houndsditch; in 1679, at the birth of another child, the residence is given as Clement's Lane. On Sunday, 9th September, 1683, with other Friends, he was taken from a meeting at Gracechurch Street but released later in the day. He died at Hackney and was buried at Bunhill Fields.

First-days Meetings, p. 133, MS. in D.

It would be interesting to know what Fox said to the "phisitians." He had probably a better estimate of the value of the doctor than he had in earlier days when he said it was opened to him "that the physicians were out of the wisdom of God by which the creatures were made and so knew not their virtues" (Tercent. Text, p. 17). That was in 1649 when he was twenty-five. Since which, association with Dr Edward Bourne, Dr Thomas Lower, the "great Docter from poland" (p. 129), the "friendly Chiurgion" (p. 135), the "great Docter of phis:" (p. 154), "y^{e} Kings Chirurgion" (p. 197), Dr Samuel Browne (p. 230), "a Doctor of physick" (p. 248), and others, had doubtless modified his views of the profession.

80 9 Richard Richardson was the second Recording Clerk to Friends. See vol. ii. p. 498. His home was at Bow, East of London, where G. Fox visited him (p. 119) and his office was in Three Kings Court, off Lombard Street (see next note). He attended on Fox as his secretary (p. 108).

See note respecting Mark Swanner (93. 10).

80 10 The "Chamber" of the clerk to Friends was in Three Kings Court, a turning out of Lombard Street to the South (pp. 88, 103, 172). It is usually referred to simply as "the Chamber." The accommodation here must have been considerable—the Meeting for Sufferings (79. 5) was held here, also the Second Days Morning Meeting (81. 1), and, at Y.M. time, the General Meeting of Friends in the ministry (p. 109). George Fox was in constant attendance at the Chamber and spent very many busy hours in its precincts.

In the *London Directory* of 1677 other tenants of Three Kings Court are named.

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When negotiations with Parliament were frequent and long it appeared necessary to have some business centre nearer than the Chamber in Lombard Street, so Friends took a chamber in Palace Yard adjoining Westminster Hall (pp. 190, 191, 193, 194)—"Westminster Hall, with its courts of law [see p. 58], and its stalls of booksellers, law stationers, sempstresses, and dealers in toys and small wares" (Wheatley, *Pepysiana*, 1899, p. 202). Near, if not the same place, was "y^e^ Coffy house where friends used to be Joyning to Westminster Hall" (p. 218).

81 1 The Second Days Morning Meeting, to give it its full name, was first held 15 vii. 1673, and the Meeting was last held 28 i. 1901. For many years it consisted of men Ministers only and one of its most important functions was the examination and approval or rejection of manuscripts proposed to be printed. When met on a Monday morning, the Ministers placed their names in books ruled for the various London and near-by country meetings, to indicate the places they felt inclined to visit on the following Sunday. Twenty-two folio volumes—*Books of Ministering Friends*—dating from 1699 to 1793, are extant in D, as are also the minutes of the Morning Meeting, in ten folios. See *F. Q. E.* 1897, pp. 254—259, 1901, pp. 325—329; *The Friend* (Lond.), 1901, pp. 442, 719; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 23. An index to vols. i. and ii. and an abstract of the minutes 1673—1700 are among MSS. in D.

There was a Sunday morning meeting of Ministers which Fox occasionally attended, in which were some periods of silence (pp. 109, 142, 170, 174).

London Friends' Meetings, pp. 336 ff.

81 2 In our days it seems incongruous to remark that a meeting was "in the house" and "quiet," but the reader of this Itinerary Journal will find occasions when meetings were disturbed and the houses emptied and closed. Kingston seems to have been one of the storm-centres (see pp. 77, 87, 88) though meetings there were, at times, "peaceable within y^e^ doors." In *London Friends' Meetings* we read: "The earliest history of the [Quaker] Church at Kingston is a story of persecution and violence. As late as 1685 we find the meetings broken up with brutal violence" (pp. 311 f.). Opposition lessened as time went on, and the last reference to disturbance of meetings that we have noticed, also at Kingston, took place on the 8th November, 1683 (p. 88) though, somewhat later, at the Savoy, "officers Came but finding noe meeting passed away againe" (p. 115). For a time we read that meetings were "large and peaceable within the doors," then the formula is shortened to "large and peaceable" and finally to "large" when the diarist or copyist first wrote "large and peaceable," crossed out the last two words, and inserted "&" before "large"—8 iii. 1687 (p. 174).

81 3 The account of this meeting at Gracechurch Street here given in the first person was doubtless the basis of the recital in the Ell. Text, ii. 387. The appearance of the first person may indicate an early autobiographical statement incorporated in the Itinerary Journal.

81 4 Mary Forster (*c.* 1619—1686) was the widow of Thomas Forster (112. 2); she lived near the Quaker centre in Gracechurch Street, and George Fox often stepped into her house after a Sunday morning meeting in White Hart Court, at times resting himself on a bed there. He visited her when sick (p. 164) and called soon after her death "to comfort the afflicted" (p. 165); she was the author of several pamphlets and wrote Testimonies to her husband (who died in 1660) and to Anne, wife of George Whitehead. She departed this life the 25th of Tenth Month, 1686.

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82 1 As Friends spread toward the West from London City, meetings were opened in various places. Elizabeth Trott "gave up her house which was towards the end of the Pall Mall, near James's House, for a meeting, which in great measure was settled by Gilbert, who was a very constant attender" (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 59). On the decease of Elizabeth Trott in 1666, "Westminster being the residence of several Friends and a great concourse of people that way, Friends bought the Term of a lease of a House and Garden in the little Amberry, in Westminster...and the Meeting hath continued there ever since" (*ibid.* p. 65).

William Crouch, 1712, p. 18; *London Friends' Meetings.*

For this and the previous paragraph see Ell. Text, ii. 387. Two days later Fox wrote the epistle to "Friends and Brethren, who have received the peaceable truth," given *ibid.* ii. 388.

82 2 For Mary Woolley see vol. ii. p. 493. Her husband was Ezekiel Woolley (151. 1). She accompanied Fox on some of his visits and Fox visited her husband and her at their Spitalfields home.

82 3 The Two Weeks (or Fortnightly) Meeting was of early origin, being established within two years of the rise of Friends in London. It settled down as a meeting having special care of Friends' marriages in the London district. Men and women met separately.

London Friends' Meetings, pp. 85—91.

82 4 The Lord Mayor for 1682—3 was Sir William Pritchard (*c.* 1632—1705). There is a considerable account of his year of office in *D. N. B.*

82 5 "The Six-weeks Meeting, as originally instituted in 1671, was a selected assembly of 'grave and antient' Friends (both men and women) chosen out of all the Meetings in the metropolis and its district, to whose management and control all matters affecting the common interest of these Meetings were committed, forming also a court of final appeal among them in all cases of difficulty that might arise. George Fox termed it, in after years, 'the prime meeting of the city'" (*London Friends' Meetings*, pp. 91—133). At its opening the Meeting consisted of 49 men and 35 women among them being George Whitehead, Alexander Parker, Gilbert Latey, Francis Camfield, William Crouch, William Meade, Rebecka Travers, Anne Whitehead, Mary Elson, Mary Forster, and Mary Woolley. It appears to have met generally at the Bull and Mouth, and acted in a more private capacity than the Two Weeks Meeting (82. 3). The "Meeting of Twelve" was a finance committee of the Six Weeks Meeting (? p. 128).

Minute books are in D.

83 1 According to *London Friends' Meetings* (pp. 267—269) a meeting-house was built at Ratcliff about 1666, at the corner of Schoolhouse Lane and Brook Street. In 1670 Sir John Robinson, governor of the Tower, did his best (or worst) to scatter the Friends—forms and tables were taken away but Friends met to worship, standing. Friends' hats were swept off and thrown over an adjoining wall, "but neither the loss of their forms nor their hats could prevent Friends from meeting, so Sir John destroyed the house, yet Friends met upon the ruins and then restored their building," *ante* 1681. The visits of Fox to Ratcliff Sunday meetings, sometimes by water, were not infrequent and the meetings held were usually "large and peaceable within y^e^ doors." The one recorded here ("6^th^ day" should be "1st day") is noted in *First-days Meetings*, p. 134. The considerable attendance of "professors" is also noted.

83 2 See 89. 4.

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84 1 Wheeler Street Meeting in the Spitalfields district dates from a Meeting in a private house at the corner of Wheeler and Westbury Streets in 1656. When several London meetinghouses had been destroyed, Wheeler Street was saved by the clever and prompt action of Gilbert Latey who installed a tenant in the building (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 71; *London Friends' Meetings*, p. 163; vol. ii. p. 401). At one time a large Meeting met here but later the number diminished and in 1749 the meetinghouse tumbled down and the Meeting was given up. Westbury Street is now known as Quaker Street and here the Bedford Institute Home Mission Association has its head-quarters.

84 2 This Sunday at the Savoy is one of the few narrative portions of the *post*-1675 Ell. Text (ii. 390—393), omitting a personal touch and the name of the Justice concerned, and, as often, the exact date. This date seems correct, but the day of the month in the previous paragraph should have been "5th" instead of "6th."

85 1 Further information respecting Justice Guy, of King Street, Bloomsbury, is not forthcoming. The name is not given in the Ell. Text (ii. 391).

86 1 It is noticeable that there is no record of the imprisonment of Fox since his liberation from Worcester Jail in 1675, while many of his followers were suffering from close confinement in prison.

86 2 Gabriel Shadd was a very hardworking Informer. His name appears not infrequently in Friends' records. The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings held 9 xii. 1682 contain: "The copy of Shads conviction & to be burnt in y^e^ hand to be inserted in y^e^ book by R^d^ R^d^son & to pay 2s to Ben: Antrobus for Meet." A few days after this affair at the Savoy, Shadd was again at work, and with Yates, another Informer, caused distraint to be levied upon John Elson of The Peel (*Suff.* i. 457). In *First-days Meetings*, there are other notices of Shadd's activities. On the same day, apparently, as he stated that he had informed against Fox at the Savoy, he informed against Francis Stamper at Westminster, but he was equally unsuccessful as Stamper was released because no constable would swear against him. On the 14th of Eighth Month Shadd was again at the Savoy: "Informer Shadd came with Constables. Friends when asked for their names objected to Shadd (of his being burnt, etc.). They were taken and kept till night and then released because Shadd did not appear."

Christian Progress, pp. 521, 541, 596 (Dorothy Shadd).

87 1 There is a brief note respecting Gilbert Latey in vol. ii. p. 401. The service of this Friend during the period of the Itinerary Journal is described by George Whitehead in his Testimony: "He was for many Years my true companion in laborious Sollicitations in the late three Kings Reigns, before whom we divers times appeared and often attended in behalf of our suffering Friends." (From this it would appear that the "G. W." associated with Latey on pp. 122, 130, 133, 135, 143, 144, 202, was George Whitehead.) In the State Papers Domestic, 1670, Latey is described as "a great Ag^t^ of y^e^ Quakers in y^e^ Strand at y^e^ Peacocke a Taylo^r^ near to Drury Lane" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 312—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 299). Latey married Mary, only daughter of John and Ann Fielder (127. 1) of Kingston. He lived on the Fisher-Woodcock estate at the Savoy. Of their eleven children only two lived to man's estate. Latey signed the Testimony to George Fox (Ell. Text, ii. 525). He represented Cornwall and Devon at the first settlement of the Meeting for Sufferings, 1676 (MS. in D). In the *Life* of Latey, edited by his nephew, Richard Hawkins, and published in 1707 (reprinted 1821, etc.), there is a valuable record of the opening

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of work on behalf of poor Friends undertaken by women (see vol. ii. pp. 342 ff.; Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915, chap. xiii.; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iii. 150).

87 2 For John and Elizabeth Vaughton see vol. ii. p. 487. In the *Manuscripts of the House of Lords, 1695—1697*, issued by the Historical MSS. Commission in 1903, there is, dated 8 April, 1697, a petition *re* Tithes signed by Theodor Eccleston and John Vaughton, for the Friends, endorsed: "Offered by the Quakers and read and rejected." Vaughton was a very active Minister in the London district. With Whitehead he was concerned with the needs of about forty Pietists in England; he received money for them and paid them visits (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 131).

In 1685 Vaughton was living at the Joyners Arms, Stanhope Street near New Market, within the verge of Westminster M.M., where Fox was a frequent visitor.

Christian Progress, pp. 595, 601, 635, 659, 671, 680.

87 3 This suppressed passage relating to the loan by Friends of the meetinghouse at the Savoy (79. 2) to the King's Guards is very interesting. The Ell. Text (ii. 393) omits all reference to the action of Friends. It is clear from the context that soldiers made use of Friends' property by the *favour* of Friends and not by *force*, and it is probably for this reason that the passage was struck through and some of it made illegible. In *First-days Meetings*, under date 1683, 4 mo. 28, we read: "Savoy, The Kings Guards (being doubled) took up their Quarters in ye meeting house." Some years later Friends were not so accommodating (or, should it be said, were more true to principles). The meetinghouses at the Park and the Savoy were *forcibly* taken by soldiery, and occupied for some years till a clearance was ordered by King James in 1686 (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 117; *Christian Progress*, pp. 614—618; Hirst, *Quakers in Peace and War*, 1923, p. 77). During this time meetings were held in the yard and entry (see 79. 2).

In 1745, at the time of the rebellion of the Young Pretender, the meetinghouse at Devonshire House became a guard room by *favour* of Friends of the M.M. (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 169; Hirst, *Quakers in Peace and War*, p. 188 n.).

87 4 Francis Camfield (*c.* 1628—1708) had a house in the City and also at Theobalds (Tiballs), near Waltham Abbey (vol. i. p. 426), at both of which places he received and entertained George Fox. The town-house being near to Hicks Hall in Clerkenwell Fox frequently looked in there to be informed of magisterial decisions. Various consultations were also held at his residence. His daughter Hannah married William Baker (180. 1) at the Bull and Mouth in 1672. Jacob Camfield (157. 1) was a son (pp. 157, 176). Francis Camfield married Elizabeth Watts of Aldersgate Street in 1677 (*c.* 1632—1716). She was his second wife; his first wife, Patience, died in 1675. Wife, daughter and son-in-law appear on p. 180. There is a curious minute of the Meeting of Twelve dated 22 ix. 1680, which reads: "Agreed that W^{m} Parker & John Edge do speake with ffran Camfield about y^{e} Damidg done at Bull & Mouth by his tobacco." Camfield is very frequently mentioned in *First-days Meetings* and in *Books of Ministering Friends*. He preached at the funeral of George Fox. A sermon of his at Gracechurch Street, 14 May, 1693, was printed, with others, in *The Concurrence and Unanimity of the People called Quakers*, 1711.

Y.M. Epistles, 1685, 1686; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.

87 5 This meeting at the Bull and Mouth is referred to in Ell. Text, ii. 395, the wording here being taken into the Ell. Text.

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87 6 As conveyance by road became easier owing to the improved condition of the streets, passage along the great waterway was less frequent, to the lament of the watermen (107. 2). The hackney coaches were being rapidly improved and glass coaches are mentioned by Pepys (Sept. 23, 1667). Fox made frequent use of coaches and some of his friends owned private vehicles or obtained such for his use.

Chariots also are referred to in the Itinerary Journal. William Meade owned one (p. 106). This was a lighter carriage "made with springs" (Pepys *Diary*, Sept. 5, 1665).

Fox went down to Kingston that he "might be free from interruptions, having several things to write" (Ell. Text, ii. 396). He wrote *The Saints, their Heavenly and Spiritual Worship*, printed same year, also letters to Friends in Maryland and Barbados (*Register of George Fox's Letters*, MS. in D).

89 1 Abiah Roberts, of Newchapel, Essex, has not yet been identified. Fox spent a week-end at his house and had a meeting on the Sunday.

89 2 In *London Friends' Addresses* (MS. in D) John Bull (*c.* 1646—1698) is described as a "hosier at his warehouse in Throgmorton Street near Barthelemew Lane, 1678." With other Friends he signed a petition to Parliament on the question of sufferings for non-swearing, 1695 (*Christian Progress*, p. 647).

Suff. i. 462.

89 3 Mary Stott (—1688), widow of John Stott, lived at Dalston when we first meet her in the Itinerary Journal. At the end of 1684 we find her at Bethnal Green. Epistles of George Fox, dated from Dalston, were probably written at the Stott home. One is mentioned in Ell. Text (ii. 368) and another, *ibid.* ii. 396. See *Register of George Fox's Letters* (MS. in D). In 1685 and later Fox's letters were written at Bethnal Green and he was a frequent visitor at Mary Stott's here. The quiet of her home in Bethnal Green was specially suited to letter-writing (pp. 137, 144, 164). See 129. 1. Fox also met the widow Stott at the house of her son-in-law, Edward Bathurst (97. 3). Some difficulty in executing her will is mentioned in note 93. 6.

89 4 Jane Bullock was the principal of the Shacklewell School (pp. 83, 89, 91), at Hackney in North London, "sette uppe to Instruct younge lasses & maydens in whatsever thinges was civill & usefull in ye creation" (vol. ii. p. 119). In 1677 the school was said to be in a poor way and more pupils were needed (*Second Period*, p. 528). George Fox's meeting, if held on a First-day, must have been on the 9th, not the 10th, of the Tenth Month. At an earlier date the school was under the care of the widow Stott (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 360).

89 5 There is a note respecting Margaret Rous, daughter of John and Margaret, in vol. ii. p. 422 (though it is probable that in the text "younge Margaret Rouse" refers to the mother and not to the daughter). In the Itinerary Journal "young Margret Rouse" doubtless refers to the daughter.

89 6 George Watts (—1688) belonged to Peel M.M., living in the parish of St Botolph, Aldersgate. He was a member of the Meeting for Sufferings, representing Ely and Lincolnshire, in 1676. He accompanied Fox to Holland in 1677 (p. 237) and 1684 (Ell. Text, ii. 397). See 93. 2. On his return he entertained Dutch Friends at his house (p. 110). Fox was frequently at his town-house and also at his country-house at Enfield. John Gratton (*c.* 1641—1711/12) tells us in his *Journal*, p. 105, that while he was in Derby Jail in 1684, he was the means of the conversion of the jailer's eldest son and that, with the consent of the lad's parents,

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Gratton took him to London and "placed him with an honest Friend, George Watts, where he did well," married, "and grew rich every way." Watts was doubtless referred to in the Itinerary Journal by his initials but it is difficult to state whether "G. W." refers to him or to George Whitehead. In *First-days Meetings* we read: "1683/4, 12mo. 3, Gracechurch Street. Kept out in Grace's street abo^{t} half an hour, then permitted into y^{e} yard where ffr^{ds} stood peaceably G. Watts declaring, & Marr. ffarmb. & G. W^{ts} praying y^{e} meeting ended, it being a very cold frosty morning, y^{e} Con^{bles} kept within y^{e} meetinghouse, having shut y^{e} doors, till ended" (p. 216). Fox wrote a Testimony to his friend.

MSS. in D, some relating to Friends on the European Continent.

90 1 Prayer almost invariably followed sermon in George Fox's vocal service in the meetings he attended, but we do not have any outline of the burden of it. Penn wrote: "Above all he excelled in prayer....The most awful, living reverent frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his in prayer" (Tercent. Text, p. xix). The words of a prayer, written 17 ii. 1671, are given in Tercent. Text, p. 269. It was apparently usual for a prayer to follow a sermon. The collection of the sermons of Stephen Crisp, published in 1694, includes "his Prayer after every Sermon" and in the collection of sermons preached by fourteen Friends, 1688—1694, there follows a prayer after each sermon. These prayers seem much after the manner of the modern minister in the pulpit, not as usual in Friends' meetings to-day. They begin with such words as "Most Glorious Infinite Powerful Father" (Stephen Crisp), "Blessed God of Life" (Francis Stamper), "Most Glorious and Infinite God of Heaven and Earth" (William Penn). Charles Marshall's prayer contains about 2200 words (*Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1711). See 137. 1.

90 2 There is a place Ellington in Huntingdonshire North of London and another in East Kent South of London, but neither place seems to be near enough to London to make it likely that Fox visited it.

91 1 For Edward Mann see vol. ii. p. 422. The "several times" of this note, based on the Ell. Text, must be altered to "very many" consequent on the exploitation of the Itinerary Journal. The visits were paid at both Mann's warehouse in George Yard and his home at Ford Green. Elizabeth Mann must have had a busy time when Fox was there, as, for instance, when he spent sixteen days at the Mann home, "in w^{ch} time many fri^{ds} Came almost daily to see him" (p. 148, see also pp. 178, 179, 233, 234, 236, 257—259, 272). Edward Mann represented North Wales in the Meeting for Sufferings.

Many references in vol. ii.

91 2 Sarah Meade's only child was Nathaniel (1684—1760). See vol. ii. p. 491, where it is stated that Sir Nathaniel Meade, knight, died "probably without descendants." More recent information does not support this supposition. In a pamphlet written by Henry J. Mead in 1918, it is stated: "Sir Nathaniel had two sons, Robert and William. Both died in infancy, and were buried at Romford. His widow, Martha, Lady Mead, died in 1779 and was buried at Romford." In 1920 Mr Mead wrote to the editor of *Jnl. F. H. S.*: "I have recently come across an entry in the Middle Temple Records shewing that Thomas Meade, son and heir of Sir Nathaniel Meade, was admitted a student of that Inn on 6th November, 1732....I had hitherto thought that the only children of Sir Nathaniel were two, who died in infancy." (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvii. 130.) No further information is forthcoming.

Jnl. F. H. S. xi. xiii.

91 3 The Friend whose name or initials occur most frequently in the Itinerary Journal is, without doubt, Benjamin Antrobus (*c.* 1645—1715).

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He was a linendraper at the Plough and Harrow in Cheapside. George Fox lodged at his house a multitude of times, and stored there some of his possessions—papers, chest "with some Gold in itt," a hundred pounds "which is for G ffs Dayly Charge" (vol. ii. pp. 348—352, 355—360). "B. A." was to assist in the collection of Fox's books and papers for printing and distribution. He suffered imprisonment in Newgate 1683—1685. He was a Minister and his name occurs frequently in *First-days Meetings*. The Y.M. of 1686, 1687 and 1688 appointed him, with others, to have charge of the accounts. Many consultations took place at the Plough and Harrow, some of a private character (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 61). Though constantly mentioned, few particulars appear. He was twenty years younger than Fox. He wrote much halting verse, on a variety of subjects, *e.g.* A Complaint against New England Persecutors; Concerning Persecution; Concerning the Philosopher's Stone. He represented South Wales in the Meeting for Sufferings in 1676.

He is also frequently mentioned in the Haistwell Diary.

Mary Antrobus (*c.* 1650—1705) was Mary Burrell, of Greenwich, before she married Benjamin Antrobus in 1671. She accompanied Fox on some of his visits to the country, alone and with her husband and sister, and "a Coachfull of friends" (p. 197). Her shoulders must have borne most of the weight of G. Fox's entertainment, and that of others who came to see him at the Plough and Harrow, especially while her husband was in prison. Sometimes, however, the visits were apparently to the shop only, pp. 142, 144.

The names Joseph Antrobus and Elizabeth Antrobus appear among records in D.

92 1 "Hicks Hall was the Middlesex Sessions House in St John Street, Clerkenwell, named after Sir Baptist Hicks, one of the justices, afterwards Viscount Campden, at whose cost the Hall was built in 1612" (Wheatley, note to Pepys's *Diary*, Dec. 6, 1660). Fox often called at Francis Camfield's in order "to look after Friends busyness at y^e^ Sessions," or "to see what became of Friends that were to appear there." At times also he waited for news at John Matthews's "att the Kings head att Smithfield Barrs" (p. 147). See Ell. Text, ii. 431.

92 2 George Barr (—) was resident in Gracechurch Street and also at Bury Street near Edmonton and was visited by Fox at both places. He was engaged in matters of finance (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 123; *Y. M. Epistles*, 1686, 1687). Little is at present known of him outside the Itinerary Journal.

There was a George Barr (*c.* 1656—1722) of Stepney, broadweaver, who married Ann Comfort in 1670 and "died of age," in Gravel Lane, Houndsditch.

92 3 For Alexander Parker see vol. i. p. 427. There are many references to Parker in vols. i. and ii. but only slight intimation that he made his residence in London during his later days. John Whiting states that Parker settled in London soon after his marriage in 1669 (*Memoirs*, p. 185), but still travelled extensively in the ministry. His home was in George Yard where Fox and others frequently dined (pp. 104, 108) and on one occasion (the only mention of such in the Itinerary Journal) Fox "supped" at his house (p. 110). At Ratcliff Fox was at ":A : ps: Lodgings at his Sisters" (p. 114, see pp. 135, 136, 170, 171). Parker died in 1688/9 and was buried in Bunhill Fields (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 331).

Christian Progress, pp. 299, 536, 546, 570, 572; many reff. in D in print and MS.

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92 4 Nathaniel Brassey (*c.* 1646—1686) "was a goldsmith of Lombard Street. He was an active Friend and a Minister and a faithful testimony-bearer" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 169). G. Fox was constantly at his house and enjoyed his friend's hospitality and also that of his wife Elizabeth Brassey. Brassey was with Fox in Holland in 1684 and subsequently entertained some Dutch Friends (p. 110).

In a letter from Sarah Meade to Margaret Fox, dated 7 ii. 1686, we read: "wee heare y^t^ Nath: Brassey & his onely sonn [Nathaniel] are both to be buried this day, both in one Coffin; the Childe was a fine lively Childe about a yea^re^ & a qu^r^te^r^ old & I did not hea^re^ but they were both well when wee came out of Towne—its a sickly time in these parts" (Abraham MSS., printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 169).

Upon the death of her husband Elizabeth Brassey continued to entertain Fox who was very frequently at her house for the night. In 1687 she married John Toovy and died in less than two months afterwards "of Colick."

93 1 Martha Fisher is mentioned several times in vol. ii. Her name is frequently associated with that of Jane Woodcock in vol. ii. and in the Haistwell Diary. George Fox was very frequently at her house and often lodged there. She occupied three chambers and a garret above the meetinghouse at the Savoy. She signed the Fox-Fell wedding certificate in 1669, in Bristol. Her daughter Elizabeth married Nathaniel Bland (104. 3).

93 2 The Y.M. was held on the 19th and 20th of the Third Month, but there is only a slight allusion to it on the 19th. Either chronicler or copyist has bungled in giving one day of the week to two successive days of the month! 3 mo. 16 was "6th day," the day on which the weekly Meeting for Sufferings was held.

George Fox, accompanied by Alexander Parker, George Watts and Nathaniel Brassey, and also by William Bingley and Samuel Waldenfield, left for his second visit to Holland on the 31st of the Third Month and returned on the 16th of the Fifth Month. "They travelled 772 milles, viz^t^ in England 149, by sea Rivers & in Holland 612, had 18 Meetings...two Earles came to y^e^ meeteing at Amsterdam & also seu^r^all considerable psons came to seu^r^all of ye meeteings" (MS. in D, printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 37). After resting in the country Fox returned to London on the 21st of the Fifth Month to meet some Friends who had come over from New Jersey on business (Ell. Text, ii. 397—404).

For Friends in Holland see vol. ii. p. 411; note 236. 2.

93 3 For the troublesome question of the ownership of West Jersey see vol. i. p. 452 and vol. ii. p. 434. The twelve proprietors of East New Jersey in 1682 were William Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Richard Mew, Thomas Hart, Ambrose Rigge, Thomas Willcox, Hugh Hartshorne, John Heywood, Clement Plumstead and Thomas Cooper. A valuable document containing their signatures and seals is described in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 76. The award in this matter was signed by William Crouch, James Parke, Charles Marshall, Richard Whitpain, William Shewen, Thomas Hart, George Whitehead, and Charles Bathurst and copied by Mark Swanner, 8 mo. 1684 (*Case Put and Decided*, reprint of 1880, p. 10).

There are eight notices of Edward Byllinge (vol. i. p. 452), all connecting him with the "New Jarseys busyness." G. Fox had conferences at various houses with him, George Hutchinson, Thomas Budd, William Penn, and Thomas Hart, in 1684 and 1685. In addition to the references to Byllinge in Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley) and *Pepysiana*, 1899, there is a paper amongst the Pepys MSS. written by him "to friends and

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people of all sorts whatsoever," dated March 22, 1673/4, in which he refers to "debts having been run into by him and his late wife" and repents his part of it and hopes that "no reasonable nor tender hearted man or woman will not too far oppress with their tongues him that's already overwhelmed in sorrow, neither anyone charge this my miscarriage upon the principal people of God called Quakers, for their principle is holy and true and they are clear of these things" (*Hist. MSS. Commission, Report* xix.).

Extracts from State Papers, 1913—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1658—9, 1660—1, 1661—2, 1664—5, 1670.

93 4 "The Hopes of Amsterdam, and Deepdene, Dorking, were associated with the Gurnells, Harmans and Hoares. Thomas [? Henry] Hope, apprenticed to the Gurnells, became a millionaire" (notes by J. J. Green, to letter from Sir Eustace Gurney in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii.). The letter states that the second wife of Edmund Gurney (1723—1796) "was Anne, daughter of Hubert van Flierden, of Lynn, cousin of his first wife, Martha Kett, their mothers being sisters, daughters of John Hope, of Amsterdam." The Henry Hope mentioned here was doubtless of the same family, Benjamin Furly and George Watts were both connected with Holland.

In the life of Samuel Hoare (1751—1815) there is a note which states: "Mr Henry Hope of Amsterdam was apprenticed in 1754 to Gurnell, Hoare and Co., remained with the firm till 1760, and died in 1811, leaving a fortune of more than a million sterling." In the article in *D. N. B.* on Sir Thomas Hope (d. 1646) it is stated that his younger brother, Henry, settled in Amsterdam.

Jnl. F. H. S. xx. 113.

93 5 Benjamin Furly (1636—1714) "was one of the wealthy people who allied themselves with Quakerism in its early days. He was born at Colchester and began business life there" (full account of Furly in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 62—73. A reference to his connection with the *Battle-Door* will be found in vol. ii. p. 379. Prior to 1660 Furly settled at Amsterdam, afterwards removing to Rotterdam. He corresponded with several men of note—Algernon Sidney, the third Lord Shaftesbury, and John Locke. His extensive library was sold by auction in October, 1714. Some of the books once belonging to Furly, sold by Jacob Claus to Thomas Story, were lost at sea (MS. in D). Furly was a son of John and Ann Furly. His father died in 1673, aged about 83. Another and elder son was John Furly (236. 3). Benjamin married twice; his descendants left Friends (*The Essex Review*, April, 1899—"The Furly Family of Essex"). He seems, for a time, to have had some sympathy with the Perrot Hat-schism (vol. ii. pp. 375, 482; *Collectitia*, 1824, p. 148).

Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892; *D. N. B.*; Learned, *F. D. Pastorius*, 1908; Macewen, *Antoinette Bourignon*, 1910; Myers, *Narratives*, 1912; *Second Period*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iii. vi. vii. x. xvii.; MSS. in D.

93 6 William Kent (*c.* 1650—1720) was a son of Edward Kent, of Pavement, Oxfordshire. He married, firstly, Anne, daughter of Charles Bathurst, at Devonshire House, in 1679, and, secondly, Margaret Cole in 1684/5. He was a cheesemonger in Bishopsgate Street. There is a letter in D, from George Fox to William Meade, dated 8 xi. 1689/90, which refers to the will of Mary Stott (89. 3) and mentions William Kent and his brother-in-law Edward Bathurst. The matter is not stated very clearly, but evidently M. Stott left money to the poor, some of which was claimed by relatives or other legatees. Fox defends the claims of the poor.

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93 7 The town-house of Charles Bathurst (*c.* 1626—1700) was at the sign of the Three Sugar Loaves, Without Bishopsgate, and his country-house was "at Epin fforest" (p. 118). His first wife, Frances, and the mother of his children, died of cancer in 1675. Later he married Grace Hubbard (*c.* 1634—1703). A son, Benjamin, was apprenticed to John Mackett, "coatseller" of Aldgate Within, but died of small-pox in 1682 at the age of fifteen. Another son was Edward (97. 3) and there were daughters Elizabeth and Anne (105. 7). Charles Bathurst was a grocer and confectioner. Fox was a frequent visitor, in town and country. Bathurst was one who signed a certificate of the *bona fides* of George Whitehead, in 1680 (*Christian Progress*, p. 418). In 1692 he signed a paper entitled *The Doting Athenians Imposing Questions no Proofs*, in answer to statements respecting Friends which had appeared in *The Athenian Mercury*. Other Friends who signed were John Edridge, William Meade, Theodor Eccleston, William Ingram, William Crouch, George Whitehead, Walter Benthall and Thomas Barker, all of whom are mentioned in these notes. He wrote a brief and beautiful Testimony respecting his daughter Elizabeth (105. 7), in which he says, truly: "Deep Sorrows can make no long Discourses."
Jnl. F. H. S. v. 178, xi. 180.

93 8 Mary Penington was the only daughter of Isaac and Mary Penington (235. 1) and was at this time about twenty-seven years old. Her name appears four times in the Itinerary Journal, in connection with that of Samuel Boulton (pp. 93, 95, 99, 129). See 80. 5. She married Daniel Wharley, 9 iv. 1686 (110. 1), and died in 1726.

93 9 Rowland Vaughan was an attorney employed by Friends. He accompanied John Edge and George Whitehead on their urgent visit to the Attorney General (133. 1) and prepared warrants of liberation for signature (*Christian Progress*, p. 589, see also pp. 610, 612). His office was at the Temple.
MSS. in D.

93 10 "Mark" was Mark Swanner, assistant to Richard Richardson (80. 9), Friends' general secretary. He seems to have begun work in the Chamber early in 1684, to have received "30 lbs per year" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 63), and to have removed into Hertfordshire early in 1688. Between these two dates we find him assisting Fox with his literary work. He evidently was not opposed to Sunday work, as when Fox was unable to get out to meetings, Mark was summoned to several houses to assist in writing and in reading books to be printed. On one occasion he wrote for both George and Margaret Fox (p. 98) and on another both clerks had to forgo their Sunday rest (p. 108). The salaries of the two clerks came up for consideration, "w^{ch} Continued till late in the night," attended by Fox and "other Select fri^{ds}" (p. 165). One would think that Fox might have been spared work of this kind. This conference is probably the one referred to in the history of the Devonshire House Reference Library (printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 11), where Swanner's further work is described. He is called the "German friend." "Mark Shwaner" was in prison in Silesia in 1676 (Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892, p. 38). He appears to have been discharged from Friends' service in 1698 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 13).

95 1 Richard Vickris (—1700), of Chew Magna, in Somersetshire, is noted as "the only case where sentence of death was passed upon a Friend in the mother country" (*F. P. T.* p. 360). He was only son of Robert Vickris, merchant and alderman, of Bristol and Chew Magna. He was sent abroad in the hope that his Quaker notions would be dis-

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pelled, but while away he was much impressed with the errors of popery, and on his return he allied himself with Friends. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Bishop, in 1671/2. He was often fined and distrained for meetings, imprisoned and abused. There is a long account of the trial in Whiting's *Memoirs*. The sentence was "That he should Conform, or abjure the Realm in three months, or suffer death as a Felon, without benefit of Clergy." A *habeas corpus* removed him to London where George Fox and William Penn had the interview here recorded. In the Ninth Month he was legally discharged by Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys on errors in the indictment. At the date of Whiting's *Memoirs*, Vickris was living at Chew with wife and ten children. Several articles are credited to him in Smith's *Cata.*

Whiting, *Memoirs*, pp. 89—91, 119, 120; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. xix.; *Second Period.*

Later. Referring to the above statement, based on *F. P. T.* p. 360, there is, in a recent pamphlet, written by Elizabeth B. Emmott, *Early Quakerism in Wales*, 1924, the following statement: "In 1676 the Judges declared in open Court at Bala that any Quakers who refused the Oath of Allegiance a second time would be proceeded against as traitors, the men to be hanged and quartered, and the women to be burned. Roland Ellis received this sentence at Dolgelly, but was allowed time to consider. He decided to emigrate to Pennsylvania."

95 2 During his continental travels in 1677 Fox was in the Duke of Holstein's country from which the Duke would have banished Friends had the magistrates agreed to do so (p. 244). Hearing that he had been scandalized by the preaching of Elizabeth Hendricks (108. 5), Fox wrote him a long letter, dated London, 26 viii. 1684, on the subject of women's preaching, which is given in full in Ell. Text (ii. 404—408). The duchy was situated on the borders of Sweden and Denmark. Christian Albert was probably the Duke written to. Apparently, later, the Duke liberated Friends from confinement—"At Dantzic there are now no prisoners; the Duke of Holstein has put forth a declaration for liberty of conscience" (*Y. M. Epistle*, 1692).

95 3 There is a slight notice of Margaret Drinkwell, Senr. (*c.* 1623—1695), in vol. ii. p. 385. We have not discovered the nature of the "busyness" in which mother and daughter are concerned. Fox visited Margaret Drinkwell at her house in Bishopsgate Street, parish of Shoreditch.

In the paragraph on p. 96, with the mention of M. Drinkwell, the day should be "5th" not "4th."

Jnl. F. H. S. xi. 150.

96 1 Thomas Cox (*c.* 1641—1711) was a wealthy vintner, of the White Lion, in Whitechapel, son of Thomas Cox, of Cheltenham. At the institution of the Meeting for Sufferings in 1676 Thomas Cox was appointed to act for Friends in Norfolk and Cambridge in conjunction with Clement Plumstead. George Fox was frequently at his house and took dinner with him from time to time and passed a night there. In 1686, 11th of Ninth Month, G. Fox attended the marriage of a daughter of T. Cox at Devonshire House and accompanied the couple to South Street, where it is probable that there was another Cox home. (Search has been made for a record of this marriage (160. 4) but it has not been found.) Cox's daughter, Christian, married Lascelles Metcalfe at Devonshire House in 1691. Thomas Cox heads the list of subscribers to a fund to assist William Gibson, *c.* 1725, with a donation of seven guineas (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 26). He witnessed the sealing by William Penn of a document in 1681 (vol. ii. p. 367). His wife is mentioned on p. 194, see 179. 1. In a letter from John Tomkins to Sir John Rodes,

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1702, we read respecting a consignment of wine: "I did buy it of Tho: Cox, and told him who it was for, and I beleeve he has taken care that thou hast his best. It is covered with Canvas to prevent their taping of it with pencers." Then follows a copy of Cox's bill for the wine—twenty gallons, 2 casks, canvas and porterage £5. 15. 6. (*Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, p. 189).

"Thomas Cox, a Quaker, formerly grocer in Aldersgate street,... very considerable fortune," died 13 May, 1739 (*Gent.'s Mag.*, quoted *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 28).

96 2 Ann Hayley, widow, of Guttershedge near Hendon, early opened her house as a meetingplace for Friends. Ellwood reports two visits to her, in 1677 and 1680 (Ell. Text, ii. 261, 345). We have no knowledge of the "busyness" which called certain Friends together (pp. 96, 97, 107). In 1686 Ann Hayley lodged five Friends at her house—George Fox, John and Mary Elson and Mariabella Farmborough, Senr. and Junr. (p. 138).

96 3 Lawrence Fullove (*c.* 1626—1689) lived in the parish of St Alphage, London Wall. He was one of the Friends sentenced to banishment to Jamaica in 1664 and put on board the *Black Eagle* in August, 1665. A storm drove the ship to the coast of Norway, but the prisoners were not permitted to land. Eventually they reached Holland and were two months on shore, and then returned to England. But of the fifty-five put on board in the Thames twenty-seven only reached the Downs alive. William Crouch prints a letter from Fullove from Amsterdam, 27 ii. 1666, to his uncle, Amor Stoddard, giving some account of their adventures (*Posthuma Christiana*, 1712, pp. 89 ff.). In the history of the Devonshire House Reference Library which appeared in volume xviii. of the *Jnl. F. H. S.*, we are told of a search for lost records, and that, at the Meeting for Sufferings, ix. 1689, "John Dew Acquaints the meeting that a deal Chest with Writtings and Books of ffriends (Supposed to be the Chest soe much enquired after by ffriends) is now found at Lawrence ffulloves. This Meeting Orders that the said Chest and Writtings be sent to ffriends Chamber in Lombard Street." It may be that to-day we benefit from the action of 1689 in centralizing records.

Suff. i. 406; Smith, *Cata.* i. 826. See 136. 2.

97 1 Rebecka Travers (1609—1688) was the wife and widow of William Travers, tobacconist, at the sign of the Three Feathers in Watling Street. She was educated in the Baptist Church but was convinced of Quakerism by James Nayler, who, during a discussion, "putting his hand over the Table, and taking her by the Hand, said, 'Feed not on knowledge, it is as truly forbidden to thee, as ever it was to Eve. It is good to look upon, but not to feed on, for who feeds on knowledge dies to the innocent life'" (Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 177). She became a prominent worker and writer. The Morning Meeting was held, at times, at her house (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 2), and Fox was a frequent visitor; she wrote, in an original letter in D (Swarth. MSS. i. 395), dated 5 ix. 1671: "I was never better pleased wth my house then when hee was in It & employed it for y^{e} service of truth, or any of his." She was one of the Friends of "London" M.M. appointed to see to the right conduct of marriages (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, p. 41, MS. in D), and was also a prison-visitor—"Rebeck: Travers is gone towards Ipswich to see p^{r}soners" (Swarth. MSS. iv. 96). She had experience of prison-life. Her writings in support of Quakerism were voluminous—"one Rebecca Trewish in Watling streit is a wryter of books, and getts them prented by Widdow Dover" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 230—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1664—5, p. 148). Next to Margaret Fell and Dorothy

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White, she appears to have been the most prolific woman Quaker writer (*Jnl. F. H. S.* x. 94). She wrote Testimonies concerning William Bayly, 1676, Susanna Whitrow, 1677, Alice Curwen, 1680, Anne Whitehead, 1686. In a tract, dated 1664, *This for all or any of those*, etc., she breaks out into verse, beginning:

"Things to come are here declared,
but blind men cannot see;
But as the World draws to an end
some shall remember me."

(We are trying to revive the memory of this good woman, but know not if the time be ripe therefor.)

William Travers (—*c.* 1663) is mentioned several times in Quaker books. He was one who offered to lie "body for body" (54. 2) in 1659, and Friends met at his house on business bent (*Hidden Things Brought to Light, or the Discord of the Grand Quakers* [Fox, Nayler and Perrot] *among Themselves*, 1678, pp. 9, 11). There was a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Rebecka, who married John Osgood (104. 2) in 1667. Rebecka Travers's sister, Mary Booth, lived also at the Three Feathers. George Whitehead lodged there during the year of the Plague (*Christian Progress*, p. 292). William Penn preached a sermon "upon occasion of the Death of Mrs Rebecca Travers, an Aged Servant of God, June 19, 1688" (*Concurrence and Unanimity of the People called Quakers*, 1694, pp. 73—77), but there is only a slight reference to R. T.

Vol. ii. pp. 412, 471; Penn, *Judas and the Jews*, 1673, p. 92; Sewel, *Hist. of Quakers*; *London Friends' Meetings*, pp. 92, 128, 129, 324, 351; *D. N. B.*; *Extracts from State Papers*, 1913; Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915; *Beginnings*; MSS. in D.

97 2 The name of Thomas Barker occurs several times in *First-days Meetings* when he suffered imprisonment and fining for attendance at several of the London meetings. In *F. P. T.* (pp. 153—157, 361) there is a full recital of the trial of him and others at the Guildhall, 18 x. 1683, under the statute 35 Eliz., the Recorder, Sir Thomas Jenner, trying to prove that the meeting was a tumultuous one, despite the evidence of a witness that "they were Quiet, standing together even as Lambs." Barker was one of the London Friends appointed by Y.M. 1687 and 1688 to inspect the accounts relating to charitable affairs. "Thom. Barker, Seething Lane" appears in *The Little London Directory of 1677* (reprint of 1863 in D).

97 3 Edward Bathurst, son of Charles, had a house in George Yard. In 1682 he married Mary, daughter of John Stott, late of Black Eagle Street, Spitalfields, and his wife Mary Stott (89. 3). G. Fox frequently called in George Yard to see widow Stott and dined there from time to time; once it is said "he Eate Something" (p. 143) as if a hurried meal was taken.

97 4 John Hutson has not yet been identified. There was one of the name, a mariner, across the river, who died in 1698, aged 34. Anna Hutson's name is attached to a letter from the Women's Q.M. of London to Margaret Fox in 1695.

97 5 For Margaret Fox see vol. i. p. 407. Of her ten visits to London, two hundred miles from Swarthmoor, the eighth and ninth are recorded in the Itinerary Journal. In 1684—5 she passed sixteen weeks in the Metropolis (pp. 97, 104, 105). In Second Month, 1690, she suddenly appears before us at her husband's side at the Meade home and departs

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again for the North two months later (pp. 206, 213). Writing of this 1690 visit, *c.* 1691, she tells us that "of all the times that I was at London this last was most comfortable" (Ell. Text, ii. 519).

Crosfield, *Margaret Fox of Swarthmoor Hall*, 1913; *Quaker Women*, by Mabel R. Brailsford, 1915; *Swarth. Account Book*, 1920; "Margaret Fell, The Mistress of Swarthmoor Hall," by M. Ethel Crawshaw, in *The Holborn Review*, July, 1924.

98 1 John Plant (*c.* 1648—1718), of Spitalfields and later of Bishopsgate, broadweaver, son of Humphrey Plant, of Fleet Street, married Elizabeth Broadbank, of the same, at Devonshire House, in 1683. Fox lodged a night at Plant's house as convenient for some business with Abraham Godowne. A son, Ezekiel, was drowned, "in Westminster liberty," in 1700, aged 17. At his death John is described as a vintner.

There was a John Plant, resident at Newbury, Berks (Besse, *Sufferings*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 28).

98 2 The London Friends' Registers record the marriage of Abraham Godowne, of Bishopsgate, and Jane Tomkins, at Westbury Street, Spitalfields, in 1668. In 1674 was born a son, Abraham, his father being described as "of Stepney, broadweaver." Abraham and Jane lost by death a son Benjamin in 1672, another Benjamin in 1678, and Isaac in 1680. Jane Godowne died of "a surfeit" in 1684, aged forty, her husband surviving her.

99 1 As with the Sessions held at Hicks Hall in North London (92. 1), so in connection with the Sessions held at the Guildhall in the heart of the City, Fox was concerned to know the latest respecting the trials of Friends and awaited news from the latter at the house of Benjamin Antrobus in Cheapside hard by (pp. 93, 99, 147). There is a very valuable manuscript in D, containing, among other references to London sufferings, numerous references to Friends in Sessions Rolls preserved in the Crypt of the Guildhall. The extracts were made by the late Prof. G. Lyon Turner, and are dated 1662 to 1665. Attached to above is a list of London Friends sentenced to transportation, 1664—1665, with notes by William C. Braithwaite.

Four days afterwards Fox wrote an autograph letter to Friends lying in Plymouth Prison, encouraging them to faithfulness (original in D, see facsimile in *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.).

100 1 Was Justice Smith, of Ratcliff, mentioned here the same as Sir William Smith, of whom it is recorded in *First-days Meetings*, p. 117: "1683. 6 mo. 12. Ratcliff. Within y^{e} house morning & afternoon, Quiet & undesturbed the Con^{bles} being told to Trouble themselves no farther till Sir William Smiths order"?

100 2 James Strutt, Senr. (*c.* 1619—1700), and James Strutt, Junr. (*c.* 1649—1698), were both mariners, resident at Ratcliff and Wapping. "James Strutt of Wappin" married Mary, daughter of John Meakins (122. 2), in 1676. There is no indication whether this marriage was of father or son. "Old Mary Strut" is mentioned on p. 171, *anno* 1687. She was probably the Friend of that name who with others, men and women, was appointed by Ratcliff M.M. to attend marriages and see them properly conducted (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, p. 41).

MSS. in D.

100 3 For Susanna Fell, *aft.* Ingram, see vol. ii. p. 451.

100 4 For John Rous see vol. ii. p. 385, and for his wife, Margaret, see vol. ii. p. 421. The four of their children who survived their father were

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Bethia (126. 1), Margaret (89. 5), Anne (pp. 196, 197, 208), and Nathaniel (p. 134). For the will of John Rous see *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv.

Nathaniel Rous (1670—1717) was a merchant of the parish of St Mary Bothaw, Cannon Street. He married Hannah Woods (—1714), of Guildford, in 1696. Beyond their immediate family no descendants are known. His attack of small-pox is mentioned on p. 134. He was a scholar at Richard Scoryer's writing school when the attack began (letter from John Rous, 20 i. 1685/6, printed in Webb, *Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*, 1865).

Anne Rous (1671—1709) married Benjamin Dykes, of Colchester, merchant, son of Edward Dykes, in 1698, and died *s.p.* Dykes's first wife was Mary Talcot, of Colchester, who died in 1696. See 237. 1.

Jnl. F. H. S.; *Swarth. Account Book.*

100 5 Fox's "own busyness" about which he consulted Attorney Vaughan (p. 93) is described in full in Ell. Text, ii. 355—358. The date is given loosely "about this time," but the affair appears under 1681. That 1684 is the date is clear from the mention of the "eight poor men from the North" in the same paragraphs, whose letter to Y.M. is dated 1 iii. 1684. Fox writes: "My wife and I and several other Friends were sued in Cartmel-Wapentake Court in Lancashire for small tithes and we had demurred to the jurisdiction of that court." Contrary to expectation Fox was not taken into custody. As with the doctors (80. 8) so with the lawyers Fox had advanced from the position he took up in 1649—"He shewed me also that the lawyers were out of the equity, and out of the true justice, and out of the law of God," but adding: "The lawyers might be reformed and brought into the law of God" (Tercent. Text, pp. 17, 18).

Crosfield, *Margaret Fox*, 1913, pp. 178—181—the letter printed on p. 179 should be dated 1684.

100 6 For William Penn see vol. ii. p. 419. He is frequently mentioned in the Itinerary Journal and the Haistwell Diary. He was visited by Fox at his lodgings at Charing Cross (pp. 100, 123), and at Holland House, Kensington (p. 115). At an earlier date he was visited by Fox at his lodgings at William Hages (p. 258). He was also to be found at the house of his brother-in-law, Daniel Wharley, in George Yard (pp. 122, 177). In Seventh Month, 1689, Fox met Penn "who was y^{n} under y^{e} Messingers hand in picadilly" (p. 199).

Graham, *William Penn*, 1917.

100 7 Giles Fettiplace (—1702) "became a Friend in the early days and used to drive to Cirencester meeting in the style of a county magnate in his coach and six....He lived at Coln St Alwyns, in Gloucestershire...possessed considerable landed property and came of an old family" (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1905, p. 842). In the Life of Bishop Frampton (who succeeded Dr John Prichard in the see of Gloucester in 1680) it is related that Giles Fettiplace, "the Quaker Esquire, son of him who had defended Cirencester for the Parliament [Col. John Fettiplace], having gone in his coach and six to call upon the Dean and Chapter *re* renewal of leases, was received in much state and with great deference until the churchmen found the Quaker would not take off his hat to them. Then they irritably rammed their own on their heads, intimating to Giles that they were quite prepared to treat him and his friends with equal discourtesy. They even demurred to renewing one of the leases until the Dean recalled that the Esquire's father had dealt very liberally with the Church in its depressed days, which led to a better understanding of each other all round and an amicable settlement of the matter" (quoted in the Life of John Roberts

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—*A Quaker of the Olden Time*, 1898, p. 36). Frances, daughter of Giles and Elizabeth Fettiplace, married, in 1686, John Bellers (1654—1725), who succeeded to the Fettiplace estate. They had a son, Fettiplace Bellers, philosopher, playwright, and Fellow of the Royal Society. Theophila, another daughter, married Thomas Church in 1693.
Jnl. F. H. S. xii. xvi.

101 1 This may have been the address *To the King, and Both Houses of Parliament, The Suffering Condition of the Peaceable People called Quakers*, etc., 1685.

102 1, 2 For Thomas Lower, the step-son-in-law of George Fox, see vol. i. p. 440, and for his wife, Mary Lower, see vol. ii. p. 421 (corrected by *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 153, as to date of birth). There is an interesting personal letter from Mary Lower to her mother in 1701 (see *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 185).
Quaker Post-Bag, 1910, p. 161; *Swarth. Account Book.*

102 3 Martha Hull signed the General Testimony to Anne Whitehead (148. 2) in 1686. She lived in Bethnal Green and for some reason unknown is associated here with Mary Stott, a neighbour (89. 3). Further information is lacking.

103 1 It is clear that a Quaker family of Birkett lived South of the Thames about Lambeth, but particulars are lacking. William Birkett was visited in the First Month (not "3^{d}" as written), 1684/5 and about six months later Gulielma Penn accompanied Fox on a visit to "Widdow Berkit," she being visited also at later dates, and her name being, apparently, Eleanor (p. 193). There was a Mary Birkett living "near Lambeth" (p. 156).

103 2 It has not been found possible with our present knowledge to piece together with any certainty scattered information respecting Anne Travers (see vol. ii. p. 451). She was a widow when caring for Thomas Ellwood in 1662. She appears to have been of Hackney in 1665 and to have removed to Horslydown, where Ellis Hookes lodged with her from 1665 to his death in 1681. (Webb, *Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*, 1865; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.) Here, at Newington, Fox visited her. In Eighth Month, 1685, Fox, with Nathaniel Wilmer, and Anne Travers and her daughter, went to Chiswick to prospect for a house in which to conduct a "Womens School" and had a look at the house in which William Loddington (123. 4) had kept school (p. 123). Anne Travers removed to Chiswick a few months later where Fox was a frequent and welcome visitor for longer or shorter periods. The Registers record the death in 1688/9 of Anne Travers, of Bermondsey, widow, aged about sixty.
Sarah Travers, spinster (probably the daughter mentioned on p. 123, who also sent messages to Friends *per* letters of Ellis Hookes, see Swarth. MSS.), married Jasper Robins in 1675, and was the Sarah Robins of pp. 198, 208.

103 3 The Marshalsea Prison was in the borough of Southwark. Imprisonments of Friends are referred to in many places, *e.g. Christian Progress*, pp. 319—321; *First-days Meetings*, p. 177.

103 4 The Lord Mayor who occupied the office in 1684—5 was Sir James Smith.

103 5 For a short note on Informers under the Conventicle Act of 1670 see vol. ii. p. 417. George Whitehead gives a list of forty-one of these troublesome people in his *Christian Progress*, p. 596, which list includes

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fifteen women, adding: "John Hilton (called Captain), George Hilton, Christopher Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Esther Collingwood, Gabriel Shadd [86. 2], John Brown were some of the chief of that Society." Masters and servants, husbands and wives were engaged in this nefarious business. A monograph on the subject is much to be desired.

Christian Progress, pp. 327, 350, 484, 500, 501, 513, 521, 541, 570, 577, 591—609, 618; *Jnl. F. H. S.*

104 1 Information respecting John Belhouse is not forthcoming or the nature of the "difference" betwixt him and John Rous.

104 2 John Osgood (*c.* 1634—1694) was a linendraper, of Cheapside, when he married Rebecka Travers (97. 1) in 1667. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Welch (233. 4), whom he married in 1674. She died at Hornchurch, Essex, in 1695/6, aged fifty years. His London house was one of those built by several Friends in White Hart Court, after the Fire (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 145). His country-house was at Mortlake (pp. 124, 127, 134). He was on numerous committees and appointments of "London" M.M. and other Meetings (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, pp. 35, 40, 41). He presented a petition to the King in 1679 and was called before the Grand Committee of the House of Commons in connection with the Toleration Bill (*Christian Progress*, pp. 374, 635). Osgood was engaged with William Meade in arrangements for supplying poor Friends with flax for spinning (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 122). Some money transactions between Roberts, Osgood and Meade and Algernon Sidney are reported in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 68. The family became allied with that of Hanbury (*The Hanbury Family*, 1916, p. 245; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiv.).

104 3 Nathaniel Bland was a linendraper, living in Lombard Street (vol. ii. p. 488). In 1681 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Martha Fisher (93. 1). Fox repeatedly visited the Bland home and sometimes dined there ("Eate something to dinner," p. 133, seems to imply a hurried repast). The visits to mother and daughter recorded on pp. 163, 173 were doubtless paid at the home of the daughter. G. Fox states that some of his epistles "may be found in a Book y^{t} Eliz: Bland hath of her Mothers" (vol. ii. p. 350).

104 4 In *The Carriers' Cosmography, or a Brief Relation of the Inns, Ordinaries, Hostelries and other lodgings in and near London; where the Carriers...do usually come*, etc., by John Taylor, London, 1637 (reprinted in *An English Garner*, 1903, vol. i. p. 223), we find several notices of the Swan with Two Necks (*i.e.* Nicks), in Lad Lane: "The Carriers of Manchester do lodge at the two neck'd Swan in Lad Lane betweene great Woodstreet and Milkstreet end. They come every second Thursday: also there do lodge Carriers that doe passe through divers other parts of Lancashire." The inn was a coaching-centre also. For inns see Index.

Perhaps "y^{e} seedmans in Byshopgate street" was another coaching-centre. Fox was frequently at this place, see Index.

105 1 For Richard Pinder see vol. ii. p. 431. Tracts written by him, *c.* 1660, are in D. He wrote Testimonies concerning Francis Howgill, 1676, and William Dewsbury, 1689.

105 2 Elizabeth Dry, widow, of Enfield, was frequently favoured with the entertainment of George Fox. It was here that Fox spent that sad winter of 1670—1, of which he writes: "In my deepe misery I saw thinges beyonde wordes to utter, & I saw a blacke Coffin but I past over it" (vol. ii. p. 169).

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105 3 Thomas Hart (*c.* 1629—1704) was of Swan Alley, in Coleman Street, in 1658 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 63). In 1662 we read of his wife and him in Barbados (Swarth. MSS. iii. 120). In 1671, described as "late of Barbadoes," he married, at Devonshire House, Priscilla, widow of Richard Eccleston (160. 2). Their home was Enfield where Fox was frequently their guest and M.M. was held at their house (pp. 131, 148). Hart represented Friends of Yorkshire and Barbados in the Meeting for Sufferings in 1676. Was he the Thomas Hart, master of the ship that took John Taylor to Barbados in 1666 (*John Taylor*, 1710, p. 29)?

Priscilla Hart (1627—1694) was the mother of Mercy Eccleston, who married Walter Benthall (131. 2). She died at the house of her son-in-law in London "of an oppression at the stomach."

Christian Progress, pp. 594, 647; *London Friends' Meetings*, p. 301; Smith, *Cata.*; MSS. in D.

105 4 The name Thomas Robinson appears in the Itinerary Journal from 1685, as companion of Fox and Friend in the ministry. He does not figure as a London Friend. A Friend of the same name was appointed with well-known Friends to collect the writings of Fox (vol. ii. p. 348). It is presumed (vol. ii. p. 487) that Thomas *Robertson* is intended—a well-known Friend (see vol. i. p. 442), and it may be that *Robinson* should read *Robertson* here. Thomas *Robertson* appears among country Friends visiting London 1682 (*First-days Meetings*). Thomas *Robertson* wrote a Testimony *re* George Fox. Thomas *Robertson* is named on p. 260.

105 5 Thomas Bennett (*c.* 1630—1705), of Waltham Abbey, appears frequently in the Itinerary Journal. Fox was often at his house and in attendance at the weekly meeting at Waltham, held on a Wednesday. There is an entry in the Marriage Registers: "Bennett, Thomas, of Ratcliff, Baker, and Elizabeth Constable of Ratcliffe, 11 xi. 1671." For Elizabeth Bennett see 162. 2. A certain Mary Bennett "devised to Edward Mann, for the use of Friends as a burial ground, an orchard situated in East Street, Waltham Holy Cross, for a thousand years at a pepper corn rent, if demanded" (*London Friends' Meetings*, pp. 296, 297).

105 6 Benjamin Freeman is frequently mentioned in *First-days Meetings*. He was an apothecary in Westminster. He was frequently fined for attending meetings and preaching. In 1682 he had "all his Shop-Goods, being eight Porters Loads, valued at £30," taken off (*Suff.* i. 451). The death of Benjamin Freeman has not been found in the London Registers. There was a family of Freeman seated at Woodbridge, Co. Suffolk, and a Benjamin, apothecary, was married there in 1703 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 34) and a Benjamin died during a small-pox epidemic at Woodbridge in 1719 (*ibid.* xviii. 45, 46).

105 7 Elizabeth Bathurst (*c.* 1655—1685) was the eldest daughter of Charles and Frances Bathurst (93. 7) and was always in delicate health. Her convincement, as that of the other children of Charles Bathurst, seems to have been due to the influence of Charles Marshall (see his Testimony) and took place about seven years before her death. Despite bodily weakness she undertook a preaching tour which included Windsor, Reading and district, and Bristol. She was imprisoned in the Marshalsea in Southwark, presumably for addressing the congregation of Samuel Ansley (30 viii. 1678), to the members of which she wrote *An Expository Appeal* in 1678: "Whether or no you will all justifie that Action of haling of me (and my sister who stood by me) out from amongst you." It is said that the justices that committed her thought her a person of great learning and education. There is an addendum

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to the *Appeal*, signed by Anne Bathurst, who may have been the sister who stood by. Elizabeth also wrote an article on *The Sayings of Women*, taken from the Bible—twenty-one from the Old Testament and thirteen from the New. E. Bathurst's principal writing was called *Truth's Vindication*, a refutation of numerous misrepresentations of Quakerism, under headings, *e.g.* Scriptures, Humanity of Christ, Perfection, etc. Of this George Whitehead wrote that some would not believe "it was of her own Indicting," but he had seen it in her own handwriting. This book, preceded by Testimonies by her father and stepmother (93. 7) and by George Whitehead and Charles Marshall, was first printed in 1691 and was reprinted six times to 1788 (Smith, *Cata.* i. 210).

Whiting, *Memoirs*, pp. 154—157.

Anne Bathurst, of Bishopsgate, spinster, married William Kent (93. 6), at Devonshire House in 1679.

106 1 For Robert Barclay see vol. ii. p. 457. A letter from Barclay from Aberdeen Prison addressed to Jane Woodcock and Martha Fisher is referred to in MS. in D. A sermon preached by him in Gracechurch Street, 16 iii. 1688, appears in *Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1711.

Christian Progress, pp. 570, 575, 580; Cadbury, *Robert Barclay. His Life and Work*, 1912; *Friends' Intelligencer*, 1922, article by Elbert Russell, "The Quakerism of Robert Barclay."

106 2 Many visits were paid to Winchmore Hill Meeting in the N.E. of Middlesex. Richard Chaire usually received a visit after meeting. A meetinghouse was built here in 1687 and another in 1790 (*London Friends' Meetings*, esp. p. 299).

106 3 James Parke (Park, Parks) (1636—1696) lived in Horslydown, South of the Thames. He had formerly lived in North Wales. In 1666 he was one of the signatories to a long epistle "Ag^{t} Loose spirits denying ministry &c." (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, pp. 93—97), and in 1689 his name is placed first among Friends signing an epistle *re* "Corruptions Creeping in abo^{t} Mar̃iges" (*ibid.* p. 100). His name occurs twenty-six times in *First-days Meetings*. He spoke at the burial of George Fox. Bugg calls Parke to account about some money in his hands (*The Painted Harlot Both Stript and Whipt*, by Francis Bugg, 1682, p. 79). He was a useful man in the examination of manuscripts in the Morning Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiv. 3, xviii. 3). He himself wrote numerous pamphlets. Parke married Frances Ceele (*c.* 1634—1696), a widow, of Horslydown, in 1667. He took part in disputes with John Wigan, as given in J. W.'s *Antichrists Strongest Hold Overturned*, 1665.

Davies, *Account of Convincement*, 1710, p. 101; *Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1711, p. 178; *Premonitory Extracts*, 1809, p. 208; *D. N. B.*; original letters and MSS. in D.

107 1 In the London Registers there is an entry of the marriage of John Dew to Susanna Twinn in 1668 at The Peel, in which he is described as "citizen and joiner." At the birth of his son, John, in 1682, he was of "Gregorys by Pauls London." In 1677, at a meeting at the Bull and Mouth, it was "Ordered that John Dew doe forthwith make two boxes for the use of the poore to be set up by him in some convenient place one at Devonshire House & the other at the Bull & Mouth and after they are set up that he give publick notice of them at the next mens meeting that y^{e} keys of the said Boxes be kept by William Mackett & Ezekiell Wooley for Devonshire House and John Dew and John Osgood for the Bull & Mouth" (MS. in D). The Morning Meeting minutes give evidence of the active service of John and Susanna Dew. John Dew had, apparently, been released from prison a short time

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before he appears in the Itinerary Journal. At the settlement of the Meeting for Sufferings in June, 1676, Dew was a representative, with Philip Ford, of Friends of Herefordshire and Shropshire (MS. in D). His wife had, with others, the care of prisoners in the Fleet (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, p. 40).

Christian Progress, pp. 594, 595, 601; MSS. in D.

107 2 Josiah Ellis (*c.* 1631—1713) was described as a "salesman" in the Register of his marriage with Sarah Sawyer, widow, in 1675, at the Bull and Mouth. "Sarah Sawyer's meeting house" was well known in the early days in London. It was situate in Rose and Rainbow Court in Aldersgate Street (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 196). Ellis's house was at the sign of the Golden Key at the Savoy (p. 191). Sarah Ellis died in 1695, aged "about fifty," and in 1697 Josiah Ellis married Mary, widow of Thomas Wilcox, of the Savoy. Records of visits by Fox are the only notices of Ellis in the Itinerary Journal.

Jnl. F. H. S. v. 178.

From the West G. Fox frequently went by water and landed at "Salsbury Change" (pp. 134, 146, 169) in order to visit Josiah Ellis at the Savoy. Is this landing-place the same as described in Wheatley's *Pepysiana*, 1899, p. 204: "Ivy Lane was the landing-place for the New Exchange which was built on the site of the gardens of Durham House and for Salisbury House, which stood on the site of the Hotel Cecil"? Another landing-place mentioned is "Cupit Stares" on the South side (p. 118). Fox went frequently by water both along and across the Thames—along to Ratcliff in the East (pp. 113, 135, 136) and Hammersmith, Chiswick, Mortlake, Putney, in the West, and across the river to the Birkets' house, Horslydown, Lambeth. See Thames, The, in Index.

Boats were always ready for hire at the various landing-stages on the Thames, but, with the more frequent use of road-transportation, the river water-men lost much of their custom. John Taylor (1580—1653), the Water Poet, was a great opponent of coaches—"this is a rattling, rowling and rambling age. The World runs on wheels," he exclaimed. London Bridge alone spanned the river and it was not usual for boats to pass through its narrow arches. The two Cities of London and Westminster lay along the northern bank of the river, connected by the Strand, with a narrow inhabited hinterland, bound, as to London, by the City walls.

Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys.*

107 3 Philip Ford (*c.* 1631—1701/2) lived at the sign of the Hood and Scarf in Bow Lane, Cheapside. At the Bull and Mouth, 24 viii. 1672, he married Bridget Gosnell. There were two daughters, Bridget and Ann, a son, Philip, who died, and another Philip, born 1679. At the first settlement of the Meeting for Sufferings, in 1676, Ford was appointed to represent Herefordshire and Shropshire Friends (MS. in D). A letter from Fox to Penn, from Worcester Prison in 1676, is sent to the care of Philip Ford (copy in D), as also a letter from Thomas Ellis to George Fox in 1685 (original in D). See *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. vii.). Fox visited Ford, and dined with him alone on one occasion, and on another with several other Friends. In 1685 and 1686 Ford was one of several London Friends appointed by Y.M. to receive moneys collected for captive and suffering Friends. He wrote *A Vindication of William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, from the late Aspersions spread abroad on purpose to Defame him*, which was printed in folio in 1683. At the close of a letter from William Penn, reprinted in *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, etc., edited by Albert Cook Myers and published

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in 1912, we read: "Whoever are desirous to be concern'd with me in this Province, they may be treated with and further satisfied at Philip Fords in Bow Lane in Cheapside and at Thomas Rudyards or Benjamin Clarks in George Yard in Lumbard-street" (p. 215). There is this editorial note: "Philip Ford, Penn's steward, who later brought the Founder into financial difficulties." (For a review of this book see *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 157.)

The trouble between William Penn and his agent first came about with Ford's loan to Penn in 1699 of £2800. J. W. Graham in his chapter on "The Fords" in his *William Penn*, 1917, writes: "Penn's affairs had for many years been in the hands of Philip Ford, a Friend of Bristol, as lawyer and land agent. This man, who had a good reputation and manner, had developed into a first-class rogue....In 1702 Philip Ford died. Immediately his widow, Bridget, a terror of a woman, though always confined to her bed, and her son Philip [b. 1679], who did what she told him, presented her husband's astonished employer with an account for £14,000, for immediate payment, on pain of losing his whole property in Pennsylvania" (p. 291). Penn had been for eleven months in a debtors' prison, when in December, 1708, the matter was settled, and he was liberated. We do not find any connection between Philip Ford and Bristol. In *London Friends' Meetings* there is a notice of a long-standing case of appeal to the Six Weeks Meeting between Philip Ford and Samuel Waldenfield in 1695 and between Ford and Nathaniel Markes in 1699 (p. 120, see also p. 113).

Bridget Ford (*c.* 1636—1710) was among the prominent women Friends of London. She wrote a Testimony respecting Anne Whitehead in 1686 (148. 2), and signed, with other women, a letter to Margaret Fox in 1695 (179. 1). A lurid light is thrown upon her subsequent career and that of Philip, Junr., in J. W. Graham's *William Penn*, chap. xxii. She was a daughter of Henry Gosnell, of London and Shropshire.

107 4 We have not been able to discover any information touching Edward Dyhey. He appears as Dyley on p. 142; Fox saw him in his shop.

108 1 John Bowron appears in vol. ii. p. 476.

108 2 For a brief sketch of the life of Leonard Fell see vol. i. p. 409; also *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 534. There are many references to Fell in vol. ii. and in *Swarth. Account Book.* As with many others in the Itinerary Journal who come suddenly upon the scene and as suddenly disappear, Fell meets us firstly in Samuel Boulton's shop (p. 108), in 1685, and then again in 1687 in a coach with Fox going out to Edward Mann's (p. 178). He accompanied Fox on his journey South from Swarthmoor in 1677 (pp. 226—231). He died in 1701 not 1699.

108 3 In the Friends' meetinghouse at Nottingham there is preserved a letter written by George Fox "To Suffering Friends," dated 31 iii. 1685, which was, no doubt, one result of the work of his secretaries on this Sunday.

108 4 Andrew Sowle (1628—1695) was a son of Francis Sowle, of the parish of St Sepulchre's, Holborn. He was apprenticed to Ruth Raworth for seven years from the 6th July, 1646 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 4). He practised his art in Devonshire New Buildings, at the Crooked Billet in Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, and at the Three Keys in Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street. Many seizures were made by the authorities of paper, printing presses, type, etc. He married Jane —— and had two daughters, Elizabeth, who married, in 1685, William Bradford (*c.* 1658—1752), who became Friends' printer in the American colonies, and

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Tace (1666—1746), who was a practical printer, and who married Thomas Raylton (1671—1723) in 1706. See *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910.

Piety Promoted; *Antiquarian Researches*, 1844; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. xviii.; Penney, *My Ancestors*, 1920.

108 5 Pieter Hendricks, a native of Amsterdam, was one of the principal Friends in Holland. He was imprisoned at Leyden in 1661. His trade was button-making. His wife, Elizabeth, and he were the authors of pamphlets in Dutch (Smith, *Cata.*). Several of Fox's letters to P. Hendricks are given in Ell. Text (ii. 326, 483, 486). His wife's preaching was made the subject of Fox's letter to the Duke of Holstein (*ibid.* ii. 404 and see note 95. 2). He accompanied Fox in part of his tour in Holland in 1677.

Thompson, *Writings of Early Friends*, 1692, p. 328 (MS. in D); *Collectitia*, 1824; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iv.; MSS. in D.

108 6 Dr William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, Pa., an authority on Dutch Quakerism and a writer of a history of Friends in Holland (still, alas! in manuscript), thinks that this curious name Mungumtongrum represents Barend van Tongeren, who planned to attend London Y.M. in 1685 with Pieter Hendricks (108. 5). "Barend van Tongeren was evidently one of the wheel-horses of the Amsterdam Y.M. for many years." His name is found at the foot of various documents from 1676 to 1698. He was one of the six trustees appointed to care for the fund of £364 left by Gertrude Diricks (Nieson), 11 vii. 1688. He is quoted by J. R. Markon in a controversial pamphlet against the Friends, published in Amsterdam in 1684, as having advised the Friends to "answer a fool according to his folly"; he is then charged with having committed "an even greater folly," and the Friends are quoted as replying (among many other things): "As our dear and worthy Friend, Barend van Tongeren, says, to our strength and comfort: 'Whatever we bind on earth is bound in heaven, and whatever we loose on earth is loosed in heaven'"!

Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892, pp. 15, 24.

109 1 William Taylby (Tileby—he signs himself *Taylby* in original MS. in D) lived in the district of "Leonards, Eastcheap." In 1672 he signed, with other Friends, *A Salutation or Testimony of True and brotherly Love* (*Gilbert Latey*, p. 88). William Taylby, "Clement Danes, co. of Middx, Tailor," married Elizabeth Hayeland in 1668.

109 2 This is the first notice in the Itinerary Journal of a Yearly Meeting (1685), but we know from the Ell. Text that George Fox was present at the Y.M. in 1681, 1683 and 1684. For reference to the Y.M. of 1686 see 142. 3, for 1687 see 176. 1, for 1689 see 195. 2, 3, and for 1690 see 210. 1. The Y.M. of 1688 is mentioned in Ell. Text (ii. 473). These accounts add freshness to the official records contained in the minutes of proceedings preserved in D. The 1685 Y.M. was held when the country was disturbed by the Monmouth Rebellion and Fox was much concerned for the safety of Friends who came up (Ell. Text, ii. 409). The Y.M. of 1677 is referred to in the Haistwell Diary (p. 233), also Y.M. 1678 (p. 270).

In 1679 Fox was at Swarthmoor and wrote a letter to the Y.M.; in 1680 he was in attendance (Ell. Text, ii. 337, 345).

110 1 Daniel Wharley (Whirley) was a woollen-draper in George Yard. In 1686 he married Mary, the only daughter of Isaac and Mary Penington, and so became brother-in-law to William Penn. Mary Wharley died in 1726 (Penney, *Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*, 1911, p. 63 and genealogical table). Daniel Wharley's house and shop being

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but across the road from the meetinghouse and Chamber, George Fox often resorted thither and met William Penn and other Friends in both the shop and house, at times remaining to the midday meal. Wharley's death took place 3 ii. 1721 at his country home and his burial at Jordans.

There is a reference in *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 33 to "Daniel and *Sarah* Wharley (of Isaac Peningtons family)," present at a wedding at the Bull and Mouth in December, 1685.

110 2 In the Ell. Text, after giving a letter, 11 iv. 1685, "to caution all to keep out of the spirit of the world," we read: "Several other letters also I wrote at this time to Friends in divers foreign countries" (ii. 411). We find from his *Collection of Epistles* that on the tenth he wrote to Friends in Holland and in the same month to Pennsylvania (*Register of George Fox's Letters*, MS. in D).

111 1 For Charles Lloyd, Junr., see vol. ii. p. 407. The statement that his son, Charles 3rd, was born while both parents were in prison has been questioned, though it appears in numerous books relating to the family. The date of the birth is given as 18th August, 1662 (Lowe, *Farm and its Inhabitants*, 1883, p. 12), and Besse states that the apprehension of Lloyd took place in the middle of December, 1662 (*Suff.* i. 749). See *The Quaker Seekers of Wales: A Story of the Lloyds of Dolobran*, told by Anna B. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., and published 1924. It is more probable that the second son, Sampson (1664—1724), was born while his parents were in some measure of imprisonment.

Memorials of the Old Square (Birmingham), 1897; Richards, *Religious Developments in Wales*, 1923.

111 2 As with others mentioned Richard Davies (1635—1707/8) suddenly appears and disappears without any hint of the circumstances surrounding his appearance. Davies was a hatter of Cloddiau Cochion, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, and was one of the most interesting characters of early Quakerism. His autobiography entitled *An Account of the Convincement, Exercises, Services and Travels...of Richard Davies*, first published in 1710, has been reprinted about a dozen times, and there are numerous references to him in literature of various periods. He was apprenticed to a felt-maker at Llanfair and later, in 1658/9, he settled in London as a felt-maker and in 1659 he married Tace —— (*c.* 1618—1705), "at Humphrey Bates's house, at the sign of the Snail, in Tower Street in the morning and in the afternoon at Widow Webb's in Horslydown" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 169). There was a daughter, Tace, who married Jacob Endon, of Welshpool. Davies returned later to Welshpool. It was at his instigation that, in 1681, the Y.M. for Wales (including Monmouth and Salop) was set up. It functioned from 1682 to 1797 (*ibid.* x. 82). For his association with Counsellor Corbett see vol. ii. p. 450. He was friendly also with other prominent people in his native county and was able to bring about some damping of the fires of persecution. Once, on meeting Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the latter asked who he was and was told: "A Quaker, and Haberdasher of Hats," to which Lord Herbert replied: "Oh! I thought he was such an One, he keeps his Hat so fast upon the Block" (*Account*, p. 96).

Piety Promoted; *John Gratton*, 1720, p. 123; *The Friend* (Lond.), 1861, p. 42; Budge, *Annals of Early Friends*, 1877; Southall, *Prichards of Almeley*, 1893; Williams, *Montgomeryshire Worthies*, 1894, p. 44; Allen, *A Son of the Morning*, 1894; *D. N. B.*; Norris, *John ap John*, 1907; *Quaker Biographies*, vol. ii. 1909; *The Friend* (Phila.), 1909, p. 211; *F. Q. E.* 1912, pp. 482, 486; Danielowski, *Die Journale der*

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frühen Quäker, 1921, p. 32; Richards, *Religious Developments in Wales, 1654—1662*, 1923; Thomas, *The Quaker Seekers of Wales*, 1924; MSS. in D.

111 3 For Gravel Pits in Kensington see 115. 5.

111 4 This was, probably, John Edridge, citizen and haberdasher, son of Thomas Edridge, of Buntingford, in Hertfordshire. In 1683 he married Constance Moore, of Love Lane, distiller, widow of Francis Moore. For three years in succession, 1686, 1687, 1688, he was appointed by Y.M. to inspect charitable accounts. For his connection with West Jersey see *Penna. Mag.* v.

There was another John Edridge, a tanner, of Ratcliff M.M.

Suff. i. 482, 484; *First-days Meetings.*

111 5 For Bridget Austill see vol. ii. p. 491. Her school was at South Street in North Middlesex (p. 194) and was removed to Tottenham High Cross *circa* 1689 (p. 219). There was an interesting colony of Friends at South Street (now called Southgate, see pp. 187, 194).

112 1 James Harding, "a young man, well respected, was banished to Jamaica [in 1665] with Edward Brush [152. 1] and one other [Robert Hayes]....James Harding whilst he abode there, took to wife a young woman who before they left this island, was delivered of three daughters at a birth, all of which were brought alive to England well and in health" (Crouch, *Posthuma Christiana*, 1712, p. 82). But the return of Harding was longer delayed than implied by Crouch, for in July, 1685, when visiting Fox at Ford Green, he is still "of Jamaica," and in the same year, in a letter quoted by John Boweter, Harding writes of "our island" (MS. in D; see vol. ii. p. 408).

John Taylor, 1710, p. 23; *Suff.*; *Second Period.*

There was a John Harding, living on the borders of Essex, who had a meeting at his house, frequently attended by Fox and other Friends. See Ell. Text, ii. 456. There are references in *London Friends' Meetings* to a David Harding who held meetings at his house at Harold's Wood (pp. 278, 280).

112 2 Margaret Sefton-Jones found recently in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 19408) a certificate of the marriage at the Bull and Mouth, 17 vi. 1682, of Michael Russell, citizen and weaver, of London, son of Michael Russell, late of Aylesbury, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Forster (81. 4), late of Middlesex. Among the signatories to this marriage were Gulielma Maria Penn, George and Anne Whitehead and other well-known Friends. This was doubtless the Friend, living in White Hart Court, to whose house Fox often went after a meeting at Gracious Street and dined, and one Sunday, "being Weary he Lay downe to Rest him upon their Couch" (p. 188). His wife and sister are mentioned on p. 165. Michael Russell, with others, signed a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of oaths, 1695. The Registers record the sudden death in 1702 of M. Russell, of White Hart Court, parish of Allhallows, Lombard Street, citizen and weaver, of apoplexy at the age of fifty-four. There is a full account of his death in Gracechurch Street meetinghouse, in *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, pp. 187, 188.

There was a Michael Russell (1674—1747), of the same parish of Allhallows, whose daughter Mary married Peter Collinson (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 178).

112 3 There is a considerable account of John Field, the younger, in vol. ii. p. 486, and hints of others of the same name. He was a schoolmaster and had rooms over the meetinghouse at the Bull and Mouth, about

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1671 (*London Friends' Meetings*, pp. 143, 360). In 1678 John Field "of the parish of Ann and Agnes Aldersgate" was prosecuted for keeping school without a licence (*Suff.* i. 443) and was committed to Ludgate Prison. Apparently Elizabeth Fry, who married Richard Marchant in 1692, had been an assistant in the school (*Jnl. F. H. S.* viii. 82). J. F. married Margery Saunders, of Shacklewell, in 1675, who died in 1700, aged 55. Field at this time is described as "haberdasher." In 1705 he married Mary Wyan, widow, as "citizen and blacksmith," of George Yard. In 1706 his daughter Mary married Thomas Crawley, and became the mother of Sarah Crawley (1717—1799) the noted Minister for sixty years. See *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 13 n. There is facsimile of his signature, "John Feild jun.," reproduced *Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 202, *anno* 1680. He was a great preacher as well as writer (*First-days Meetings*).

John Field, Senr., died in 1692, aged sixty-seven.

112 4 The marriage of Thomas Bowls, proposals for which were before Enfield M.M. 29 v. 1685, "to the Glading of fr^ds^ there generally," has not been found in the Registers of London and Middlesex.

113 1 This was probably Elizabeth Groom (*c.* 1626—1703), widow of Samuel Groom, the elder, of Limehouse, mariner.

114 1 Roger Longworth (*c.*1630—1687) was born at Longworth, Bolton, Lancs. In pursuit of his labours as a Minister "he passed six times through Holland, also part of Germany, five times through Ireland, once through part of Scotland, twice at Barbadoes, once through New England and Virginia, twice in Maryland and the Jerseys, and twice in Pennsylvania; having travelled by land above 20,000 miles and by water not much less" (*Phila. Memorials*, 1824, p. 11). In Brown's *History of Great and Little Bolton*, 1824—5, we read a story told to the author, but which the author could hardly have believed, "of a troublesome fellow of a Quaker, named Roger Longworth, who used to tell his neighbours of their faults, and how they, not liking him, got rid of him. A chap got secretly into Roger's shippon and hid himself in a hogshead that lay there. When Roger came in the evening to fodder his cattle, the man exclaimed in a hollow voice, 'Stay not here, but go thou and all that belongeth to thee, to America.' And taking it as a solemn warning, Roger soon after sold off and departed." Longworth went to America in 1684 and visited Europe in 1685—1687 ("List of Friends Crossing the Atlantic on Religious Visits," MS. in D). His visit to Holland, in or about 1676, was not much of a success—in a letter printed in *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents* we read: "His labours to enforce on them silent meetings are unavailing....They love the works of Jacob Behme, whereas Roger says though a candle was lighted in him at the beginning yet he hunted before the Lord, and those who have Behme's books are puffed up in their knowledge" (p. 38).

Whiting, *Memoirs*; *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 27 (1854), pp. 148, 156; *Jnl. F. H. S.* v. viii. x. xii.; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* v. 15.

114 2 John Casimir (*c.* 1634—1709) was of Pearl Street, Spitalfields. He was interested in Friends on the European Continent. Fox met at his house some German Friends who were going to Pennsylvania.

Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892, p. 17.

115 1 For a brief note on the Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth see vol. ii. p. 454. Other references include Tanner's *Lectures on Friends in Bristol and Somersetshire*, 1858, pp. 105—110; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. v. viii. xi. xii. xv. xvi.; *The Western Rebellion*, by Richard Locke, 1782, reprinted 1912 (for reference see *Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 134); *Second Period*; MSS. in D.

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The Chief Justice was George Jeffreys (1648—1689), who conducted "the bloody Assizes," 1685. "As a criminal judge he was notorious for his brutality" (*D. N. B.*). Jeffreys cleared Richard Vickris (95. 1) of his sentence of death, on recording which Whiting exclaims: "Few so bad but they may do some good Acts" (*Memoirs*, p. 120).

The Bloody Assizes: or, A Complete History of the Life of George Lord Jefferies...his unheard of Cruelties and Barbarous Proceedings, etc., 1689.

115 2 Mariabella Farmborough (1626—1708) was a native of Warminster, in Wiltshire. She married, *c.* 1662, Thomas Farmborough, of London. Her convincement of the Quaker way of life and thought took place about the year 1682. "She was a tender & servisable woman...and in hir old age (by y^e^ hardships she met in prisons &c) she was afflicted with lameness" (Howard, *Eliot Papers*, 1894, ii. 3). Despite her physical disability, requiring much resting at home, she attended the women's meeting having care of the poor and would visit, with Mary Elson, the sick and afflicted "tho' it was with crutches." Her lameness, however, was cured when she was nearly eighty years of age. She suffered imprisonment in Newgate (Bristol) and Newgate (London). In the latter place, in 1684, "she lay in a little naisty place they called y^e^ Ladys hole, where condemned persons lay." Her daughter of the same name (p. 138) married Peter Briggins (1666—1717) and the unusual name Mariabella has descended through nine generations to the present time in the Eliot, Howard, Fry and Lloyd families (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 185).

Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 77; *Piety Promoted*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi.

115 3 Edward Brooks (*c.* 1618—1698) resided in the parish of "Giles in the Fields, Mdx." at his marriage with Martha Hill in 1665. He was a grocer and in 1670 had shop goods taken away to the value of £7 for fines for meeting at Westminster.

Christian Progress, p. 521; *Suff.*

115 4 William Beech (*c.* 1647—1725), wine-cooper, lived in the parish of St Martin's in the Fields and was visited by Fox on several occasions—once when the former was sick (p. 166). In 1708 John Vaughton and he were appointed "to search the books and papers of our ancient Friends & brethren and to mark such as may be suitable to read to our children and servants" (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 253). He was buried in Long Acre Burialground, the cause of death being "Gravel & Stone."

See vol. ii. pp. 299, 453.

115 5 There were several Friends of the name of Kirton living in and around London. Richard Kirton and John Kirton (124. 2) were resident at Kensington Gravel Pits. William Kirton (—1706), son of Richard and Sarah, of West Town, in the parish of Kensington, received some notice in *Piety Promoted*. Richard Kirton departed this life in 1719, aged 76, "by being ridden over when crossing the road."

Jnl. F. H. S. i.

115 6 For Gulielma Maria Penn see vol. ii. p. 425.

Graham, *William Penn*, 1917.

115 7 For Widow Birkett see 103. 1.

116 1 In the Diary of John Kelsall (*c.* 1683—1743), of Wales, under date of 1727, there is a reference to Walter Newberry, of Fenchurch Street (MS. in D, vol. iv. p. 213*). The name appears in the *Book of Ministering Friends*, 1 mo. 24, 1722/3 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 25).

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There was a Walter Newberry of colonial fame. Query the same. See *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 176, 177; *Quakers in American Colonies*, 1911.

The Newberry family is included among the "highest families" of English Friends in the middle of the eighteenth century (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xix. 26).

116 2 Edward Haistwell (*c.* 1658—1708/9) was a son of Thomas Haistwell, of Orton, Co. Westmorland, and a merchant living in Scotts Yard, St Mary Bothaw, Cannon Street. In 1687 he married Rachel Marsh, daughter of Richard Marsh, of London. He was employed by George Fox as an amanuensis from March, 1677, to June, 1678. The Itinerary Journal records several visits to Scotts Yard and on one occasion Fox, with Lower, Parker and Robinson, dined at his house (p. 154, where however there is some correction in the MS.). In 1695/6 a son was born to E. and R. Haistwell and named Edward. It was probably this son whose ex-libris book-plate was offered for sale in a catalogue sent out by Puttick in 1911—"Edward Haistwell of the Middle Temple, 1718." "On 16 January, 1744, died Edw: Haistwell, Esq., a Director of the SS. Company" (*Gent.'s Magazine*); in 1781, "Mr Benjamin Bartlett, Dr J. C. Lettsom and Edward Haistwell, Esq., were admitted Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries" (*Gent.'s Magazine*, quoted *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii.).

In the will of Richard Marsh (MS. in D), dated 20 November, 1703, are the following bequests: "To my two grandchildren Rachel Jones and Edward Haistwell £1000 apiece at Marriage or 21; to Thomas Haistwell and Anthony Haistwell £10 apiece; to every servant living with my son and daughter Haistwell at my decease 40*s.* apiece; the residue to my daughter Rachel Haistwell." Overseers of the will included "Edward Haistwell my son in law." Edward Haistwell, Senr., died 4 xi. 1708/9, aged 50, and was buried in Schoolhouse Lane, Ratcliff.

116 3 Richard Chaire lived at Winchmore Hill, North Middlesex. He was among "suffering Friends" mentioned by Whitehead in his *Christian Progress, anno* 1686 (pp. 594, 595). He was frequently visited by Fox when in the neighbourhood attending the Winchmore Hill meeting. At his marriage with Mary Lover, in 1680, he is styled a blacksmith.

116 4 For William Bingley see vol. ii. p. 496, and *Jnl. F. H. S.* v. vi. x. John Whiting records that when in Bristol, "going to the Meeting at the Friers in the afternoon, there was William Bingley standing on the Floor, in the middle of the Meeting, declaring to Friends, the Galleries being all broke down and not then repaired; but the Meeting was quiet at that time" (*Memoirs*, p. 92). Several pamphlets written by Bingley are noted in Smith, *Cata.*

Christian Progress, pp. 594, 595, 647, 659.

117 1 Benjamin Lindley (—1723), son of Isaac Lindley, of York (bapt. 1624, died 1705 at Yarm), lived at Yarm, N.R. Yorkshire. He was the author of several books, 1678 to 1713. The book referred to is doubtless *Truth Exalted...in Answer to...Edward Nightingale, Thomas Dennison, John Winnard and John Cox*, 1685. The Preface to this 28-page pamphlet is signed by *Isaac* Lindley and others; his son's name does not appear. See next note, and 228. 1.

117 2 There is a considerable account of the Separation in York connected with the names of Edward Nightingale, John Cox, John Hall, and others, in *Second Period*, pp. 475—478. See also vol. ii. p. 496. The Separation arose in 1682 over the question of re-marriage within a year;

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later, according to Smith, *Cata.* i. 457, it "was occasioned by these individuals taking offence because Friends met together twice on First day."

See 196. 1.

A Paper of Condemnation Past at York, 1684, signed by 75 Friends, and answer thereto; Myers, *A Serious Examination... Yorke*, 1686; *John Taylor*, 1710, p. 39; Rowntree, *Hist. York Q. M. c.* 1900, pp. 7 ff.

117 3 Hannah Marshall was the wife of Charles Marshall (1637—1698). They lived in Bristol until the latter was committed to the Fleet Prison, when the family removed to London, *c.* 1683, and settled in Aldersgate Street.

Charles Marshall was convinced during the Camm and Audland mission to Bristol in 1654. In his turn he was the means of influencing John Whiting of Somerset (1656—1722). Whiting wrote a Testimony to Marshall in 1703. He was one of the ninety-four Friends who signed the marriage certificate of George Fox and Margaret Fell in 1669 and he signed with others the Testimony to George Fox prepared by the Morning Meeting, 26 xi. 1690/91. Of his funeral, 17 ix. 1698, it is said: "Its thought to be the greatest appearance of Friends at his buriall [at Bunhill Fields] as of any yet, exceeding in number either G. F's, S. C. or F. S." (G. Fox, Stephen Crisp, Francis Stamper). See *Jnl. F. H. S.* viii. 8, quoting *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, p. 146.

A Testimony to the religious character of Charles Marshall was signed, in 1703, by the following Friends mentioned in the Itinerary Journal: John Field, John Vaughton, John Butcher, Edward Bourne, John Boweter, Theodor Eccleston and Samuel Waldenfield.

Works, 1704, containing Testimonies by George Whitehead, John Freame, John Whiting, six Friends of Bristol, and the widow, all dated 1703; Whiting, *Memoirs*; *Piety Promoted*; Smith, *Cata.*; *Beginnings.*

118 1 George Ayres (*c.* 1620—1697), of East Smithfield, was a haberdasher of hats. He appears to have married two widows in quick succession, Ann Rowles, of Bishopsgate, 23 v. 1685, and Mary Bowman, 1689. It may have been a bridal visit that Fox and his three companions intended to pay; the bridegroom not being at home, the bride provided dinner for the callers and they remained some time at the house.

118 2 This epistle is given in Ell. Text, ii. 415—417, dated 15th of Seventh Month, 1685, and introduced by the words: "Finding my health much impaired for the want of fresh air, I went to Charles Bathurst's country-house at Epping Forest, where I stayed a few days."

118 3 Information respecting James Matthews is not forthcoming, save that he lived at Plaistow, East of London City. See 147. 1.

119 1 Lady Lawson is mentioned twice in the Itinerary Journal. In vii. 1685 she suddenly appears in a coach with Fox travelling from James Matthews's at Plaistow to Charles Bathurst's house "upon the forest a Mile from Wanstead." In v. 1687 Fox called "at Lady Lawsons & another fr^{ds} house" and afterwards went to meeting at Wanstead. The meeting concluded, he returned to Lady Lawson's and many Friends came to him there, and then he returned to Gooseyes (p. 181). Lady Lawson was, in all probability, Isabella, daughter of William Jefferson, of Whitby, who became the wife and widow of Sir John Lawson, vice-admiral of the fleet, who died in 1665. Both Sir John and his Lady were of Yorkshire origin, and there is no intimation of any connection with Essex in either Pepys's *Diary* or *D. N. B.* But in W. A. Shaw's *Knights of England*, 1906, ii. 231, we read that on the 24th September, 1660, "John Lawson, vice-admiral, of Ashford, *Essex*" was knighted.

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A further confirmation of the association of the Lawsons with Essex is to be found in the State Papers Domestic. In *Calendar*, 1663—4, p. 374, there is a letter from Stephen Furly, of *Colchester*, stating that he had been recommended for a favour by Sir J. Lawson; and in the volume for 1658—9, p. 351, "John Lawson" is mentioned among "modderat men" in *Essex*. Sir John Lawson was a naval colleague of Sir William Penn, who lived at Wanstead, and in 1653 Lawson succeeded Penn as vice-admiral of the fleet. Parliament was moved to present gold chains, worth £100 each, to both Penn and Lawson as a mark of favour for their services against the Dutch. In 1654 there is a record in S. P. D. of the illness of both John Lawson and his wife. On the 4th June, 1665, during the Dutch war, Sir John damaged his knee, and on the 29th June, 1665, he died. Shortly after, from *Wanstead*, a copy of the will was sent to London—"her ladyship hopes that respect for her late husband will encourage kindness to the fatherless." Lawson had been an Anabaptist, and also was in sympathy with Fifth Monarchism, hence we may judge that his Lady would be in sympathy with Nonconformity and interested in Quakerism. She had three daughters, of one of whom Pepys wrote, January 7, 1663/4: "A very pretty lady and of good deportment; with looking upon whom I was greatly pleased" (see also Jan. 23, 1662/3, Aug. 29, 1666—"Mr Norton that married Sir J. Lawson's daughter is dead....She is in a condition to help her mother, who needs it"). The date of the death of Lady Lawson does not appear, nor have we found further notice of her in quakeriana.

With assistance from Edward Bensly, 1924.

120 1 Thomas Whitehead (—1691) lived at South Cadbury and Bruton, in Somersetshire. In 1664 he married Jane Waugh (d. 1674), one of the two sisters who were servants in the Camm household at Preston Patrick, Westmorland. See vol. ii. p. 467.

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122 1 Henry Snooke (*c.* 1637—1705) was of the parish of St Olaves, Southwark. In 1669 he married Rebekah Field, of Southwark, at Horslydown. He belonged to the Horslydown Meeting and frequently acted on its behalf. Ellis Hookes (233. 1) left him a sum of money by his will and to Snooke was handed a balance of money due to Hookes at his death in 1681 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 21, 22).

122 2 Margaret Meakens (*c.* 1622—1692) was the wife of John Meakens (*c.* 1622—1694), dyer, of Cripplegate. Their daughter Mary married James Strutt (100. 2) and their daughter Martha married William Dry (171. 1). Margaret was a member of the Six Weeks Meeting in 1671. She was one of the signatories to *A Testimony to Young People*, sent out in 1685 by the Women's Meeting at the Bull and Mouth. She wrote a Testimony to Anne Whitehead in 1686. For her action in remaining in town during the Great Plague see *Jnl. F. H. S.* x. 15. George Fox wrote a letter to the Women's Meeting in London, dated from Swarthmoor, 28 ii. 1676 (the same date as that of a very long letter to the Y.M., printed Ell. Text, ii. 235 ff.), and addressed to Rebecka Travers, Mary Elson, Anne Travers, Mary [?Marg.] Meakens, Jane Woodcock, Anne Whitehead and Martha Fisher.

122 3 John Staploe (*c.* 1638—1717) was of "near the Three Cups, further end of Aldersgate Street" in 1666 and at the Harrow in the same street in 1682. He was a member of Peel M.M. and active in its administration. In 1666 he married Grace Russell. Of their daughter, Anne Mercy (d. 1700), there is a short life-history in *Piety Promoted*. The

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names of other children appear in the Marriage Register. Grace Staploe died in child-bed in 1691, aged 44.

The name Hester Staploe appears on the minutes of Peel M.M. *anno* 1712.

Sundry Ancient Epistles, pp. 35, 40, 41, 178; Kelsall, *Diaries*; *Christian Progress*, p. 647.

122 4 Nicholas Cooper may have been connected in some way with the Meakens family (122. 2). John Meakens named his son-in-law Edward Cooper and his grandson John Cooper executors of his will (*Jnl. F. H. S.* x. 16). The London Registers record the death of Nicholas Cooper, of St John Street, in 1701, who died "of a fever & fitts," aged seventy-one years.

123 1 No further information is at hand respecting John Collit or his wife, of the Bull's Head Tavern, at Charing Cross. Other Friends were innkeepers—see *London Friends' Meetings*, p. 127 and Index to this volume.

123 2 Nathaniel Wilmer (*c.* 1650—*c.* 1711) was a son of Capt. Nathaniel Wilmer, citizen and armourer (1621—1654) and of Constance Sherwood, daughter of Edward and Constance Sherwood, of West Hendred, Berks. Constance Wilmer and her sons John (1647—1723) and Nathaniel joined Friends. Nathaniel was a merchant and ship-owner and evidently a prosperous man. Apparently he never married. He lived in the neighbourhood of the Chamber and Fox was several times at his house —once (p. 177) with William Penn "& a great many Country ffri^{ds}," all of whom appear to have dined there! In 1700 the City M.M. issued a Testimony against Wilmer "for his conversation being a scandal to Friends and a great hurt to his own soul, and denying his fellowship with them." He appears to have died on board ship.

Christian Progress, p. 595; Foster and Green, *History of the Wilmer Family*, 1888; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi.; *Trans. Cong. Hist. Soc.* iv.

Constance (Sherwood) Wilmer removed to Ireland after her husband's death. She wrote a letter to Archbishop Fuller in 1661, which was printed (copy in D). In 1666 she married Thomas Starkey, son of George and Ann Starkey, of Wrenbury, Cheshire. They died *c.* 1691, and were buried at Mountrath (minutes of Mountmellick M.M., *per* favour of William R. Wigham, registrar, Dublin, 1924).

123 3 Peter Prince (—1694) lived at Hammersmith. The name was written *Prise* (p. 127) and then the *n* was inserted—the writer was probably thinking of Peter *Price*, the old man who is mentioned in vols. i and ii. Peter Prince built Stone Dean in the Jordans district of Bucks in 1691 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 138); the house was, later, occupied by his niece, Rebekah Butterfield, and her husband, Abraham Butterfield, and their son, Prince Butterfield.

The Diary of Rebekah Butterfield (MS. in D); Littleboy, *Jordans*, 1920, pp. 17, 23; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* ix. 101, 102.

In 1684, at the Jordans meetinghouse there was a marriage of Peter Prince, son of Peter and Mary Prince, citizen and tallow-chandler, of London, and Mary Odingsells, of "Peters Chalfont." The name Mary Odingsells appears among those of women Friends in Bucks in 1678 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 64).

123 4 On the 22nd of Eighth Month, 1685, a little company of Friends was prospecting for a suitable site for a "Womens School." They visited Chiswick, and then called on Peter Prince at Hammersmith. After a rest they went to see the house where William Loddington (*c.* 1626—1711) had kept school, and after dining at the Goat Inn, they separated. In

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a list of schools to be found in the Y.M. Minutes, under date 1691, is a school "near Watford for boyes W^m^ Loddington M^r^" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 87). Loddington may have moved his school thither from the Hammersmith district. Loddington, *inter alia*, signed a fire-brief, dated at the Q.M. at Weston Turville in Bucks, 29 iv. 1692 (MS. in D in handwriting of Thomas Ellwood, printed in *Jnl. F. H. S.* iii. 111). He was appointed with others to draw up some account of the rise of Friends in Hertfordshire, ix. 1704 (*F. P. T.* p. 342). Joseph Smith states that Loddington had been a Baptist preacher (*Cata.*). He wrote various short pieces, 1674—95, on emigration to the English Plantations, on Women's Meetings and marriage, on tithes, etc. (*ibid.*).

123 5 Widow Symmons has not been definitely identified. There was a Mary Simmons, widow, of Wheeler Street, who died 3 xii. 1721, aged seventy, noted in the Burial Registers, but it appears as though the widow here visited was living in the West and not the East.

124 1 This was, presumably, William Kemp, the elder (*c.* 1628—1708). He had a son of the same name who predeceased his father (*c.* 1657—1706). Both resided in Chelsea. Others of the same name, Kemp, resided in or near London.

124 2 John Kirton (*c.* 1650—1715) lived at "Kensington Gravell Pitts." His brothers were Richard (115. 5) and William. Damaris Kirton (268. 7), widow of John, died in 1716, aged 62. Patrick Livingstone (1634—1694) died at John Kirton's house (Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 234).

125 1 John Thorp (*c.* 1637—1712) appears to have lived in the parish of St Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, and been a member of Peel M.M. Besse tells us that in 1670 he was badly injured by a soldier when attending Peel meeting, so much so that his life was despaired of. He appears in the Itinerary Journal shortly after liberation from prison. In 1672 he signed, with others, *A Salutation of...brotherly Love* (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 88).

126 1 Bethia Rous (1666—) was the eldest surviving daughter of John and Margaret Rous. She married David English, of Pontefract, Yorkshire, in 1692, and had, *inter alia*, a son Nathaniel, *a quo* Hoyland, of Sheffield and Waterford.

Webb, *Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*, 1865; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii.; *Swarth. Account Book.*

127 1 John Fielder (*c.* 1621—1677) and Anne Fielder (d. 1686), of Kingston-on-Thames, were prominent Friends and held a meeting at their house. This meeting being near Hampton Court, its influence was felt in the Protector's household (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 12; *Beginnings*, p. 441). Latey (87. 1) was their son-in-law. John Fielder was liberated from the King's Bench Prison by the "General Pardon" of 1672. By business he was a mealman.

Christian Progress, pp. 523, 613; *Suff.*; *London Friends' Meetings.*

127 2 For *William Mucklow* see vol. ii. p. 448.

127 3 The name of Christopher Ward (*c.* 1611—1686), of Hammersmith, is mentioned but once in the Itinerary Journal, when visited by Fox among other Friends of the district in which he lived.

128 1 The name of Richard Whitpain (*c.* 1631—1689) occurs thrice in the Itinerary Journal (pp. 128, 136, 137). There are records of his sufferings for conscience sake from 1660 to 1686. He was liberated, after a year and nine months' incarceration, on 2nd June, 1686 (*Suff.* i. 482), but

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he could not have been in close confinement as, apparently, he was available for consultation in April of that year (pp. 136, 137). His burial certificate describes him of "Leonard, Eastchip, Butcher."

Jnl. F. H. S. v.

129 1 Ell. Text states: "I continued at London till the latter end of the 11th month; save that I went to visit an ancient Friend at Bethnal Green, with whom I tarried three or four days" (ii. 419). A long writing on the "backsliding Jews" came from his pen, as other papers alluded to in note 89. 3.

129 2 The great doctor from Poland has not re-appeared in any place in which we have searched for him.

A few days after the interview Fox wrote a letter to the King of Poland, John III, which is printed in Ell. Text, ii. 422. Previous letters are referred to in vol. ii. p. 466 and in Ell. Text, ii. 321. See *Christliches Sendschreiben an Johannes III, König in Pohlen*, etc. Amsterdam, Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus, Buchhändlern, 1678; Tercent. Text, p. 344.

130 1 For Samuel Waldenfield see vol. ii. p. 497. A sermon preached in 1693 appears in *Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1694, and in *The Harmony of Divine and Heavenly Doctrines*, 1696. A Testimony concerning him was issued by Enfield M.M. (MS. in D). See 184. 2.

Quaker Post-Bag, 1910, pp. 67, 130, 141, 149, 150, 157, 173, 180, 187; MSS. in D.

131 1 For George Whitehead see vol. i. p. 421. In the Itinerary Journal and Haistwell Diary occur frequently the initials "G. W." which refer to either George Whitehead or George Watts. See 87. 1. For his trial with Thomas Burr see 179. 3. In connection with this trial Whitehead handed in a certificate signed by Common-council men, Church Wardens and others but not allowed to be read, as follows: "These are to certifie all whom it may concern, That George Whitehead, of the Parish of St Butolph Bishopsgate, London, both lived in the same Parish for about Ten years last past, in Good Repute, and is esteemed a man of a Competent Estate, and hath Fined for all Offices in the Parish, save Church-Warden, and hath demeaned himself Peaceably in his conversation; and hath never been accounted nor reputed to be Jesuit or Papist, nor any way Popishly affected" (*Due Order of Law and Justice Pleaded*, 1680, p. 36; *Christian Progress*, p. 417). Sermons by him appear in *Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1711, and *Harmony of Divine and Heavenly Doctrines*, 1696. At his death in 1723 the first generation of Friends came to an end.

Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892; *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, pp. 58, 65, 102, 119, 123, 128, 136, 137, 148, 169.

131 2 Walter Benthall (*c.* 1644—1709) is described in the record of his marriage: "Late of the Island of Barbadoes, merchant, son of John and Ann Benthall." He married Mercy Eccleston, of Enfield, at Devonshire House, 6 i. 1683/4. They lived in George Yard. Benthall was committed to Newgate, 3 ix. 1662, at the age of about eighteen, for refusing to take an oath but was liberated shortly afterwards. He was appointed by Y.M. 1689 and 1690 on a committee of finance. Mercy Benthall died in 1717, aged about sixty-five years. See 105. 3.

Christian Progress, p. 647; *Extracts from State Papers*, p. 162—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1662—3, p. 1.

The excursion from London into the Enfield district is epitomized in Ell. Text, ii. 424—"After this I went to Enfield, where, and in the country around, several Friends had country-houses, among whom I tarried some time, visiting and being visited by Friends, and having meetings with them."

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132 1 Cotten Oades (*c.* 1617—1697) was a member of Peel M.M. (*Jnl. F.H.S.* xii. 145—Cotton *Gadd*). His name occurs in connection with the closing scenes of the life of Matthew Hide, for many years a persecutor but finally repentant (Penn, *Saul Smitten*, 1675, p. 3). His death, "of age," took place in the parish of "Gules Cripplegate."

Sundry Ancient Epistles, pp. 35, 41 (MS. in D).

There was a Lydia Oades, a travelling Minister (*c.* 1617—1697), whose name is to be found in *John Taylor*, 1710, p. 20; *Suff.* (London section); and *Jnl. F. H. S.* x.

133 1 The Attorney General was Sir Robert Sawyer (1633—1692). He formed an important link in the chain of officials whose services were needed before Friends' liberation could be effected. In Latey's *Life* we find that the King's commission for liberation and remission of fines went to the Lord Treasurer, Attorney General, two Secretaries of State, King in Council, Lord Privy Seal, Clerk of the Pipe, "much time being taken in solliciting and attending" (p. 110). On one occasion, so urgent was the matter that G. Whitehead and John Edge, accompanied by Rowland Vaughan, travelled down to Sir Robert's country-house at Highcleare in Hampshire, to obtain his signature to warrants prepared by Attorney Vaughan. The journey occupied 4 or 5 days (*Christian Progress*, p. 589, see also pp. 570, 587). Sir Robert vacated his position in 1687 (*D. N. B.*).

Gilbert Latey, 1707, pp. 112 ff.

133 2 The records of Elias Simms which have been brought to light refer mainly to his sufferings. In 1673 he had "3 Turky-work-carpets" taken "for not sending out a man on y^e^ trained bands" and in 1683 there is a full account of a distress made at his house at the Harrow in Witch Street, parish of St Clement Danes, for £50, for being five times at the Savoy meeting "though I was absent 2 of y^e^ days mentioned in the warrants." A list of the goods taken is extant, with this record of persecution, in *Record of Sufferings, London and Middlesex, 1654 to 1753* (MS. in D). The date of his death has not been found; his wife, Mary Simms, died in 1720, aged 87, "at their home Chiswick near Hammersmith."

Christian Progress, pp. 594, 595; *Suff.*

134 1 For Stephen Crisp see vol. ii. p. 485.

Collectitia, 1824.

135 1 For *Colonel Christopher* Codrington, governor of Barbados, see vol. ii. p. 432. Was there a Sir *William* Codrington, also governor of the island, or has the writer confused the Friend William Coddington (vol. ii. p. 377), sometimes called Codrington (vol. ii. p. 5), with Colonel Christopher? Six a.m. would now be considered an early hour to call on a great man!

135 2 The reference to Friend Hull is not definite enough to enable us to identify the Friend visited by George Fox.

135 3 There was a Thomas Winnington (*c.* 1615—1699), of St Martin's in the Fields, a hosier.

135 4 Jan Roeloffs was the son of a Mennonite preacher in Hamburg. He became a Friend in 1659 and was prominent in Dutch Quakerism. His wife was Deborah. They were in England in 1686 and lodged at the house of William Crouch (pp. 135—137). Roeloffs was one of the trustees of the Amsterdam property in 1682. He wrote in Dutch *A Looking-Glass for the City of Embden.* He is mentioned in Ell. Text (ii. 285, 483).

Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. ii. (1878), p. 250; Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892; MSS. in D.

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136 1 Richard Mew (*c.* 1620—1690) was a baker, of Limehouse. As a widower he married Mary Smart (*c.* 1618—1680), widow, of Stepney, at the house of James Brock, Mile End Green, Stepney, in 1667. Richard Mew was one of the purchasers of the colony of East New Jersey in 1682 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 76). He died "of a hectic fever" and his wife "of a cancer in side."

Second Part of the Peoples...Liberties Asserted, 1670.

136 2 Elizabeth Fullove (*c.* 1638—1688) was the wife of Lawrence Fullove (96. 3). As Elizabeth Edwards, she was married at the Bull and Mouth in 1678. Besse states that in 1684 she and others were convicted for meeting together and fined four nobles each (*Suff.* i. 472). She died of consumption at her home in Wood Street, 12 iii. 1688, aged fifty. Fox's two recorded visits found her out of health.

136 3 Henry Gouldney (*c.* 1657—1725), son of Adam Gouldney (263. 5), of Chippenham, in Wiltshire, is best known as the Friend at whose house in White Hart Court George Fox died (p. 222). With John Field and Theodor Eccleston he signed, in 1696, a letter respecting the due time for attendance at meetings (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, pp. 152, 159). He was a trustee of Yoakley's Charity, 1724. He was concerned in the William Gibson controversy (see *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.; *Bigottry and Partiality*, 1705). Gouldney married Elizabeth Forster, of White Hart Court, daughter of Thomas Forster, in 1681, when he is described as linendraper, of Cheapside. His wife died in 1717, aged fifty-nine, and in 1719 he remarried, Ruth Munday, widow (*c.* 1675—1733), becoming his second wife. Relations of his married into the family of Michael Russell (112. 2).

See especially *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, where we read of Gouldney: "He has such Power over his friends (as I know none has the like) because of his loving disposition" (p. 117); vol. ii. p. 425; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. vii. viii. xi. xii. xviii.; MSS. in D.

136 4 John Bringhurst was a printer for Friends from about the year 1680. He lived at the sign of the Book in Gracechurch Street and later, *c.* 1683, at the sign of the Book and Three Blackbirds in Leaden-Hall—Mutton—Market (Smith, *Cata.*). He was an apprentice of Andrew Sowle (108. 4). It is not evident why Bringhurst's wife was to be interviewed, as her husband was living. Bringhurst suffered the pillory and imprisonment for re-printing a book by Fox and he was also reprimanded by Friends, in 1680, for having printed "an ungodly & pernitious booke" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 7, 8). The date of his death has not been found in the London district Registers.

Antiquarian Researches, 1844; Plomer, *Dict. of Printers and Booksellers from 1668 to 1725*, 1922.

The book associated with the name of John Blaykling is entitled *Anti-christian Treachery Discovered and Its Way Block'd up.* The book (before us as we write) is a folio of 215 pages, written in opposition to the Separatists, William Rogers, John Wilkinson and John Story. Various Friends collaborated in its production. Copies of minutes of official bodies are given with names of signatories. The book was printed by Bringhurst, after having been examined by committees of the Morning Meeting (Minutes, pp. 64, 68, 75).

137 1 The book in question, by Thomas Budd, is (according to advices from Haverford, Pa.) *A True and Perfect account of the disposal of the one hundred Shares or Proprieties of the Province of West-New-Jersey, by Edward Bylling*, dated the 13th of July, 1685. Thomas Budd, the younger, was born in Somersetshire and emigrated to America. In 1685 he

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wrote a valuable book on education entitled *Good Order Established in Pennsilvania & New Jersey*, etc. About the year 1692 Budd joined himself to the George Keith party and wrote much in defence of this schism. Sermons preached by him in 1694 in London are reported in *The Great Doctrines of the Gospel of Christ...Sermons preached by Sundry Servants of Christ of the Society of Christian Quakers.* Sermons by George Keith, Charles Harris and John Raunce, delivered at Devonshire House, Gracechurch Street and Harp Lane, are included. There are no prayers; see 90. 1.

Jnl. F. H. S. ix.; Jones, *Quakers in American Colonies*, 1911; *Second Period*; Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, 1920, *Quaker Education in the Colony and State of New Jersey*, 1923.

138 1 Anthony Elwood, of Gray's Inn Lane, was a blacksmith. He suffered loss of goods for attending meeting at The Peel—the Informer Gabriel Shadd "broke into y^e^ house, without being commanded thereto by the Constable, and when he was in, he called to one of the red coat souldiers, who came with them, to give him a sword (who did so) ffearing he should be opposed by y^e^ people in y^e^ house" (*Record of Sufferings* (MS. in D) under date 1684).

139 1 It is to be regretted that of several Friends mentioned in the Itinerary Journal the record of death only is found by research. Job Netherwood (*c.* 1643—1688/9) is described at his decease: "Late of Long Lane, died in psh. of Dunstans in the West, buried Checker Alley near Bunhill Fields."

139 2 There was an Abel Wilkinson living in Cheapside in 1682 at the death of a son (Registers).

139 3 John Edge (*c.* 1634—1704) is mentioned six times in *Christian Progress* (pp. 542, 589, 595, 618, 640, 659). He accompanied Whitehead and Rowland Vaughan on their hurried visit to the Attorney General (133. 1) and was, in other ways, helpful to suffering Friends. The Y.M. of 1684 and 1685 appointed Edge one of the receivers for money collected for ransom of Friends captives in Algiers. He was a member of Peel M.M., living in the parish of St Andrew's, Holborn.

John Edge (? his son) and his wife Jane emigrated from St Andrew's, Holborn, to Pa. about the year 1685 (*Pa. Gene. Soc.* iv. (1909), 285).

First-days Meetings; Kelsall, *Diaries*, i. 30.

139 4 For William Dewsbury see vol. i. p. 399. He was at this time near the end of his long imprisonment in Warwick Jail, "in all 19 years from first to last in this town of Warwick," writes John Whiting (*Memoirs*, p. 12).

140 1 The suffering of Barbadian Friends is described in *Second Period*, pp. 618 ff. It was mostly on account of refusal to join the Militia. See 187. 1.

140 2 For Francis Stamper see vol. ii. p. 496. During the visit of William Penn to Bristol in 1687, "he and Francis Stamper had a great Meeting at Chew, under Richard Vickris's great Oak in his Close, a Large and Heavenly Meeting it was" (Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 172).

Christian Progress, pp. 594, 595.

142 1 Daniel Skinner (*c.* 1651—1724), of Gracechurch Street, linendraper, son of William Skinner, of Barking, Essex, married Elizabeth Bowman in 1681.

142 2 This paper on marriage has not been found among Fox's literary remains.

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142 3 The Y.M. of 1686 "for the Service of Truth and Friends in Sufferings" was held on the 24th and 25th of Third Month. Note the frequent recurrence of the statement: "many fri[ds] Came to him," making a full time out of meeting as well as in it. King James's "General Pardon" released many Friends from bondage in time for them to attend. "This caused great joy to Friends to see our ancient, faithful brethren again at liberty in the Lord's work after their long confinement" (Ell. Text, ii. 432).

145 1 For Dr Edward Bourne, of Worcester, see vol. ii. p. 384. He accompanied Fox and took part in meetings they attended, in the years 1686 to 1688. Apparently he was not the "E. B." mentioned in vol. ii. p. 293; the initials should represent Edward Brookes of Oxfordshire (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 101).

146 1 William Ingram (1639—1706) was a citizen and tallow-chandler of Fenchurch Street. In 1676, when the Meeting for Sufferings was set up, he was appointed to act on behalf of Hertfordshire Friends, his country correspondent being Henry Stout (179. 2). In vol. ii. p. 452 it is stated that Ingram had descendants through his first marriage—we can now give more information. Ingram's first wife was Susanna Robins (1648—1688), daughter of Jasper Robins, of Godmanchester. Joseph Ingram (1686—), son of William and Susanna (Robins) Ingram, married, in 1710, Mary Bellers (*c.* 1689—1751), elder daughter of John Bellers, and inherited Coln St Alwyns (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 103; *Second Period*, p. 572). He was a trustee of Yoakley's Charity, 1731. Frances, daughter of Joseph, of Cheapside, married in 1737, at the Bull and Mouth, Joseph Vandewall (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 27). Hester Ingram (1674—) married, in 1697, John Ayre (1664—1713), *a quo* Vaux family (information from George Vaux, Junr., of Philadelphia, Pa., 1924).

For the Ingram family in America, headed by Isaac Ingram (d. 1682), see *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 5; *Genealogy of the Baily Family*, 1912.

146 2 Information is, at present, lacking respecting William Phillips. Perhaps he was father of the lad mentioned 166. 2. Besse has a reference to William Phillips of Pudding Lane and the name occurs among lists of names of sufferers (*Suff.* i. 366, 460, 474, 480, 484).

146 3 George Coale (*c.* 1648—1682) was a son of Robert Coale and nephew of Josiah Coale of Winterbourne, near Bristol. John Whiting gives a very loving tribute to his service in his *Memoirs*, p. 80. Whiting and Coale were mutually helpful to one another, the former about sixteen, the latter twenty-four. In 1673 "Cristable," daughter of William Jennings, of Bristol, was united to him in marriage and their only daughter, of the same name, married Robert Ingram, merchant, of London. Coale travelled considerably, as both trader and preacher, in America. His wife died while they were in Jamaica, and he departed this life in London, 17 x. 1682, aged about 34. Probably on account of his business affairs in foreign countries his estate was not settled three and a half years later. William Ingram, who was called to consult (p. 146), was probably the father-in-law of Coale's daughter.

Smith, *Cata.*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 9, x. 120.

146 4 Sir Robert Geffery was elected Lord Mayor in 1685.

147 1 John Matthews was a member of Peel Meeting and suffered for his attendance (*Suff.* i. 416, 461). Despite the correction on page 128, it is probable that *John* Matthews was intended, his residence being near that of John Elson, and not *James* Matthews who lived away to the East (118. 3).

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148 1 James Lowrey (*c.* 1653—1725/6) lived at South Street. He placed his coach at the service of Friends. He married Mary Eames in 1674. At his marriage he is described as "merchant" and at his death as "Coachman."

148 2 Anne Whitehead (1624—1686), the first wife of George Whitehead, was widow of Benjamin Greenwell, and daughter of Rev. Thomas Downer (vol. ii. pp. 421, 441). The little volume *Piety Promoted by Faithfulness*, issued in the year of her death, contains Testimonies by her husband, Mary Elson, Margaret Meakens, Rebecka Travers, Mary Stout of Hertford, Grace Bathurst, Mary Woolley, Bridget Ford, Charles Bathurst, Bridget Austill, Ruth Crouch, John Staploe, William Ingram, Mary Forster, Anne Travers, Benjamin Antrobus (in verse), Jane Sowle, Susanna Dew, Ann Mackett, and Elizabeth Camfield, and a General Epistle, signed by, among others, the following, who appear in the Itinerary Journal, or perhaps wives of such: Mary Stott, Martha Hull, Mariabella Farmborough, Priscilla Hart, Patience Ashfield, Elizabeth Mann, Martha Matthews, Sarah Meade, Margaret Drinkwell, Elizabeth Fullove, Sarah Edge, Mary Whitpain, Elizabeth Vaughton, Grace Staploe, Joan Perkins, Susanna Ingram, Mary Antrobus, Grace Pinder, Elizabeth Collit, Mary Simms, Mary Wasse, Ann Cox, Mary Latey, Elizabeth Brassey, Anne Eccleston, Elizabeth Gouldney, Mary Oades, Margery Field, Elizabeth Baker, Dorothy Langhorne, Elizabeth Skinner, Mary Quare, Elizabeth Grice. The day and hour of decease agree with those given by George Whitehead in his Testimony. The Friends present included her husband, her sister Ann-Mary Freeman, Ann Cox, Mary Stout and Bridget Austill. The women may be among the "several women fri^{ds}" who accompanied G. F. in the coach to Edward Mann's (p. 148).

Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 165; Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915.

149 1 There is a note on Gerard Roberts in vol. i. p. 434. He was convinced at the Glasiers' Hall Meeting in Thames Street (*Gilbert Latey*, 1707, p. 8). At the first settlement of the Meeting for Sufferings Roberts was entrusted with the interests of Friends in the shires of Worcester and Gloucester, along with Ezekiel Woolley, and he also took charge of Friends in the island of Barbados. His home in "Thomas Apostles" was a general meetingplace for Friends until his removal in 1666. Robert Fowler consulted him and other heads of the Church on his proposed voyage to America in the *Woodhouse*, 1657. He attended the wedding of George Fox and Margaret Fell in 1669. He married, in 1661, Milbrow Davies (*c.* 1617—1697).

F. P. T.; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. ii. vi. ix. xi. xvii.

149 2 William Shewen (*c.* 1631—1695) was at this time living at Enfield, Middlesex. In 1656 his dwelling was "in A yard in at ye signe of ye 2 bruers at ye uper end of Bermonsey streett" (*F. P. T.* p. 166). At a meeting "on account of sufferings," held at James Claypoole's, 12 iv. 1676, William Shewen was appointed on behalf of Southwark Friends (MS. in D). In 1680 he was appointed to act as umpire to compose the difference between Ellis Hookes, Recording Clerk, and Andrew Sowle, printer (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 7). Hookes left Shewen some money in his will, proved December, 1681, and in the will of Amy Fleetwood, proved August, 1684, £10 was left to "William Shewen of the Parish of Magdalens Bermondsey, Pinmaker, and Ellis Hooke of the Parish of Newington Butts, Scrivener" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 22, ii. 4). Shewen removed to Enfield in 1686. His widow, Ann Shewen, gave £100, in 1696, towards building a meetinghouse (*London Friends' Meetings*, pp. 215, 235, 301). She also gave a meetinghouse in Baker Street,

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Enfield, in 1700 (Note Book i., MS. in D). His most popular writings were entitled: *The True Christian's Faith and Experience*, printed 1675 to 1840, and *Counsel to the Christian Traveller*, printed 1683 to 1838.

Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 239.

150 1 Jan Claus was a merchant of Amsterdam, who settled in England where he became a Friend. In 1664 he was arrested and sentenced to transportation for seven years to Jamaica. He lived to return to Holland but did not return to England to live, though he was in this country in 1686. He acted as interpreter to the Friends visiting Holland in 1677. His wife and her father are mentioned 241. 1.

William Crouch, 1712, pp. 88, 89; *Collectitia*, 1824; *Penna. Mag.* ii. (1878); Fell-Smith, *Steven Crisp*, 1892; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iv.; MSS. in D.

151 1 Ezekiel Woolley (*c.* 1625—1693) was among the first members of the Meeting for Sufferings and represented Worcestershire and Gloucestershire (the country representative being "Edward Bourne, Physician, Worcester") and also Bristol. In 1668 he was asked to represent Wheeler Street Friends in the matter of registering births, marriages and burials (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, MS. in D). He was a weaver, of Spitalfields, and a very active Friend. Fox was frequently at his house. Woolley is placed by Francis Bugg, ex-Quaker, in his "Cage of Unclean Birds" (*Picture of Quakerism Drawn to the Life*, 1697, p. 70). Ezekiel, the younger (1668—), was at Christopher Taylor's school at Edmonton in 1680 and was one of the children who wrote their appreciations of their late master, John Matern (*Testimony of that Dear and Faithful Man, John Matern*, 1680, p. 22).

152 1 Edward Brush (*c.* 1603—1696) is described by William Crouch as "a man of good repute, an inhabitant and housekeeper in Bearbinder Lane near Lombard Street" (*Posthuma Christiana*, 1712, p. 82). In his pamphlet *The Invisible Power of God known in Weakness, with a Christian Testimony of the Experience and Sufferings of Edward Brush, Aged Ninety One Years*, etc., London, 1695, he gives a few details of his life. He was twelve when he went to London. "I Kept House and Servants Twelve Years before I took a Wife and the Fear of God in my Soul preserved me from gross Evils." In 1665 he was one of the few whom the authorities succeeded in banishing. He was sent to Jamaica for seven years and arrived on the island in June. "After a while the Governor received an Express from King Charles the Second to send me home." He arrived in London, 1st May, 1669. His wife Sarah and son Isaac had been left in London. He wrote a letter to Jamaican Friends, dated at the Bull and Mouth, 15 vii. 1688. For his connection with the Great Plague see vol. ii. pp. 397 f. He suffered further persecution after his return. At the first settling of the Meeting for Sufferings, iv. 1676, Brush was appointed to represent Jamaican Friends (MS. in D). Sarah Brush died in 1687, aged 77.

Christian Progress, pp. 397 f.; *Extracts from State Papers*; *Second Period*.

154 1 See 80. 8.

156 1 For Mary Birkett see 103. 1.

157 1 Jacob Camfield (d. *ante* 1704 in which year his widow, Ann, remarried) was a tobacconist, of St Bartholomew the Great, probably son of Francis Camfield (87. 4).

157 2 There is a considerable note respecting John Taylor in vol. ii. p. 496. At the date of his appearance in the Itinerary Journal he was resident

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in York, combining preaching tours with business calls. Fox visited Taylor in York in 1677 (page 228). Whitehead records that "my ancient Companions in Sollicitation, Gilbert Latey, Thomas Lower (the Doctor), John Tayler of York (my late Brother-in-Law) and our Friend Daniel Quare" appeared before King William III to present to him the sufferings Friends had still to undergo in the matter of tithes, oaths, "contempts," etc. (*Christian Progress*, pp. 637, 639, 643). John Taylor's life-story of travel and travail is well worth perusal, dated 1710, reprinted 1830.

157 3 For John Blaykling see vol. i. p. 403, etc. See 136. 4.
Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. v. pp. 36, 76; *Swarth. Account Book.*

158 1 Of this selfsame Lord Mayor's Show John Evelyn (1620—1705/6) wrote in his *Diary*: "There was a triumphant shew of the Lord Maior both by land and water, with much solemnity," thus giving a different view of the occasion from that of Fox. It is not evident in what manner Fox would be able "to still y^e^ people." The Lord Mayor's Day was the 29th of October until 1752, when it was altered by Act of Parliament to the present date, the 9th of November. The Lord Mayor taking office was Sir John Peake. Samuel Pepys (1632—1703) styled the pageants "good for such kind of things but in themselves but poor and absurd" (Oct. 29, 1660), "the pageants were very silly" (Oct. 29, 1663). Lady Springett writes that she "was burdened with the vanity of their show" (*Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*, 1911, p. 33).
Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Wheatley, Oct. 29, 1660, note.

159 1 Daniel Quare (1648—1723/4) was a noted watch and clock maker. At the time of his marriage with Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Steevens, maltster, of High Wycombe, Bucks, in 1676, his address was "Martins-le-Grand in the liberty of Westminster" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 56). Later he removed to Aldersgate Street, then to Lombard Street, and later still to "Kings Arms" in Exchange Alley. He had a country-house at Croydon. He was admitted a brother of the Clockmakers' Company in 1671, when twenty-three years of age and he became Master in 1708. He made a clock for King William III which required winding but once a year, and invented a portable barometer "which may be removed to any place, though turned upside down, without spilling one drop of quick-silver or letting any air into the tube" (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1694—5, p. 395, quoted *Jnl. F. H. S.* xiv. 44). George I was on very friendly terms with Quare and he was allowed special access to him "at the Back Stairs." Quare's professional connection with royalty was of use to Friends when appealing to the throne (*Christian Progress*, pp. 637, 642, 643). He moved in the highest social circle of the day, and the marriages of his daughters—Anne with John Falconar in 1705, Sarah with Jacob Wyan in 1712, Elizabeth with Silvanus Bevan in 1715 (of which marriage there is a reproduction of the certificate in D)—were attended by many members of the Court and diplomatic circles (see *F. Q. E.* 1900). In the Book of Cases (MS. vol. in D) there is a reference to "Danial Quare's Paper seting forth his Refusal of a Pension of 300 per Annum to be the Kings Watchmaker &c. Because for Conscience sake he could not Qualifie himselfe, as y^e^ Law directs by taking y^e^ Oath," dated 4 xii. 1714. In the same year Quare wrote to Thomas Aldam, the younger, on a printed copy of the new solemn affirmation of loyalty to George I, quoting the opinion of the King's Solicitor General that it contains the effect of the Oath of Abjuration and would legalize Friends as voters at the poll. He recommends Friends to use their vote and

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not "by timorousness disfranchise themselves...but modestly give their assistance to Chuse Prudent men principled to preserve us in our Religous & Civil Liberties..." (original in Pease MSS. in D).

F. Q. E. 1900—a valuable article by Isaac Sharp; *Jnl. F. H. S.* viii. xv. xvi. xix.; *D. N. B.*; Williamson, *Cata. of Collection of Watches, the Property of J. Pierpont Morgan, c.* 1912, *Behind my Study Door*, 1922; Gamble, *Bevan Family*, 1924.

160 1 For Nathaniel Coleman see vol. ii. p. 446. Further reference to Coleman's Separatist activity may be found in *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 190, xvi. 143.

160 2 Theodor Eccleston (1650—1726) was son of Richard and Priscilla Eccleston, Seekers who became Friends. Richard died in 1665 and his widow married Thomas Hart, of Enfield (105. 3), in 1671. The descent of Theodor Eccleston is traced to its end, in *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 94. William Sewel (1654—1720), the Dutch historian, writes: "I cannot well omit here publicly to acknowledge the signal kindness and diligence of my well-beloved and much esteemed friend Theodor Eccleston, of London, who hath furnished me with abundance of materials...for the compiling of this work" (Preface to *History of the Quakers*). Eccleston's address was Crown Court, Gracechurch Street. He was prominent and active in the affairs of the Quaker Church. His mother was among the "7000 Handmaids," who petitioned in 1659 for the abolition of tithes.

Y.M. Epistles, 1684, 1685; *Christian Progress*, pp. 590, 647, 659, 695; *William and Alice Ellis*, 1849; *London Friends' Meetings*, 1869; *House of Lords MSS. 1695—97*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. ii. vii. xii. xviii.; MSS. in D.

160 3 See 104. 3.

160 4 The marriage of a daughter of Thomas Cox in 1686 has not been found on the Registers. See 96. 1. It would have been interesting to know who the couple was who accompanied Fox in a coach to South Street.

162 1 This was probably Mary Tyler, of Waltham Abbey, shopkeeper, who died in May, 1693 (Friends' Registers). She is mentioned in conjunction with Elizabeth Bennett (162. 2).

162 2 Elizabeth Bennett, *née* Constable, was the wife of Thomas Bennett (105. 5). The references represent her accompanying George Fox in a coach several times to meetings. She died 10 viii. 1704, aged ninety, evidently much older than her husband.

163 1 It seems strange, from our modern point of view, to read of George Fox instructing a young "innholder" how to carry on his business at his newly acquired White Lion Tavern in Cornhill, but "we must remember that when everyone went to the taverns, these were very superior resorts to the public houses which have taken their place, and the taverners were men of substance and repute" (Wheatley, *Pepysiana*, 1899, p. 190). Friends met for conference at several inns—in 1686 at the King's Head in Pudding Lane (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 233); see also pp. 96, 137, 147, 185.

In a map of part of London, 1765, the White Lyon Tavern is shewn with entrances from Bishopsgate Street and Cornhill, with White Lyon Court at the rear.

165 1 Patience Ashfield (*c.* 1627—1708) was the relict of Richard Ashfield (vol. i. p. 453). The Friends' Meeting at Staines met in the house of Patience Ashfield before a meetinghouse was built. She was paid forty shillings a year for the accommodation (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 284). She wrote an account of her husband's life and death which

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appeared in Besse's *Sufferings*, vol. i. p. 440, the editor adding: "The conscientious Widow patiently endured the Spoiling of her Goods for the same testimony for which her husband had before cheerfully suffered the Loss both of his Liberty and his Life."
Christian Progress, p. 594.

166 1 Francis Dove (*c.* 1627—1707) lived in "Lesterfields" (p. 166), and in "Martins Lane Nigh Charing Cross" (p. 192), probably two addresses for the same house. There are several notices of George Fox's passing a night at his house. In 1665 Dove was committed to the Gatehouse Prison in Westminster by warrant from the Duke of Albemarle, for "attending an illegal meeting in St Johns."
MSS. in D.

166 2 Timothy Emerson (*c.* 1634—1712) was an oilman in Gerard Street. With William Crouch and Samuel Boulton and others, Emerson signed, *c.* 1686, an address to King James urging him "to put a Stop to the ruinous Prosecutions and Persecutions of the mercenary and merciless Informers." So wrote George Whitehead in his *Christian Progress* (p. 591). He had a "servant and apprentice," named William Phillips, who died in 1694, aged twenty, of small-pox. See 146. 2.

167 1 See 80. 5.

168 1 Stephen Hubbard (—1704) is mentioned in *London Friends' Meetings* (p. 318) as one of the "worthies" of Kingston Meeting. Ruth Lilley (168. 2) lodged at his house. He was a shoemaker. A minute of Kingston M.M. in 1690 "ordered" Francis Holden, Stephen Hubbard, and John Brown to "take care and draw up a writing against next M.M. in settling the Burying Ground, According to the uses intents and purposes as it was purchased for, and let the paper be entered in the book." Hubbard seems to have advanced money for the purchase of the ground; it was bought in his name and conveyed to trustees.
MSS. in D.

168 2 The Burial Registers contain the entry: "Ruth Lillay, parish of Kingston, widow of William [236. 1], of Hassam, Kingston, 1691/2 i. 4." It is stated in *London Friends' Meetings*: "In 1693 Ruth Lilley left £40, which was put out to interest till 1730, at which time land was bought to the amount of £70" (p. 314). George Fox called to see her when visiting his relations early in 1687. She was lodging at Stephen Hubbard's and out of health. In 1690, on his last visit to Kingston, he called again, and may have made other unrecorded visits to his friend.

169 1 This six-weeks' visit to Kingston produced several papers. Ell. Text (ii. 440): "Towards the latter end of this year I went to Kingston and stayed some time at my son Rous's." The papers occupy eight and a half pages of the Ell. Text.

170 1 The only notice found respecting Robert Scotting is in Besse (*Suff.* i. 483). He lived, presumably, at or near Ratcliff.

171 1 Martha Dry lived at Wapping, to the East of London. She was a daughter of John and Margaret Meakens (122. 2) and married William Dry in 1678. Her sister, Mary, married, in the same year, James Strutt, of Wapping (100. 2).
Jnl. F. H. S. x. 16.

171 2 John Patterem was among Friends tried at Guildhall in 1684, for meeting at White Hart Court "with Force and Arms, routously, tumultuously, and unlawfully assembled to the Breach of the Peace, etc." (*Suff.* i. 465, see also p. 470).

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171 3 This was probably William Briggins (*c.* 1628—1688), about whose son Joseph (*c.* 1664—1675) a small octavo tract was issued under the title: *The Living Words of a Dying Child*, etc., 1675 and 1677.
Piety Promoted.

173 1 Not only did many Friends visit Fox at Gooseyes but he found time to write letters and papers. Ell. Text (ii. 450) gives the reason of this visit: "By reason of the many hardships I had undergone in imprisonments and other sufferings for Truth's sake, my body was grown so infirm and weak that I could not bear the closeness of the city long together, but was obliged to go a little into the country for the benefit of the fresh air." (How did these personal remarks get into the Ell. Text?—from some Fox original? or did Ellwood put the statement into Fox's mouth?) A paper "A Distinction between the True Offering and the False," written 28 ii. 1687, is given in Ell. Text, and an important letter, dated the same day, was sent to Thomas Lower, respecting the use of Fox's property known as "Pettys." See *Swarth. Account Book.*

174 1 Elizabeth Grice was one of the Friends who signed the General Testimony to Anne Whitehead (148. 2). She was fined, with others, including Elizabeth Fullove, four nobles for meeting, in 1684 (*Suff.* i. 472).

175 1 Jasper Batt (—1702) lived at Street, in Somersetshire. The Bishop of Bath and Wells described him as "the greatest seducer in all the West, and the most seditious person in the county, and that he would make Somersetshire too hot for him" (Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 108). His gift in the ministry was exercised in many parts of the country. He preached at the funeral of George Fox.

176 1 The Y.M. of 1687 convened the 16th, 17th and 19th of the Third Month. The veteran leader was in attendance though weak in body and troubled with "great horstness." The Meeting was very large, "Friends having more freedom to come up out of the counties to it by reason of the general toleration and liberty now granted" (Ell. Text, ii. 453). This was the Declaration of Indulgence of King James which appeared on the 4th April, 1687—"a high-handed act of authority, which undoubtedly violated the whole spirit of English Institutions" (*Second Period*, p. 131).
For *1st mo:* read *3d mo:*

176 2 For Ambrose Rigge see an informing sketch in vol. ii. p. 470. He signed a Testimony to Charles Marshall in 1703.
Marsh, *Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex*, 1886, chap. viii.

176 3 Samuel Watson (*c.* 1620—1708) lived at Knight Stainforth, near Settle, Co. York. He was convinced in York Castle by some Friends confined there, he having been sent to prison on account of some demand on his estate in or about 1654. He travelled in the ministry in Scotland with Roger Hebden (—1695) (*F. P. T.*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii. 83). Later, Samuel Watson wrote: "For being at Three Meetings of the People of God, and bearing my Testimony in a measure of the Spirit of Truth...for which being called an offence according to the Act against Conventicles, a fine was laid upon me for 120 l for those three meetings. And the officers came in one Day and took away most of my Cattle, to the Value of 150 l, the last Day of the 4th Month, 1670." Watson wrote various pieces, longer and shorter—one was "To the Mountebanks of Settle," 16 xii. 1696, whom he describes as a "Lofty and Highly set up sort of Inchanters to Evil, who in their Serpentine Subtility Bewitch People into vain Laughter, Madness and Folly by their Ungodly Actings and Lying Wonders." He wrote letters from

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York Castle in 1661, 1682 and 1685. In 1664 Samuel Watson married Mary Monk, widow of Thomas Monk, of Co. Notts, who brought two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, with her. Samuel and Mary had a daughter, Grace (1668—1688), who died at the house of Benjamin Antrobus in London, 20 vi. 1688. Mary Monk married at the house of her step-father, in 1679, Isaac Moss, Junr., of Manchester, and died in 1691. Elizabeth Monk (*c.* 1663—1702) married Thomas Moss, of Manchester, in 1685. In 1680 appeared a tract: *A Narrative and Testimony concerning Grace Watson*, containing appreciations by her parents, her two half-sisters, Benjamin Antrobus and Charles Marshall. Other Testimonies appear in *A Short Account of the Convincement of...Samuel Watson*, being a Collection of his Works, 1712. Mary Watson died in 1694. Her husband removed to the neighbourhood of Chester, to the home of his son-in-law, where he died.

F. P. T.; *Jnl. F. H. S.* x. xii.; Watson MSS. in D. For Elizabeth Moss, and Samuel, Mary and Grace Watson, see *Piety Promoted.*

176 4 John Gratton (1641—1712) was one of the Ministers who exercised their gifts at Y.M. 1687. There is a valuable account of John Gratton, written by Emily Manners and printed in *The Friend* (Lond.), 1921, pp. 603, 618. He was born at Bonsall in Derbyshire and lived during most of his married life at Monyash in the same county. He travelled extensively as a preacher, principally in the Midlands, and has been termed "The Quaker Apostle of the Peak." In 1680 he was cast into Derby Jail and released in March, 1685/6. "Dr [Dear] J. G." appears frequently in *A Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910. In 1707 the Monyash home was given up and John and Mary his wife went to reside with their daughter, Phebe Bateman, at Farnsfield in Notts. Gratton was buried in the graveyard there. Mrs Manners writes: "No trace of the meeting-house remains, and the burying place is now almost a legend; but it is said that a garden in the rear of a house on the village street is the old Quaker burying place."

Journal, first printed 1720, last reprint dated 1845; *Piety Promoted*; *D. N. B.*; Hall, *John Gratton, the Quaker Preacher*, 1885; *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 80 (1907); Norris, *John ap John*, 1907; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iii.—vi. ix. xii.; Danielowski, *Die Journale der frühen Quäker*, 1921, p. 41; Matthews, *Congregational Churches of Staffordshire*, 1924, p. 81.

176 5 This was, probably, George Myers (*c.* 1653—1714), of Farrfield, in the parish of Addingham, in the Craven district of Yorkshire. He wrote several pamphlets, one, *A Serious Examination*, relating to the Separatists in York (117. 2). In the end of his little book on *Spiritual Worship*, 1721, there is a record, by his children, George and Hannah Myers, of some of his dying sayings. If the same George Myers is the Friend of that name who appears in *William and Alice Ellis*, 1849, then the report of his death in 1698 was not correct (pp. 28, 91, 105). He married Mary Hardcastle in 1682/3. John Gratton (176. 4) visited him several times (*John Gratton*, 1720, pp. 121, 126).

John Taylor, 1710, pp. 45, 54.

176 6 See vol. ii. p. 412 for an account of Robert Lodge.

John Taylor, 1710, p. 45; *Jnl. F. H. S.* x.

176 7 Among the ministering Friends who attended Y.M. 1687 was Thomas Gilpin (1622—1702), of Warborough, Oxon. He was the youngest son of Thomas Gilpin, of Millhill, in the parish of Caton, Lancs. He was apprenticed to a tallow-chandler in London and joined the army during the Civil War. In 1653 he was arrested by the preaching of Ambrose Rigge and others in Oxfordshire and in London he was convinced by

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the ministry of Burrough and Howgill. After his marriage with Joan, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew, he lived some years under his father-in-law's roof and then took a house at Warborough, which he opened for worship. There is a remarkable story of the way Friends persisted in holding meetings at Gilpin's house till almost all the men Friends were in jail (*F. P. T.* p. 217). He underwent various imprisonments and was liberated by the "Pardon" of 1672. His death is referred to in *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, p. 188.

First-days Meetings; *Piety Promoted*; *Gilpin Memoirs*; *F. Q. E.* 1912, p. 482; Hirst, *Quakers in Peace and War*, 1923, p. 528; *Biog. Memoirs*, iii. 445; a volume on the Gilpin family is in preparation by Alfred R. Justice.

177 1 William Penn writes of Fox in the Preface to the *Journal*: "He was often where the records of the affairs of the Church are kept and the letters from the many meetings of God's people, over all the world, where settled, come upon occasions, which letters he had read to him." Many letters are extant, endorsed by him in his bold, laboured handwriting.

179 1 Ann Cox (*c.* 1644—1716) was the wife of Thomas Cox (96. 1). Her maiden name was Hind. She married in 1682. She signed, with many other women Friends of London, a letter to Margaret Fox in answer to a letter from her to the Women's Q.M. It is dated 30 vii. 1695 and concludes: "We dearly salute thee in the fresh remembrance of thy dear husband and our honourable Friend and Father, whose travels were known to the Lord from the beginning." Other Friends, mentioned in these notes, who signed, are Ruth Crouch, Mary Elson, Mary Woolley, Grace Bathurst, Susanna Dew, Bridget Ford, Margaret Rous, Sarah Meade, Mary Lower, Susanna Ingram, Margaret Drinkwell, Ann Eccleston, Anne Whitehead, Mary Wharley, Elizabeth Vaughton, Mary Russell, Elizabeth Gouldney, Anna Hutson (original letter in D).

179 2 Two visits to Hertford are recorded (pp. 179, 216) during both of which George Fox was entertained by Henry Stout (1631—1695). In 1664 Stout married Mary Saunders, of Cromwell's household (vol. i. p. 444; *Quaker Women*, 1915, pp. 249, 262, 263, 269). "He was the first called a Quaker who suffered imprisonment in Hertford gaol for the testimony of truth. He was sentenced to banishment and continued in prison nearly eight years" (*Piety Promoted*, quoted *F. Q. E.* 1916, "The Hertford Trials of 1664"). He entered into the Hat Controversy, and appears in Penn's *Alexander the Coppersmith*, 1673, p. 24, and Penn's *Judas and the Jews*, 1673, p. 90.

Sarah Stout, whose sudden death produced great sensation and much enquiry, was their daughter. John Tomkins (*c.* 1663—1706), writing to Sir John Rodes, 18 i. 1698/9, records the event: "I was last first day at Hartford and on 2d day comeing out of the Town I saw Sarah Stout wel in health, who the next morning was found drownd in a River near that Town. She left her mothers House (or rather her own for she was Mrs of that house and much riches besides) about 11 at night, another person [Spencer Cowper] was with her at that time who says he left her there at home but just about one time her Mother and servants found them both gone and sat up all night expecting her returne, when next morning soon as day, news was brought of her death. She was found without her Gown and Apron, close to the Grates of a Mill, her stayes and Petycoats on, some Gold and Silver in her pockets, and all her buttons &c. of gold and silver in her Sleeves and shoes.... The man that was with her has a wife and children: he did sometimes place mony out to Interest for her but the Juges verdict was that she

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drownd her self being non Compus mentes. She was, poor lass, grown very high, haveing litell regard to Truth nor her aged Mother, who is a good Woman" (*Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, pp. 160, 161; we have not seen the original letter).

Trial of Spencer Cowper, 1699; *Some Observations*, 1702; *Sarah the Quaker to Lothario lately Deceased, on meeting him in the Shades*, 1728; *Lothario's Answer*, 1729; *D. N. B.*, under Cowper, Spencer (1669—1728).

179 3 Records of the life of Thomas Burr which have come down to us deal mainly with the sufferings this good man had to meet and endure for conscience sake. In 1659/60 he was taken from a meeting at Baldock and imprisoned. In 1664 he was among the prisoners sentenced to banishment to Jamaica but remained in prison till the King's "Pardon" of 1672, during which imprisonment he suffered the loss of £130 in goods for meetings at his house. At this time he lived at Baldock. When travelling in East Anglia he was arrested, with George Whitehead, and inhabited the City and County Jail, Bristol, from March, 1679/80, to the following July. The proceedings connected with the trial and imprisonment are given fully in *Due Order of Law and Justice*, 1680, a tract reprinted in *Christian Progress*, pp. 377 ff. A certificate respecting Burr, dated 14 April, 1680, contains the following information: "Thomas Bur of Ware in the County of Hartford, Malster, hath lived, and been a Trader in Malt for about fourteen Years past; and is a Man whom we judge of a Good Competent Estate, and of Good Credit and Reputation among his Neighbours in this Place, and hath never been accounted a Jesuit or Papist." Signed by Churchwardens, Constables and others. Between Fox's visits in 1687 and 1690 Burr had spent some time in Hertford Prison for non-payment of tithes. In 1681 he wrote a Testimony to his friend Giles Barnardiston.

Other Friends bearing the name of Burr lived in the neighbourhood. For later members of the family see *Memorials of the Old Square* (Birmingham), 1897; MSS. in D.

180 1 William Baker (*c.* 1642—1727), of Waltham Abbey, married Hannah, daughter of Francis Camfield (87. 4), at the Bull and Mouth in 1672. We do not know the circumstances connected with this "differrence." Ell. Text reads: "Next day went to another place to compose a difference which, for want of a right understanding of each other, had happened between some Friends" (ii. 456). The name William Baker occurs in *Sundry Ancient Epistles*, p. 35 (MS. in D), among Friends representing London (*i.e.* City or Bull and Mouth) Meeting, in the matter of registers of births, etc., *anno* 1668. Hannah (Camfield) Baker died in 1705, aged fifty-five.

182 1 Fox writes (or perhaps we should say Ellwood wrote in his name) of this visit: "Here I stayed some weeks, yet was not idle....Between meeting and meeting I wrote many things for the spreading of truth." Several papers are printed in Ell. Text (ii. 456—463). A letter to Thomas Robinson (Robertson) was written on the day after arrival "concerning John Cox, who preaches in the meeting [Bristol] without orders." Attached to the letter is copy of the reply of Cox's sympathisers complaining of Robertson's preaching, while six months in and around Bristol! See Bristol MSS. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 191).

182 2 There is a hiatus here in the Journal from the 8th of the Seventh Month, 1687, to the 23rd of the Fourth Month, 1688, nearly ten months. From Gooseyes Fox returned to town where he remained three months, "being almost daily at public meetings and frequently taken up in visiting Friends that were sick and in other services of the church."

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Then, his "body much stopped for fresh air," he went down to Kingston, returning to London towards the close of the Eleventh Month and continuing in the City till the middle of the First Month, 1687/8, when he passed to the northward, remaining in the Enfield district till the Yearly Meeting, which began early in the Fourth Month, 1688. Y.M. over, Fox went again into Essex where we find him at the opening of the next volume of the Itinerary Journal. See Ell. Text, ii. 463—475, and *Register of George Fox's Letters* (MS. in D).

183 1 For John Butcher see vol. ii. pp. 370, 497. With others he put his hand to a petition to Parliament *re* oaths in 1695 (*Christian Progress*, p. 647), and in 1715, after the rebellion of the Old Pretender, he accompanied George Whitehead into the King's presence, presenting George I with an address (*ibid.* p. 685).

A sermon preached by him at Gracechurch Street, "March 11th, 1693," was printed in *Concurrence and Unanimity*, 1711.

Quaker Post-Bag, 1910, pp. 149, 151, 182.

183 2 From this date we find fuller reference to subjects which formed bases of Fox's sermons. They were of great variety. See Introduction.

184 1 This would be Springett Penn (1675—1696/7), the elder son of W. and G. M. Penn—a son after the father's own heart. "He was a lad of noble parts and of a spiritual nature like his parents. He lingered under slow consumption till February, 1696/7, and died in his father's arms" (Graham, *William Penn*, 1917, p. 235). Mary Penington wrote a valuable letter to her grandson in 1680 "to be delivered to him after her decease."

Marsh, *Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex*, 1886; Jenkins, *The Family of William Penn*, 1899; *A Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, p. 130 n.; Penney, *Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*, 1911, p. 72.

184 2 For Mary Waldenfield, wife of Samuel (130. 1), see vol. ii. p. 497. The following incident of her early life is recorded: "George Fox was walking along Cheapside at the instant a coach stopp'd and a little woman in very gay apparel stepp'd out of it. He, laying his hand upon her head, said, 'Woman, mind the light within thee.' She became effectively convinced and was afterwards the wife of Sam[l] Waldingfield and a respectable member of our Society" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 39).

185 1 For Isabel Yeamans see vol. ii. p. 492. She was at this time the widow of William Yeamans, but in the following year (1689) she married Abraham Morrice, of Lincoln. Before this re-marriage there was an *affaire de cœur*, which is described in *Jnl. F. H. S.* xii.

Of the many Friends mentioned in the Itinerary Journal as speakers in the meetings attended by G. Fox, the men far outnumber the women. The women-preachers mentioned are Elizabeth Bathurst (p. 105), "a woman friend" (p. 114), Mariabella Farmborough and Isabel Yeamans (p. 185), "2 or 3 Women" (p. 198), Joan Cook (p. 200), Margaret Fox (p. 206).

186 1 Fox wrote, about the year 1687, a long paper entitled "Concerning the Church being clothed with the Sun, and having the Moon under her feet," given in Ell. Text, ii. 437—440—"all changeable things, religious worships, ways, fellowships, churches and teachers in the world are as the moon; for the moon changes, but the sun does not change. Rev. xii. 1."

187 1 In the Barbados section of Besse's *Sufferings* there are several references to the sufferings undergone by Richard Sutton. In 1677 he was arrested for allowing thirty Negroes to be present at a meeting. In 1673 he was fined, "for refusing to pay Priest's wages, 1706 lb. and for Defaults of sending to the Troop, 1566 lb. In all 3272 lbs." of

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sugar. He is described as "formerly a Captain." After his return from Europe he was fined again—"for Priest's Maintenance 1 l. 6 s." See Bowden, *Hist. of Friends in America*, 1854, ii. 192.

For Quakerism on the island of Barbados see vol. ii. p. 412. See note 140. 1.

190 1 Among the "great deal of many things" written during this six weeks' stay at the Meade home in Essex, we have on record papers "concerning the worlds teachers and the emptiness of their teaching"; another to shew that "many of the holy men and prophets of God and apostles of Christ were husbandmen and tradesmen"; and another "to shew the vanity of hearing and telling news" (Ell. Text, ii. 479—483). See also *Register of George Fox's Letters* under 1688 (MS. in D).

190 2 The revolution which brought William and Mary to the Throne ushered in a new era of tolerance for nonconformists. In Part IV of his *Christian Progress*, George Whitehead introduces this period thus: "Altho' for the space of about Twenty Five Years (from 1660 to 1684) we had but small Respite from some Kind of Persecution or other, yet the Truth lost no Ground but gained through all: The Persecution Time was a Seed-Time for the Truth and Gospel of Christ Jesus, which we suffered for, and the Faithful grew and multiplied....In order to give his Churches (among us) Rest from open Persecutions the Lord our God prepared the Heart of the Government (*after the Revolution*) to allow us the Sanction of a Law for our Liberty...respecting our Religious Exercise in our Publick Assemblies" (pp. 631 ff.). The bill before the Parliament was carefully examined by able Friends and "a chamber near y^e^ parliament house," "adjoyning to Westminster hall" (pp. 190, 191, 193, 194), was taken as a consultation-centre. G. Fox took a share in this work, coming up to London on purpose "and attending continually for many days, with other Friends at the parliament house" (Ell. Text, ii. 483). G. Whitehead, William Meade and John Osgood appeared before the Grand Committee on the bill. "After much Labour and attending on our Parts, the Bill was passed." It is generally called the Toleration Act (1 Gul. and Mar. cap. 18).

Second Period, pp. 153 ff.; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 177.

190 3 Probably intended for Sir Robert *Napier* (*c.* 1642—1700). He was M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1689—90. When High Sheriff of Dorset in 1681 he was knighted and he was created a baronet in 1682.

Hutchinson, *Dorset*, where the name *Napier* is occasionally given as *Napper*; *D. N. B.*

Several persons of the name Honywood appear in *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*. There was a John Manley, a major in Cromwell's army (*D. N. B. s.v.* Manley, Sir Robert, elder brother), M.P. for Bridport.

For the relationship between masters and apprentices see Coate, *Social Life in Stuart England*, 1924, chap. viii.

191 1 Sir John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan, third Earl of Carbery (1640—1713), is doubtless the person mentioned (the second Earl having died in 1686). George Whitehead writes: "Sir John Vaughan, a young man, appeared also for us [in Parliament], and afterward was convinced of the Truth, and went to our meetings and was imprisoned in Newgate under the Conventicle Act....He continued afterward among our Friends...and though at length some of his relations drew him aside, to his great prejudice, yet he retained a kindness, even when he came to be Earl of Carbery, and continued friendly to us...until his latter end" (*Christian Progress*, pp. 270, 652).

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194 1 These letters to Peter Hendricks and Friends in Dantzig, and to the Magistrates of this town, are given in Ell. Text, ii. 483—486, dated Southgate, 28 ii. 1689. At the close is the suggestion: "Peter, thou mayst translate this into high Dutch and send them; and you may print it, if you will, and send it abroad; and translate that part of the letter that is to Friends into high Dutch, and send it to them."

195 1 See 190. 2.

195 2, 3 The Y.M. of 1689 occupied the 20th, 21st and 22nd of Third Month. It was Fox's practice for several years to write postscripts to the Epistles sent down into the country and these are printed with the Epistles. The addendum of this year contained about 500 words. It is printed in Ell. Text (ii. 487).

196 1 See 117. 2. As late as 1689 effects of the Separation in York were still felt. We find in Ell. Text, ii. 488, that, "inasmuch as there had been some hurt done in that place by some that were gone out of the unity of Friends," Fox was drawn to write a few lines of encouragement to true unity.

196 2 This was Margery Lower (1675—1706). She married Benjamin Robinson, of London, in 1700/01. There are numerous references to her in *Swarth. Account Book*—a penny rattle was bought for her in 1676—and to her marriage and after-life in Webb's *Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*, 1863—"many great persons and some members of parliament" were present at the wedding. Her husband settled "two hundred pounds yearly upon her in houses, groundrents and freehold."

197 1 Francis Holden (—1696) is mentioned in association with Stephen Hubbard (168. 1) as among the worthies more or less connected with Kingston Meeting (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 318). A Meeting appointment in which he figures is referred to under Stephen Hubbard (168. 1). Mary, wife of Francis Holden, of Hampton Wick, died in 1687; her husband followed in 1696—"yeoman, of Hampton Wick."

A second edition of William Caton's *Abridgment of Eusebius's History*, dated 1698, bears the imprint: "London: Printed for Francis Holden, in the Passage going into White-Hart-Yard in Lombard Street," but this must refer to a later bearer of the same name (Smith, *Cata.* i. 394).

197 2 We should be glad to know who was "y^e^ Kings Chirurgion" who visited Fox, but cannot, as yet, name him. He may have come over with William III from Holland. Dutch doctors were famous at this epoch.

See 80. 8.

198 1 Sarah Robins (*c.* 1654—1710) was the daughter of Anne Travers (103. 2). She married Jasper Robins in 1675. He died in 1682, aged 32—a cheesemonger, of Laurence Pountney. In 1693 Sarah (Travers) Robins married Benjamin Crawley. They appear to have had a son, Joshua, who died at seven weeks "from being overlaid."

199 1 See 100. 6.

200 1 Joan Cook appears to have been a Minister, but no further information is forthcoming save the record of the death of a Joan Cook, of the parish of St Magdalene, Bermondsey, in 1711, aged 63. Was she akin to Richard Cook (202. 1)?

201 1 Charles Ker, second Earl of Ancrum, interested himself on behalf of Friends. He obtained the release of Isaac Penington in 1666 and Thomas Ellwood and others in the same year (Webb, *Penns and Peningtons*, 1867, pp. 155, 173; Ellwood, *History of Life*). A letter to his

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lordship from Margaret Fox, dated 1685, contains valuable notes respecting her family (MS. in D, quoted *Beginnings*, p. 99). He died unmarried.

We may note a change of attitude towards "the worlds people," comparing this company at Bridget's table in 1689 with Fox's refusal to take money for his dinner in 1651 (Ell. Text, i. 92) or to dine with Esq. Marsh and others in 1668. See also pp. 238, 241.

Whiting, *Memoirs*, p. 24; Hist. MSS. Com.—*Manuscripts of J. Eliot Hodgkin*, 1897, p. 10.

202 1 Little is known respecting Richard Cook, innholder. We are told that, in 1701, "Richard Cooke has given up innkeeping, and a stable and man are to be sought" (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 127). Did he turn to agriculture? There is a record of the decease of Richard Cooke, husbandman, at Hanworth, Middlesex, in 1709, aged 69.

205 1 The name of Robert Langhorne appears frequently in *First-days Meetings* (1682—3). He was a constant visitor at the London meetings. He is named in *Suff.* (i. 484) among "worthy and valiant Sufferers and Testimony Bearers," 1686. From the Marriage Registers we glean that Robert Langhorne, of Potton, Beds, milliner, son of Robert, of the same, married Dorothy Gunter, at Ratcliff in 1681. Dorothy Langhorne (148. 2) died in 1693, aged 58. There is a record of the burial of a Robert Langhorn, of Grays, Essex, 14 vi. 1704, aged 50, who "cut his own Throat being Lunatick."

206 1 For this winter's visit to Gooseyes see Ell. Text, ii. 491—497: "I stirred not much abroad, unless it were sometimes to the meeting to which the family belonged, which was about half-a-mile from thence, but I had meetings often in the house with the family and those Friends that came thither"; see also *Register of George Fox's Letters*, 1689 and 1690.

The complaint of William Rogers (*Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. v. p. 28), referring to an earlier visit, probably to Gooseyes, certainly does not apply here: "Thou hast taken Liberty to stay almost a Quarter of a year from Meetings, or at least a considerable time, though held in the House of thy Residence."

207 1 Christ as Ensign, Isai. xi. 12, was much on Fox's mind at this time. He wrote a paper on the subject at Gooseyes on the 14th of Second Month, 1690 (Ell. Text, ii. 494), and preached on the subject at Tottenham on the 27th.

208 1 Probably Richard *Almond*, of Wandsworth. In 1698 Kingston M.M. "agreed that Richard Almond be desired and impowered to provide some wine for the refreshment of Labouring Friends after meetings; and that this meeting do reimburse him his charges again" (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 321). Almond is also mentioned in *First-days Meetings*, as Richard *Ammon*.

210 1 From the official minutes of the proceedings of London Y.M. 1690, and from the personal side as revealed in the Itinerary Journal, we may present a brief sketch of this gathering, the last in the life-time of George Fox.

The name of George Fox does not appear in the minutes but it is probable that the addresses he gave coloured largely the Epistle sent out from the Meeting and his own addendum. The Y.M. was held on the 9th, 10th and 11th of the Fourth Month, the 9th being the second day of the week. Eighty-two Friends were present as representatives "from the counties." It appears that the mornings were set apart for meetings for worship, perhaps for Ministers only. G. F. was at the

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morning meeting at the Bull and Mouth, where he "Declared touching severall things & went to prayer." He also attended the business-meeting in the afternoon when a list of counties and Friends represented was recorded and also cases of suffering. "This meeting adjourns to Devonshire House at 3d hour afternoon tomorrow." Benjamin Bealing, secretary to Friends, would be acting as "clerk" for the second time. The meeting for worship convened at Wheeler Street the next morning, where Fox spoke on the subject of fashions (going without aprons), of the Jewish feasts and of the resurrection, exhausting himself to such an extent that he had to retire and take coach to Ezekiel Woolley's in Spitalfields near-by, where he rested on a bed till it was time to drive to Devonshire House for the next business session, at three o'clock. Various subjects were introduced—a paper was read from John Raunce and Charles Harris, querying whether Thomas Ellwood's books had been paid for from "the Publick Stock"—answer "no," and the paper was handed to Ellwood, as the Meeting did not think well to take notice of such papers from those out of unity. Epistles were read; the question of the clerkship of B. Bealing and John Lynam was referred to the Meeting for Sufferings and the meeting was adjourned to the next afternoon "at Bull above Stairs." The meeting done a coach conveyed G. Fox to the Plough and Harrow in Cheapside and he slept there under the watchful care of Benjamin and Mary Antrobus. On the morning of the 11th he attended the meeting at Gracechurch Street and recapitulated some portions of his previous day's sermon, leaving the meeting overdone and resting on a bed at Henry Gouldney's. In the afternoon he coached again to the Bull and Mouth where he "advised touching severall things & went to prayer." The business included the question of relief for Friends in Ireland and sufferers at Dantzig; accounts were audited and signed; and it was decided to request "Friends in the City not concerned in the business of the meeting to be spoken to not to croud this meeting for the Time to come." Other business concluded Fox drove to Fenchurch Street and passed the night at his son-in-law Meade's. The next day he was at the "Generall Womens Meeting," and by the end of the week he had attended nine meetings—"ye first Day Morning Meeting, the Generall Meeting of frids in ye Ministry at ye Bull & Mouth, ye Generall Meeting at Wheeler street, 3 Generall Meetings abt ye Nationall Busyness, the 4th Dayes Meeting at Grace Ch: Street, the Generall Womens Meeting & ye Meeting for Sufferings, besides much other Busyness with ffriends" (p. 211).

George Fox's name does not appear among those of Representatives to any Y.M. He did not belong to any definite Meeting in the country.

211 1 Aprons were in high favour when the Quakers arose and became the dress of women Friends, but they were to be of certain colours—*Green* aprons were almost regarded as a badge of Quakerism. Satires are plentiful in the shape of broadsides or pamphlets all making allusion to green aprons, as *e.g.*

> "When she to silent meeting comes,
> With apron green before her,
> She simpers so like muffle plums,
> 'Twould make a Jew adore her,"

which is from an old verse quoted in Gummere, *The Quaker*, 1901, p. 121. In a MS. in D, Fox to Friends, he writes: "Away with your short black aprons and some having none—away with vizards whereby you are not distinguished from bad wimon" (cp. vol. i. pp. 175 ff.). (Fox's stepdaughter, Sarah Fell, bought a "vizard maske" for herself in 1674

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and two for her sister Rachel and herself in 1676 (*Swarth. Account Book*, pp. xx, 145, 367), perhaps for some necessary purpose.) In 1698 an Aberdeen Meeting wrote: "Let none want [*i.e.* lack] aprons at all, and that either green or blue or other grave colour and not white upon the street or in public at all, nor any spangled or speckled silk or cloth or any silk aprons at all." William Penn, in his *Alexander the Coppersmith*, 1673, writes: "It is a Wonder to me, that the Costly Clothes and Prodigal Feast (to Excess and Derision) of that exalted J. Penniman [259. 4] and his Beloved Mary Boreman who (in Token of her Self-Denial and Attainment to a more excellent Administration) exchanged her Cloth Waste-Coat for a silk Farendine Gown, her Blew Apron for one of Fine Holland and her ordinary Bodice for Rich Sattin it self, to say little of her Riding Fine Coaches, and several other things (once accounted by her self-righteousness Abomenable things), did never offend this author's nice and squeamish Stomach" (p. 73). The Lincolnshire Q.M. in 1721 stated: "We think green aprons are decent and becoming to us as a People." Ann Moore had a green apron with her when she crossed the Atlantic in 1761 on a religious visit to Great Britain (Comly, *Friends' Miscellany*, vol. iv. (1833), p. 350). In 1774 Sophia Hume, a Quaker Minister, dealing with a young man about his dress, queried: "How canst thou be so inconsistent as to wear a green waistcoat?" He replied: "I wear it with the same consistency as thou wears thy green apron." Of a Friend who died in 1804 we read: "With her, green aprons disappeared in our Meeting of Devonshire House" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 15).

Gummere, *The Quaker, a Study in Costume*, 1901; Earle, *Two Centuries of Costume in America*, 1903, chap. xxiii.; *John Wilhelm Rowntree*, 1906, p. 60.

212 1 George Fox writes, at the conclusion of his epistle to Friends in Ireland (222. 1), that he had "ordered Nathanaell Willmour" to send over the heads of what he spoke at Y.M. to "his fiather in Law [step-father] Thomas Starkey," but he had not heard that they were received (MS. in D). Thomas Starkey was one of several eminent persons who frequently solicited the Government in Dublin on behalf of sufferers (*Suff.* ii. 483). See 123. 2.

Fox refers to a collection of his "Speeches att y^e^ yearly Meetings" in his testamentary papers (vol. ii. p. 348).

213 1 See 97. 5.

215 1 Thomas *Sternhold* (d. 1549) was joint versifier of the Psalms with John Hopkins (d. 1570). The singing of hymns in public worship, apart from psalm-singing, had not by this time been introduced or become a source of much controversy; the date generally given is 1691 (*The Baptist Quarterly*, July, 1924).

There is a valuable article by Georgina King Lewis in *F. Q. E.* 1919 —"Puritan Singing in the Seventeenth Century."

Cooke, *Some Considerations...to all that sing David's Psalms*, 1670; *American Friend*, 1907, pp. 552 ff.; *D. N. B.*

216 1 Richard Thomas "was a member of the town corporation of Hertford, and also, I believe, a magistrate. His name figures prominently in the early minute books of Hertford M.M. and Q.M. That he was a man of good education with a thorough understanding of the law, is evidenced by his bold stand before the magistrates. He was a pillar of strength to Quakerism in Hertfordshire" (Samuel Graveson on "The Hertford Quaker Trials of 1664," in *F. Q. E.* 1916). Thomas, with others, wrote several replies to accusations of William Haworth, an

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Independent preacher, that "Jesus of Nazareth was *not* the Quaker Messiah," 1676—1678. He subscribed £25 to the building fund of Hertford meetinghouse, 1670.

A. R. B. MSS. in D, no. 206.

216 2 For Thomas Dockray see vol. ii. p. 488. He was in London in 1678 (pp. 272, 273). We presume his residence in Ware was only temporary. Robert Barrow's letter on the death of George Fox (see vol. ii. p. 495) was addressed to Dockray among other *north-country* Friends (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1902, p. 136), and Fox left word that he was to "Come up to London to assist ffriends in Sorting of my Epistles & other writeings & Give him a Guiney" (vol. ii. p. 349). He is given as "of Lyndeth in the County of Lancaster" (vol. ii. p. 361).

Swarth. Account Book, many reff.

217 1 Of Benjamin Brown (1634—1704) there is a long account in *F. P. T.* (pp. 288, 289). He was convinced of the tenets of Quakerism by Christopher Knapton (for whom see *F. P. T.* pp. 286—288) and soon began to spread abroad the truth as he saw it. He visited Ireland in 1669, 1687 and 1693 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* x. 159, 161) and Scotland in 1692 —"a deep man of experiences" (*ibid.* xii. 141), and several of the plantations in America. "He was of the Apostles mind, not haveing much Outwardly to Live upon, wrought with his hands [as a shoemaker] in Severall Places when in Travells upon Truths account. He was much troubled with a Cough, which he thought he got in America with Lyeing in the woods all night and Wadeing in the Rivers." He travelled in England with John Taylor (*John Taylor*, 1710, pp. 49, 61). He was taken ill at the house of John Burleigh at Wetherby and was buried at Tadcaster.

217 2 Charles Harris and his father-in-law, Dr John Raunce, were the leading Friends in the Wycombe Separation. In 1687 Upperside M.M., in Bucks, wrote to the Second Days Morning Meeting in London "of the very immodest & obscene Carriages" of Charles Harris, "he is joyned to the separate Meeting his ffather Raunce hath set up," a minute signed by eighteen Friends (copy by Thomas Ellwood, in Bristol MSS., reprinted *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 196). In 1703 there is in the same MSS. a letter describing Harris as "a man disowned by ffriends many years ago for his work of separation" and in 1705 a minute was made by Bucks Q.M. and sent to Bristol respecting Harris, signed by twenty-four Friends. Before the time of his declension, presumably, he wrote several short pieces dated 1669 and 1670. Later, in collaboration with Dr Raunce and Benjamin Coale, he produced articles adverse to the general body of Friends.

Second Period, pp. 307, 475, 485.

217 3 John Hart appears in a list of Friends of Nottingham Meeting in 1668 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvii. 46). He was a tallow-chandler. He was one of the first trustees of the Almshouses built and endowed by Elizabeth Heath, of Mansfield, *circa* 1687 (*ibid.* x. 63). He signed a M.M. Document at Nottingham in 1707.

For Hart of Nottingham see Smith, *Smith of Cantley*, 1878, p. 69; *Jnl. F. H. S.* viii. 6.

218 1 The "Coffy house" is probably connected with the Chamber adjoining Westminster Hall referred to earlier (80. 10). "Coffee was first sold in England at a Coffee House in an alley adjacent to Lombard Street in 1652" (*Old Lombard Street*, 1912, p. 33). It was advertised as "a simple Innocent thing, incomparable good for those that are troubled with melancholy." We would fain know more of this coffee-house used by Friends.

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219 1 Joan Perkins was one of the Friends who signed the General Testimony to Anne Whitehead (148. 2). Further knowledge respecting her or her son-in-law is lacking.

222 1 This last writing of George Fox is given in Ell. Text (ii. 503) with the following preamble: "The sense of the great hardships and sore sufferings that Friends had been and were under in Ireland, coming with great weight upon me, I was moved to write the following epistle, as a word of consolation unto them." Fines and imprisonment were the order of the day. The former are said to have amounted in one year (1689) to £100,000 (note to Ell. Text).

222 2 Letters respecting the illness, death and burial of George Fox were: (1) William Penn to Margaret Fox (Tercent. Text, p. 346, original in D, facsimile in Graham, *William Penn*, p. 192); (2) Robert Barrow to some Friends in the North (Tercent. Text, p. 347); (3) Anon. to John Airey (vol. ii. p. 369); (4) Henry Gouldney to Sir John Rodes (*Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, p. 51, see *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 54); (5) Robert Barrow to John Vaughton (Reynolds MSS. in D, copy).

222 3 The Friends who spoke at the meetinghouse were James Parke, Robert Barrow, Ambrose Rigge, Jasper Batt, William Penn, Francis Camfield, Charles Marshall, Stephen Crisp, John Taylor, Francis Stamper and George Whitehead, and Thomas Green ended in prayer.
Vol. ii. p. 495; *The Friend* (Lond.), 1902, p. 136.

222 4 Testimonies to Fox at the graveside at Bunhill Fields were given by William Penn, Jasper Batt, George Whitehead, John Vaughton and William Bingley. The Bunhill Fields belonging to Friends was and is separate from the general burialground of that name.
Vol. ii. p. 495; *The Friend* (Lond.), 1902, p. 136.
Testimonies respecting George Fox were penned by Luke Howard, Ambrose Rigge, John Taylor, Richard Robinson, John Boweter, Edward Bourne, Leonard Fell, Thomas Robertson, Stephen Hubbersty, Robert Jones, Friends in Berkshire and in Oxfordshire, by Margaret Fox and her children, the Second Days Morning Meeting, Thomas Ellwood. See Ell. Text, ii. 525.
The Friends requested by Fox to see to the printing of his Journal and other writings were John Blaykling, George Whitehead, Thomas Dockray, William Meade, John Rous, John Vaughton, Stephen Crisp, John Whitehead, Thomas Robertson, Benjamin Antrobus, Thomas Lower, Thomas Ellwood and John Field. They made an appeal for assistance through the medium of the Epistle of Y.M. 1691.

225 1 For Rachel Fell, afterwards Abraham, youngest of the children of Thomas and Margaret Fell, see vol. ii. p. 452.

225 2 This was the *Westmorland* Thomas Pearson. He signed various early epistles sent from the North (*Epistles of London Y.M. 1681 to 1857*, vol. i.). He died in 1691; his wife, Agnes, died in 1687. The burialground was Height. Powbank (also called Poolbank) was a considerable Meeting; its contributions to the Swarthmoor Fund are recorded in Swarth. MSS. vol. i. The house is still owned and inhabited by a descendant of Thomas Pearson (*Westmorland Quaker Records*, cuttings from the *Kendal Mercury and Times*, 1902).
There was a Thomas Pearson and wife Margery, from *Cheshire*, who went to the New World in 1682, and another Thomas Pearson and wife Grace, of *Lancashire*, who emigrated in 1698.

225 3 For Thomas Camm see vol. ii. p. 388 and Ell. Text, ii. 255 n. Thomas Camm and his wife, Ann Audland, had a daughter Mary, born 1669,

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who married John Moore, of Eldroth, in 1691. The statement in vol. ii. p. 388 is incorrect.

226 1 "Richard Robinson, of Countersett in Wenslaydale, who was born at Preston, in the said dale, in the year 1628, was the first person that was convinced...in those parts" (*F. P. T.*). He travelled in the ministry in many places in his home district and spoke in "many Steeplehouses & in Markit places." There is a record in the State Papers (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663—4, p. 338) of a business visit to London. His house is still standing on the edge of the beautiful lake of Semerwater. He deceased in 1693. He wrote a useful pamphlet on local persecutions named *A Blast blown out of the North*...1680, and also wrote *A Warning to the inhabitants of the whole Earth*, 1679. For a view of Counterside meetinghouse see *Early Friends in the North*, by John William Steel, 1905.

For Richard Robinson of Brigflatts see vol. i. p. 403.

226 2 Widow of James Tennant (vol. i. pp. 41, 403). The record of this visit here has been incorporated into the Ell. Text (ii. 256).

Elizabeth Tennant, of Bentham in Settle M.M., widow, died 28 viii. 1683, perhaps widow of James Tennant, who also belonged to Settle M.M.

227 1 Marmaduke Beckwith (—1704) lived at Burton-on-Ure. The following reference to ill-treatment is culled from Richard Robinson's tract (226. 1): "Marmaduke Beckwith (now of High Burton) going in the Town to get his Horse, a Man in great Rage said, 'Thou Dog, cannot thou speak?' and took him off the Ground by the Hair of the Head, and cast him down at his Feet, and then Fudded him sore with his Foot or Feet on his Head, both before and behind, that it swelled, and much Hair came off; and also fudded him in like manner on his back" (p. 8). Beckwith married Elizabeth Theakston, of Ellington, in 1666. In 1692 was printed *A True Relation of the Life and Death of Sarah Beckwith* [*c.* 1671—1691], *Daughter of Marmaduke and Elizabeth Beckwith of Audbrough near Masham in York-shire.* This little tract is composed of Testimonies by Sarah's parents, sister, and friends. See also *Piety Promoted.*

227 2 George Robinson lived at Borrowby in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He signed several early epistles sent out from the North (*Epistles of Y.M. 1681 to 1857*, 1858, vol. i.). The incident of the "cunning Justice" is made more clear in Ell. Text, ii. 256. The statement made by the justice was intended to provoke a denial that it was a silent meeting and a confession that Fox had spoken. He then could have fined them on their own confession, "but Friends standing in the wisdom of God did not answer him according to his desire and so escaped his snare." Ell. Text follows the Diary very closely.

227 3 Richard Watson, of Norton, near Stockton, Co. Durham, is several times mentioned in *Suff.* In 1666 he married Jane Townsend (*c.* 1647—1690). In 1676 he had six cows taken from him for preaching in a Darlington meeting. Richard Watson and another were appointed, *c.* 1672, to speak to a Friend "about his intention of taking of a woman of the world to wife" (Steel, *Early Friends in the North*, 1905, p. 26). Richard Watson was a son of Thomas and Esther Watson.

227 4 Robert Linton (*c.* 1633—1716) lived at South Shields, Co. Durham. His wife was Joan Perrot (*c.* 1631—1715). Both Robert and Joan Linton sent presents of wine to Swarthmoor Hall in 1676 (*Swarth. Account Book*, pp. 315, 568). They were useful members of the Quaker Church at Gateshead (*Friends in Newcastle and Gateshead, 1653—1898*,

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p. 39, see pp. 8, 12, 20). "Robert Linton was one of the chief salt-pan owners in South Shields. In 1667 he had five pans, according to the Assessing List" (Steel, *Early Friends in the North*, 1905, p. 19, see also pp. 5, 18, 47).

Whitby and Scarborough Register, p. 22 (MS. in D).

228 1 Isaac Lindley (bapt. 1624, died 1705) lived at Yarm on the South (Yorkshire) side of the River Tees. He wrote a letter to Fox in 1669, which is mentioned in Camb. Text (vol. ii. p. 134) and printed in Ell. Text (ii. 105). *A Testimony from the Yearly Meeting at York*, 16 iv. 1686, addressed to the M.M.s in the county was signed by Mary Lindley, Isabel Yeamans, Frances Taylor, Elizabeth Leaper, Mary Wayte, and others.

F. P. T.

228 2 Thomas Wayte (d. 1695) was a prominent York Friend and a bookseller and printer, also a local agent for the publications of Friends (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. v.). In 1677 we find him sending to Swarthmoor for juniper berries (*Swarth. Account Book*, p. 419). His printing office was in the Pavement. His name appears in a list of booksellers and printers prepared by Henry R. Plomer and printed in 1907.

Wayte married Mary Smith (d. 1689), a Minister "who laboured much in the Ministry & in laying frds sufferings before such as were in Authority" (*F. P. T.* p. 318). Her name appears in *First-days Meetings*, pp. 138, 140. She signed, with other women, documents issued by York Friends—in 1686 (228. 1) and in 1688, with Elizabeth Beckwith, Mary Lindley and others (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 42).

Davies, *Memoirs of the York Press*, 1868; Rowntree, *Hist. of Yorkshire Q.M., c.* 1900, p. 4; Cooper, *Literary Associations of York*, 1913, p. xliv.

228 3 Edward Nightingale was a merchant living in Ousegate, York. At this time he seems to be in good esteem. Later he joined the Separatists in York (117. 2). In 1675 he consigned a box to George Fox at Swarthmoor Hall, the carriage of which from Lancaster cost two-pence (*Swarth. Account Book*, p. 243, see p. 564).

Suff.; *William Dewsbury*, 1836, p. 316; *F. Q. E.* 1892, "Friends in York and Neighbourhood in the Olden Time"; Rowntree, *Hist. of Yorkshire Q.M., c.* 1900, p. 7, etc.

228 4 William Siddall (d. 1687), of Tadcaster, appears among Friends belonging to Tadcaster Meeting in 1668/9 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 32). Ell. Text (ii. 259) gives the names of places but not of Friends at Tadcaster, Knottingley and Doncaster.

228 5 The name of Samuel Poole appears with others in a very long list given by Besse (*Suff.* ii. 102), of Friends (229 in number) arrested in the West Riding on various charges in 1660. In 1662 Poole and two others received the severe sentence of premunire—put out of the King's protection, lands and goods forfeited to the King, and a prisoner at the King's pleasure. His wife, Baptista, died in 1692.

228 6 Henry Cooke (d. 1686) was of Sikehouse, in Balby M.M. Neither person nor residence is mentioned in Ell. Text.

228 7 For John Killam see vol. i. p. 461, and note 56. 1.

228 8 Thomas Aldam (1649—1722/3) was son and heir of Thomas Aldam (11. 1), of Warmsworth (d. 1660). He was repeatedly imprisoned in York Castle. He erected a meetinghouse on a portion of his estate (11. 1). He had considerable knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He married Ann Stacy, daughter of Robert, of Ballifield, in 1671. She died in 1735.

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Abraham de la Pryme (1672—1704), *Diary*, Surtees Society, vol. liv.; *John Taylor*, 1710, pp. viii, 46, 49, 51, 64; *Piety Promoted*; *John Gratton*, 1720, pp. 124—126; *William and Alice Ellis*, 1849; *Smith of Cantley*, 1878.

228 9 In *Jnl. F. H. S.* xix. there is a full account of Jackson of Mealhill and Wooldale, Yorks. Henry Jackson here mentioned (1633/4—1710), son of Henry Jackson (1593—1667), became a Friend and a Minister. He was a man of influence and wealth, and about 1682 he built Totties Hall, Wooldale. He suffered imprisonment at Lincoln, Warwick and York. In 1661 he was taken from an inn in Warwickshire and committed to prison, "their giving thanks before Supper being called preaching at a Conventicle" (*Suff.* i. 174; for a similar arrest see vol. ii. p. 168). His wife was Katherine Cooke (d. 1695). His son, Henry Jackson (1680—1727), was also a prominent Friend and travelling Minister.

Clay, *The Family of Jackson of Wooldale*, 1920.

228 10 For Thomas Killam see vol. ii. p. 465.

228 11 For Thomas Stacy see vol. i. p. 423. His estrangement from Friends seems, according to later information, to have been ended at this time (see footnote p. 229). Ell. Text refers impersonally to the difference between some and adds that "they were reconciled." In earlier days Stacy was one of the Publishers of Truth who visited Bedfordshire (*F. P. T.*).

229 1 John Fox (d. 1716) was a mercer, of Wymeswold near Loughborough. In 1680 he married Elizabeth Wells, probably daughter of William Wells, of Knighton (230. 2). Fox and family were subject to severe and sad suffering. In November, 1684, after repeated finings, a carpenter was engaged to take down the bedsteads, etc., except the bed which his sick wife occupied. "They took away their Meat and Drink, and the Casks their Beer was in. They also took the Matting that was nail'd to the Floor...." Later, "having heard that the poor man had got some Bedding again, they came and swept away all they could find. In the evening the Weather being cold, his whole family, viz. his Wife, four small Children, the eldest not four years old, and two Maid-Servants, were constrained to lodge at other Houses" (*Suff.* i. 344). Despite his spoliation, Fox seems to have prospered financially as he was able to lend £10 for Meeting purposes (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 73).

229 2 For William Smith, of Sileby, in Leicestershire, see vol. i. p. 433. His death took place, probably, in 1708.

230 1 Samuel Browne (*c.* 1648—1722) was a physician and apothecary, of Leicester. He is known to bibliographers by the little book he wrote, *An Account and Testimony of Samuel Browne, Concerning his dear Mother, Sarah Browne*, 1693 (see vol. ii. p. 383). There are two references to Samuel Browne in Besse (*Suff.* i. 340, 344). He married Edith Elton, of Atherstone, in 1670. A son, Samuel, died in 1683. His name is omitted from Ell. Text (ii. 259).

230 2 William Wells and his wife Ann lived at Knighton, near Leicester. It was probably their daughter Elizabeth who married John Fox (229. 1) in 1680 "at the house of Widow Wells." William Wells died in 1678 and his wife died in 1690. They were buried in their own garden-ground.

There is little to be recorded of many of these Friends visited by Fox on his journey South They lived lives apart from the constant movement of "publick friends," but they valiantly upheld the light of Truth in the places where they lived and suffered. We honour them though we know little of them.

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230 3 "One of the first Sufferers in this County [Leicester] was Edward Muggleston, an ancient Man of Swanington, who was twice obliged to appear at London, ninety Miles from his Dwelling, before a Committee of Parliament appointed to enquire into the State of such Preachers as had been plundered during the Civil Wars; While he was attending on them at that Distance, a Seizure was made of his Goods...for Tithes" (Besse, *Suff.* i. 330, see also pp. 331—334, *anno* 1652). In 1664 Edward Muggleston married Jane Walker. His name is omitted from Ell. Text.

230 4 Samuel Fretwell's name has not been found among Quaker data. His place of residence, Hartshorn, is near Burton-on-Trent.

230 5 There are two notices of Henry Sidon (Siddons, Siddin) in White's *Friends in Warwickshire* (3rd ed. 1894, pp. 26, 97). Baddesley Ensor, sixteen miles from Birmingham, was, perhaps, about 1660, the largest gathering of Friends in the county and Henry Sidon one of the principal Friends (*ibid.* p. 97). The visit was paid on the 5th of May; on the 25th Fox wrote to Sidon: "Now concerning the thing thou speakst to me of, that Sarah Harris should say to the that W^m^ Mead & W^m^ Penn did ware Perrywiggs & call them Perriwig men—first concerning W^m^ Mead he bid me putt my hand upon his head and feel and said he never weare Perriwig in his life & wonder'd at it, and as for W^m^ Penn he did say that he did ware a little civil border because his hair was Come of his head...." For remainder of letter, which is in the handwriting of William Penn, in D, see *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 187; *Second Period*, p. 58 n. Fox concludes with a message of "love to thee & thy wife & father & N. Newton."

230 6 Richard Baal, of Whittington, has not been found among quakeriana searched. The name is given as *Ball* in Ell. Text (ii. 260).

231 1 Nathaniel Newton (—*c.* 1711) was of Hartshill, near Atherstone (vol. ii. p. 416). He was a man of property, and resided at the fine old Elizabethan mansion still standing at Hartshill (White, *Friends in Warwickshire*, 3rd ed. 1894, p. 26, see also pp. 32, 89, 90, 97—99; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 43). Nathaniel, the younger, was the founder of the Hartshill Friends' school.

231 2 John Elliott, of North Kilworth, is described by Besse as a "husbandman." He passed some years in prison in Leicester (*Suff.* i. 332, 340, 345).

Ell. Text omits several places and names. From Hartshill Fox "passed on, visiting Friends in divers places till I came to Dingley" (ii. 260).

231 3 There is an interesting document among State Papers Domestic (*Cal.* 1655—6, pp. 64, 65—*Extracts from State Papers*, pp. 6—10), which contains lists of names of Friends considered as suitable for appointment as Justices of the Peace in different districts and of non-Quakers friendly and unfriendly. The first name under Northamptonshire in the list of "ffreindes Names that have estates in this County and judged to be fitting men to Rule for god" is that of "Thomas Allen, of Dingley, a man of about one hundred pound A yeare, one that were one of the first that owned truth 4 yeares agoe and hath beene servisable for truth ever since."

Thomas Allen was one of the 491 persons liberated from jail by the "General Pardon" of 1672. (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 346—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1671—2, p. 489.)

His name is omitted from Ell. Text, ii. 260. His dates have not been found.

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231 4 Thomas Charles, of Adingworth, that is *Arthingworth*, is mentioned in Ell. Text, ii. 260, but more respecting him does not appear.

231 5 Benoni Bradshaw, of Northampton, and Elizabeth, his wife, were sent to Northampton Town Prison out of a meeting in the town in 1660 (*Suff.* i. 532, 533). *Benjamin* Bradshaw died in 1688. His name is not given in Ell. Text, ii. 260.

231 6 Edward Cowper (*c.* 1638—1706) has a record in *F. P. T.* He was "Wise, grave, Meek, and Vertuous in his deportm^{t} among friends & towards all People, which well became his Hoar Head as ye servant of ye Lord....He is missed dearly" (p. 195, written in 1707). He married Ann Meakings. See 122. 4.
Suff.

231 7 James Briarly, of Olney, is included in Besse's great books of *Sufferings* (vol. i. pp. 76, 77, 79, 81). He married Thomasin Knight, of Olney, and died in 1691.

231 8 William Richardson's name is not given in Ell. Text, ii. 260, in connection with Fox's visit to Turvey. Further respecting him is yet to be discovered, save his death in 1685.

232 1 John Rush, Senior and Junior, lived at Kempston Hardwick, about four miles S.W. of Bedford. John, Senior, died in prison in 1661 (*Memory of the Faithful Reviv'd*, MS. in D). The son was released from Bedford Jail by the "General Pardon" of 1672, as was also Tabitha Rush, his mother, and John Bunyan. He married Hannah Dewsbury, of Burton, Yorks, in 1666 (*c.* 1646—1707). See vol. i. p. 434.

232 2 The name Gamble occurs in connection with that of Rush (232. 1) in *F. P. T.* John Rush, the elder, and Henry Gamble of Pollockshill, were among the first entertainers of travelling Ministers. Thomas Gamble "now Liveing in y^{t} Parish," *anno* 1704/5, was the grandson of Henry Gamble.

232 3 George Sawyer's name does not appear in Ell. Text, ii. 260, in connection with Market Street.
This is the first mention of Leonard Fell in Ell. Text since he joined Fox at the outset of his journey southward; the Haistwell Diary records much of his doings between the two events.

232 4 Edmund How's name does not appear in the Ell. Text, ii. 260. Notice that the Diary gives "*S^{t}* Albaines," here and on p. 269, which later, in more formal times, was reduced to "Albans." See *S^{t}* Ives (p. 43) and cp. Ell. Text, i. 267.

232 5 For Thomas Rudyard see vol. ii. p. 420. He is mentioned twice in Camb. Text and numerous times in the Haistwell Diary but not in the Itinerary Journal. It is said that he divested himself of his Quakerism, hence, probably, he is not mentioned in the Ell. Text (ii. 261). The unhappy ancient custom of crossing out the names of Seceders where they occur in writings of various kinds (see *e.g. F. P. T.* pp. 218 f.) has been adopted once in the Haistwell Diary (p. 257), where, in line 11, his name has a stroke through it. Rudyard was in Holland in 1671 with William Penn (Penn, *Travels*, 1835 ed. pp. 88, 90, 114) and again in 1677, associated with Isabel Yeamans (pp. 247—249), though he is not mentioned in the list of the party going over or coming back. His name occurs with those of Richard Mew, Job Bolton and others, in a pamphlet named *The Second Part of the Peoples...Liberties asserted...Trials*, etc., 1670. He was "fined one

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hundred pounds, being convict of several Trespasses and Contempts" (p. 31). His will was proved in 1698 (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1860, p. 224). *Richard Davies*, 1710, p. 191; Myers, *Narratives of Early Pa.*, 1912; *Jnl. F. H. S.* x. xi. xiii. xviii. xix.

233 1 There is a full note to Ellis Hookes, the first Recording Clerk or general secretary, in vol. ii. p. 402.

233 2 For Jane Woodcock see vol. ii. p. 453 and note 93. 1.

233 3 The Epistle of the Y.M. of 1677 is dated 12 iv. 1677 and issued by "a Meeting held at Ellis Hookes his chamber." (This meeting is noted on p. 234, par. 4.) It is signed by 66 Friends, among them being Thomas Taylor, Henry Jackson, Giles Barnardiston, Roger Longworth, Richard Davies, Leonard Fell, Stephen Smith, Ambrose Rigge, William Gosnell, Benjamin Antrobus, Richard Pinder, Richard Vickris, James Claypoole, Jasper Batt, John Burnyeat, John Elson, John Dew, John Vaughton, Ezekiel Woolley, Charles Marshall, John Blaykling, William Penn, Francis Moore, William Gibson, Christopher Taylor, Bray D'Oyly, Thomas Burr, Richard Snead, Thomas Ellwood, Thomas Robertson. It was a gathering for Ministers only (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 63).

233 4 William Welch was a merchant of Rotterdam in 1663 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 181—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663—4, p. 366). He appears to have been led away for a while in sympathy with the Hat-men, 1669 (*Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892, p. 24). About 1669, with William Penn, William Meade, William Shewen, John Osgood, Samuel Newton, Stephen Crisp, Francis Moore, he signed a petition to the King against convictions as Popish Recusants, etc. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 136), and in 1672 his signature is appended, with those of G. Whitehead, Gerard Roberts, John Osgood, Thomas Moore and Ellis Hookes, to a letter to Friends in Colchester (*Steven Crisp*, p. 8, see p. 17). Welch held appointments among London Friends in 1668 and for London M.M. in 1672 (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, pp. 35, 41). In 1680 Welch wrote from Stoke-by-Nayland, Co. Suffolk, a Testimony to Giles Barnardiston (237. 3), see *The Life of Christ*, etc., 1681.

William Welch, presumably the same, was in Scotland in 1657. The statement in vol. i. p. 297, that "Will: Welchs wiffe" was convinced is verified by the extract of a letter among Thurloe Papers, dated Leith, 19 Sept. 1658, which states: "This day Mr William Welch tould mee that his wife, Sarah Welch, who is one of the cheefe of the Quakers tould him," etc. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* viii. 165). In a letter from Penn to Margaret Fox, among the Thirnbeck MSS. in D, dated London, 29 viii. 1684, we read: "y^{t} day W^{m} Welch was to leave y^{e} place y^{t} in regard to his low estate I had putt him in to go to Jersy, he fell sick & in 3 or 4 days departed this life" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 143).

There was a William Welch, perhaps the same Friend, belonging to Horsham M.M. 1668, who contributed towards an early Loan Fund (*Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 163) and for whom the King signed a release, *c.* 1668, from a sentence of premunire while lying in Horsham Jail (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 295—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1668—9, p. 323), and William Welch was released from the Fleet Prison by the "General Pardon" of 1672 (*ibid.* pp. 343, 353—*Cal.* 1671—2, p. 489).

In 1682 William Welch, of Stoke-by-Nayland, was convicted and imprisoned ("The Norwich Case" by Arthur J. Eddington, in *Norfolk and Norwich Archae. Soc.* vol. xxii. (1924), 17—44).

233 5 Could "one D^{r} Moor" be Doctor Henry More (1614—1687), the great Cambridge Platonist? We know that Dr More was distressed when the

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Countess Conway (267. 1) was perverted to Quakerism and he had much to say and write against Friends, including a long letter addressed to William Penn, who had called upon the doctor "at my lodging in Paul's Church-yard when I was last in London." Richard Ward in his *Life* of Dr More, 1710, writes: "He wrote to Mr. Pen a very excellent Letter concerning Baptism and the Lord's Supper....And for their great Leader (as most account of him) George Fox himself, he hath said to some: *That in conversing with him, he felt himself, as it were, turn'd into Brass.* So much did the Spirit, Crookedness, or Perverseness of that Person move and offend his Mind," adding: "See also what he farther speaks of him. *Schol. in Dial.* 5 *Sect.* 5" (p. 197). In one of More's letters, advising "how to keep a perpetual Calmness," he writes: "A Soul so well awakened into the Sense of the Best Things can scarce want any External Director or Monitor. The Quakers Principle is the most Safe and Seasonable here, *to keep close to the Light within a Man*" (p. 247). (Italics are as printed in the *Life*.)

Smith, *Adv. Cata.*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. xviii.; *F. Q. E.* 1889, 1921.

234 1 These initials represent Robert Barclay and William Rogers. The Yearly Meeting of Ministers in June, 1677, provided the occasion for a debate between Rogers and Barclay, which was attended by Fox and some thirty-six others, and arranged by the Morning Meeting (called by Rogers "a Company of Nameless Meeters"!). The date given in Rogers's outstanding work, *The Christian Quaker Distinguished from the Apostate and Innovator*, in eight parts, 1680—1682, pt. iii. p. 128, is 7th June, exactly the date given by Haistwell, though his reference to the important conference is very brief. See *Second Period*, p. 347. Rogers was a Bristol merchant and before his defection he was a helpful Friend. He signed the Fox-Fell wedding certificate (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 100) and recorded some of the Testimonies spoken on this occasion. In February, 1675/6, he was yet among Friends (*ibid.* iv. 119, ix. 189, xi. 151) but shortly afterwards he joined the Separatist body. "He scornfully reviled his quondam brethren in paltry verses, stating that some sustenance had been given from the public cash to indigent preachers....To this it was answered that if it pleased God to call to His ministry persons of mean estate, the Church was not warranted to hinder it and let such suffer want" (Sewel, *Hist.*, *sub anno* 1683). His wife was Elizabeth.

There was a "Francis Rogers, of Bristol, part owner of the *Duke* and *Duchess*, privateers that picked up 'Robinson Crusoe'" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. 4, ix. 102).

234 2 For Col. Kirkby see vol. ii. p. 390. For a brief notice of his funeral, 10 Sept. 1681, see *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 21. He had expressed friendship with Fox but did not act on it (vol. ii. pp. 38, 47). It is to be hoped that now his friendship went deeper.

234 3 William Gosnell's place of residence has not been found or his dates. He was associated with other Friends in the Hat Controversy against the "Hat-men," being named in Penn's *Alexander the Coppersmith*, 1673, and *Judas and the Jews*, 1673, with Samuel Newton, James Claypoole, John Osgood, John Swinton, Henry Stout, Solomon Eccles, Rebecka Travers and Ellis Hookes.

Bridget Gosnell married Philip Ford (107. 3).

234 4 For Thomas Corbett see vol. ii. p. 450.
Jnl. F. H. S. xi. 190.

235 1 For Isaac Penington see vol. i. p. 445. In the life of William Penn, by John William Graham, 1917, there is a reproduction of the marriage certificate of William Penn and Gulielma Maria Springett, Penington's

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stepdaughter, 1672, probably in the handwriting of Thomas Ellwood, to which are attached forty-six signatures, among them being those of the following, mentioned in these notes: Isaac Penington, wife Mary, daughter Mary, Alexander Parker, George Whitehead, Samuel Newton, William Welch, Gerard Roberts, James and Helena Claypoole, Thomas Rudyard, Charles Harris, Edward Mann, Thomas and Mary Ellwood, Jane Bullock, Sarah Welch, and Mary Welch, Mary Newton and Mary Odingsells. The signatures are in the same writing as the certificate.

Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. v. pp. 34, 43, 44, 46, 53, where Fox is charged with encouraging Mary Penington to secure her husband's and her own estates "against the spoiler."

235 2 For George Keith see vol. ii. p. 455—a full account. For his wife, Elizabeth Keith, see 237. 2. There is a useful account of the Keithian' Controversy as it affected Byberry Meeting, Pa., in Comly's *Friends Miscellany*, vol. vii. (1835), pp. 103 ff.

235 3 For Stephen Smith see vol. ii. p. 446. For his widow see 78. 4.

235 4 For a long note on Roger Williams see vol. ii. p. 438. Williams's "very envious and wicked book" (Ell. Text, ii. 264) was *George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes* and the reply was entitled *A New England Fire-Brand Quenched.*

Jones, *Quakers in American Colonies*, 1911; *The Holborn Review*, July, 1924—"George Fox's Missionary Labours"; *The Friend* (Lond.), 1924, p. 685.

236 1 Of William Lilley no information is forthcoming, save that which appears in a note to his widow (168. 2).

236 2 A very careful record of this visit to Holland and Germany was kept by Edward Haistwell (116. 2), while travelling with "his Esteemed and wel-beloved Friend and Master," and when ill at Embden his Master "took an Account of his passages till hee came to Embden again" in about three weeks' time (pp. 241, 247). This Account was probably revised by Haistwell, who inserted it in its place in his own record. The Ell. Text gives 46 pages to the journey and the papers written the while. For William Penn's journal see 239. 2. For Fox's later visit to Holland see 93. 2. For Holland see vol. ii. p. 411. For the condition of Holland at about this period see *The Dutch drawn from the Life*, London, 1664.

While her father was in Holland business-like Sarah Fell sent him from Swarthmoor some specimens of iron-ore (*Swarth. Account Book*, pp. xxiii, 411, 413); later a box arrived at Swarthmoor containing maps and cheeses from Holland (*ibid.* pp. 443, 459); and Mrs Yeamans brought back with her a Dutch spinning-wheel (*ibid.* p. 477).

A multitude of flying visits were paid to Holland during many years, but despite these and the work of Dutch Friends the Quaker Church dwindled. Many Friends emigrated to America. Jan Claus described the depleted condition even in 1686, in a letter to London (*Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iv. 55). In 1845 John Stephen Mollet (1768—1851) was said to be the last survivor, or, as Peter Bedford (1780—1864) put the case, speaking to William Tallack in Mollet's presence: "William, thou seest before thee the whole Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meeting of Friends in Holland" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 125 n.). There has, however, been some revival of late years.

In the portion of the Diary relating to the Low Countries we have had the valuable assistance of Rev. D. Mulder, of Westwoud, Holland, a former Woodbrooke student.

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"Searches and Researches for the Friends of Holland," articles by Dr William I. Hull in *Friends' Intelligencer*, 1908; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iii. iv. vii.

236 3 John Furly, the elder (1618—1686), was a son of John Furly (*c.* 1590—1673) who was Alderman of Colchester in 1637 and Mayor in 1650 (*Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, p. xliv). His wife's name was Anna. His eldest son was John (255. 1) and there were other children.

236 4 John Vandewall (1646—1707) lived at Harwich, and was a baker and merchant. He was the eldest son of John Vandewall (*c.* 1621—*c.* 1657) and Mary his wife (d. *post* 1670). He married, 1669, Hannah Mace, Junr., of Harwich, in 1679, Susanna Cottesford, and in 1682 Mary Dove, probably of the same family as Francis Dove (166. 1). He was an active Friend and sufferer for the cause.

Steven Crisp and his Correspondents, 1892; J. J. Green, *Hist. of the Vandewall Family*, 1902 (in MS.).

237 1 William Talcot (Taylcoat) was born about 1622, became a wealthy tradesman and died at his home at Colchester in 1697. His wife Ann died in 1709, aged 84. She is mentioned in *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892. A daughter, Ann, married John Furly, Junr. (255. 1), in 1669, and another, Mary, married Benjamin Dykes (100. 4). The name Talcot is widely spread in U.S.A.

Fell-Smith, *James Parnell*, 1907, where we should probably read *William* for *Thomas*, see Besse, *Suff.* i. 192.

237 2 "George Keith's wife" is the usual description of this Friend and for long we searched in vain for the baptismal name. In vol. ii. p. 455 it is given as Anna, following *Quakers in the American Colonies*, 1911, p. 369, *but this is incorrect.* William Penn in his journal (239. 2) writes *Elizabeth* Keith. George Keith married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr William Johnston and Barbara Forbes and widow of Dr Alexander White, professor in Marischal College, Aberdeen. She became a Friend after the death of her husband as also her mother Barbara Forbes. "Elizabeth Johnston, being a faithful and enlightened woman, became 'a succourer of many' and a considerable 'helper in Christ'" (Jaffray, *Diary*, p. 201). In Dr John Davidson's history of *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch*, p. 341, he writes, in a chapter on Quakerism: "Among those seduced into Quakerism at that time [1663] were the widow of Dr William Johnston, the Professor of Mathematics, and his daughter Elizabeth, whose second husband, Mr George Keith, was a ringleader in the new sect." Friends of Aberdeen address a touching appeal to "our ancient Friends George and Elizabeth Keith," 23 iii. 1694, pleading for the restoration of love and unity and reminding George Keith of his early writings when in accord with the principles of early Quakerism (Jaffray, *op. cit.* p. 418, note H).

Information from Thomas Davidson, Fritchley, Derby, 1924.

237 3 Giles Barnardiston (*c.* 1624—1680) came of an ancient and honourable family, and received a university education lasting six years, his parents designing him for the ministry. Not feeling himself spiritually qualified therefor, he entered the army, but he had no soul satisfaction as a soldier, so retired to Wormingford Lodge. About 1661 he invited the company of some Friends and was visited by George Fox, Junior, and George Weatherley, and was convinced. In 1669 he came forth as a Minister and took up his residence at his native place of Clare, in Suffolk. In 1672 his house at Clare was licensed for Presbyterian worship (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 299). He was the means of the convince-

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ment of Samuel Waldenfield (130. 1; see vol. ii. p. 497). His wife was Frances Waldegrave; they had no children. He came into local prominence by defending Samuel Cater in his dispute with Francis Bugg, ex-Quaker (Bugg, *The Painted Harlot Both Stript and Whipt*, 1682; see, by the same author, *Jezebel Withstood*, 1699). Ann Docwra (*c.* 1624—1710), of Cambridge, replying in her book, *An Apostate Conscience Exposed*, 1699, to a work by Bugg, writes: "I heard this story [that 'George Fox had in one Nights time 24 Languages given to him by Devine Inspiration'] many years ago & spoke of it to my Brother G. Barnardistone of Clare [? outward or spiritual relationship], a Man well known to be a Wise and Honest Man; I told him, that we had some Shatter-brained People amongst us, and if they went on so, we should want a Religious Bedlam for such Mad Folks; my Brother Replied, that...the best way was to use them kindly so long as they were morally Honest, for some had recovered, being sincerely Honest, but they were not to be disturbed, for that would make them worse" (p. 18). Barnardiston was in prison in Chelmsford "many years" (Whiting, *Memoirs*, where there is a good *résumé* of his life, p. 53). He undertook many preaching tours and was in Holland with John Furly. Testimonies to the value of life and work were written by John Furly, Thomas Burr, Samuel Waldenfield, William Welch, George Whitehead and others (*The Life of Christ Magnified in his Minister...Giles Barnardiston*, 1681). An abstract of his will is printed in *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 43. He styled himself Giles Barnardiston, Junr.

Piety Promoted; Evans, *Friends' Library*, vol. iv. (1840); Davids, *Nonconformity in Essex*, 1863, p. 293; Gardiner, *Hist.* iv. 61, 68; *Report of Hist. MSS. Com. on Rydal MSS.* p. 51.

237 4 For Robert Duncon see vol. i. p. 431.

237 5 George Weatherley lived at Colchester, Essex. He was helpful in the convincement of Giles Barnardiston (237. 3). He was committed to the Moot Hall, in Colchester, in 1660, for refusing the oath of allegiance. Messages of love from various Friends in Holland are noted in *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892. His occupation was that of maltster (Fell-Smith, *James Parnell*, 1907, p. 52). In 1666 he married Mary Reed, of Colchester, widow. He died in 1686, aged 62, and his wife in 1697, aged 60.

237 6 Job Bolton belonged to the parish of St Edmunds, Lombard Street. Besse records several instances of suffering, on one occasion caused by Dr Bradford, the clergyman of the parish.

237 7 Arent (Aaron) Sonemans was a merchant of Rotterdam where he was living when the English party breakfasted at his house (Penn, *Travels*, 1835, p. 3, see also pp. 148, 152). The question of the marriage to Aaron Sonemans of Frances, widow of John Swinton, is discussed by William F. Miller in *Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. 29. Sonemans resided later in Edinburgh. The Cambridge and Hunts Burial Registers record the sad end of this Friend: "Buried 16 vi. 1683—A Dutchman was shot by a Highwayman near Standgate, Huntingdon M.M." Jaffray relates the incident under date 8 August, at Stonegatehole, Robert Barclay being with Sonemans at the time (*Diary*, p. 342).

Miller, *Dict. of Scotch Friends, 1656—1790*, MS. in D.

237 8 Simon Johnson lived at Rotterdam. Farewells were said at his house, Friends gathering there at seven a.m. (Penn, *Travels*, 1835, p. 152). Further information is not at hand.

238 1 More than here told and on p. 251 is not known respecting Dirick

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Klassen of the city of Haarlem. George Fox, Peter Hendricks and Gertrude Diricks lodged a night at his house.

The journey from Rotterdam to Leiden, and probably onward to Haarlem, was by means of "a boat drawn by a horse that went on the shore"—this picturesque touch is in the Ell. Text, ii. 267. The boat was probably the famous Dutch trekschuit (drawn by horses).

238 2 Gertrude Diricks Nieson (so named in Ell. Text) (d. 1687) was one of three sisters, living, in a good position, in Amsterdam. The eldest sister, Niesy, died about 1662; the youngest, Annekin, married William Caton (*c.* 1635—1665) in 1662. Gertrude, the middle sister, married a wealthy Dutchman, Adrian Van Losevelt, who was said to be "inconsistent & fickle, little as yet seasoned with truth." He died, presumably, prior to Fox's visit, leaving two children, Cornelis who married Abigail Furly, daughter of John Furly, the younger (255. 1), in 1686, and another. Gertrude Diricks and her two children crossed to Harwich with the returning party. The voyage was a stormy one and Gertrude succumbed to sea-sickness (letter from Fox to Friends in Holland, original in D, printed *Bulletin F. H. A.* 1924). She and her children went to the home of Stephen Crisp, whence, 29 ix. 1677, she wrote *An Epistle to Friends.* Another visit to England followed, and she was probably in Colchester at the time of the death of S. Crisp's wife Dorothy in 1684. On the first of October, 1685, as "Gertrude Diricks Nieson," she married Stephen Crisp, and two years later died, after a short illness.

Stephen Crisp, 1694; Penn's *Travails*, 1694; *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892; Tanqueray, *The Royal Quaker*, 1904 (fiction); *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* vol. iv. (1912), pp. 83, 97; Brailsford, *Quaker Women*, 1915, chap. xi.

238 3 In fifteen numbered paragraphs William Penn sets out the decisions of this General Meeting, beginning "1. Be it known to all men that the power of God, the Gospel, is the authority of all our men's and women's meetings, and every heir of that power is an heir to that authority." He also gives a report of the proceedings at the "more select meeting," held at the house of Gertrude Diricks (*Travels*, 1835, pp. 4—10).

238 4 There are two notices of John Lodge in *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892. He wrote to Stephen Crisp, from Amsterdam, 11 March, 1668/9, confessing that he had been led astray in the Hat Controversy—"thou art he against whom I had prepared myself against the day of battle....I did think the foundation of my house stood sure, but soon after was I made to feel that I was but as an old tottering wall. I felt the overgrown oak in me to bow like a young twig...all my armour broken to pieces and my spears turned into pruning hooks" (p. 24; see also *Collectitia*, p. 151). Another letter (p. 61) mentions Lodge being at great charges in teaching a Friend how to make combs. Lodge is mentioned in several of William Penn's letters to Friends in Holland, *c.* 1677, printed in *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* vol. iv. (1911).

239 1 Sir William J. Collins, M.D., in a lecture, in 1916, on "The General Baptists and the Friends" (*Trans. Bapt. Hist. Soc.* vol. ii.), stated that "Fox was consciously or unconsciously the exponent of an existing faith rather than the originator of a new one," many of the truths expounded by him having been held by General Baptists, Waterlander Mennonites and Collegiants, etc. As the meeting here recorded "ended in peace" we may suppose that the bearers of "severall opinions" agreed, at least, in general with what they heard. For these

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bodies see *Short Hist. of Quakerism*, by Elizabeth B. Emmott, 1923. The Collegiants may be described as the Seekers of Holland. Without approved ministry or pre-arranged service their Collegia (or gatherings) met, men and women being on an equality as regards public ministry —Sacraments not essential, objection to oaths and fighting, believing in simplicity of life, mark of fellowship being brotherly love, and an attempt to carry out literally the Sermon on the Mount (*ibid.*).

239 2 William Penn's *Account of Travails in Holland and Germany, in 1677*, remained long in manuscript before publication. Penn tells us in his Preface: "A copy that was found amongst the late Countess of Conway's papers, falling into the hands of a person who much frequented that family [perhaps her friend, Francis van Helmont], he was earnest with me to have leave to publish it." The *Account* appeared first in 1694; the fourth edition appeared in 1835 in Barclay's Select Series, badly edited. It was also printed in the volumes of Penn's *Works* in 1726. The reference here must be to the manuscript. For a history of a manuscript (which is now in possession of the Hist. Soc. Pa., in Philadelphia) of the *Travels* see *The Friend* (Lond.), 1890, p. 40. A discourse on the *Travels* is reported in the *Pa. Mag.* vol. ii. (1878); extracts are given in *Collectitia*, pp. 389 ff.

Penn had paid a short visit to Holland and Germany in 1671. He added "two of our servants" to the list of persons going over in 1677 (*Travels*, p. 2), and wrote: "The best accommodation was given us by special favour of the master (he having formerly served under my father)."

239 3 Elizabeth, Princess Palatine of the Rhine (1618—1680), was a daughter of Frederick, King of Bohemia, her mother being a daughter of King James I of England. She was Abbess of Herford from 1667 to 1680 and a friend of many noted religious leaders. William Penn gives a long account of his visits to Herford in his *Travels*, ed. of 1835, pp. 19—30, 53, 88, 119, 153. Largely owing to enquiries at Herford, in Hanover, instituted in 1920 by M. Christabel Cadbury, author of a life of Robert Barclay, fresh interest has been evoked in that district in the life-history of the Princess (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xviii. 35). In *Descartes, His Life and Times*, by Haldane, 1905, there is a portrait of Elizabeth from a painting by Gerard Honthorst.

Stephen Crisp, works, 1694, p. 406; Sewel, *Hist.*; Jaffray, *Diary*, p. 437, note W; *Beginnings*; Cadbury, *Robert Barclay*, 1912; *Second Period.*

239 4 Willem Willems, of Alkmaar, is mentioned in Ell. Text in connection with both visits to Holland—in 1677 (ii. 273) and 1684 (ii. 402). There was, apparently, a Meeting of Friends in this "pretty city." Besse has handed down the statement that "William Williams, because he kept his Shop open on a Fast-day in 1665, appointed for Success of the War then against England, was fined three Guilders, which he refusing to pay, an Officer with seven Assistants came to his House, and took away his Household Goods and Bedding to the Value of 150 Guilders" (ii. 456). This sum would be equal to about £100 in the money value of the present day.

240 1 Two visits were paid to Hesel Jacobs's house at Harlingen, on the coast of Friesland. On the latter occasion (p. 248) William Penn and party were welcomed back from Germany. Penn tells us that a M.M. was settled for Friesland, Groningen and Embden (*Travels*, 1835, p. 90).

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240 2 More does not appear respecting Sijbrand Dowes, of Leeuwarden, than recorded here and on p. 247 and in Ell. Text, ii. 275, 282.

Willem Fredrik was stadtholder of Friesland till his death in 1664. He was succeeded by his young son, Hendrik Casimir II, under the regency of his mother.

241 1 We are told in the *Travels* of William Penn that the wife of Jan Claus (150. 1) was the fourth sister of Dr John William Hasbert, of Embden, whose family was the first to receive Truth in this city, which occurred shortly after Penn's visit in 1671 with B. Furly and T. Rudyard. Stephen Crisp visited the family in 1673 (works, 1694, p. 40). Here we learn that "Jhon Claus wifes ffathers name was Claes Jhon foeldricks." Our knowledge of Dutch Quakerism or Dutch relationships is insufficient to explain the apparent discrepancy. He is nameless in Ell. Text.

Embden, in the province of Ost Friesland, was one of the centres of early continental Quakerism. Great persecution befell Friends in this city, led, perhaps, by the burgomaster André in this year of 1677. Many protests were made, but only in 1686 did "the magistrates begin to see their true Interest, and directed their Councils another Way. Having found the decay of their trade, they set open a Door for admitting the Quakers peaceably to reside there." They desired Magdalena Van Loar and her daughter Magdalena Hasbert, local Friends, to invite Quakers to settle in the city from England and Holland!

Sewel, *Hist.*; *Suff.* ii. 443; *Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892.

242 1 After the death of Count Anton Günther in 1667, the duchy of Oldenburg was governed jointly by Frederick III, King of Denmark, and Christian Albert, Duke of Holstein, until the year 1702 (*Encyc. Brit.*).

242 2 "Münster is a town in Westphalia, the seat of a bishop, walled round, with a noble cathedral and many churches" (*Germany*, in the Story of the Nations, 1886, p. 211). Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whom a warlike was often much more conspicuous than a Christian spirit.

243 1 For a full account of John Perrot see vol. ii. p. 375. He was a leader of the "Hat-men," those who refused to remove their hats during public prayer, thus causing a schism in England and America (see vol. ii. p. 483).

243 2 Fox's editors have carefully expunged many of Fox's statements regarding himself and thus endangered the knowledge of an interesting trait in his character. Many omissions from the Camb. Text were made when the Ell. Text was prepared; see vol. i. p. xl. See pp. 244, 246.

The omission of the reference here to Fox in the character of Moses may have been found desirable owing to William Rogers's statement that it was said: "The Lord ordained G. F. to be in that place amongst the Children of Light in this our day, as Moses was among the Children of Israel in his day" (*Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. i. sect. 2).

243 3 The earl and his monument seem alike to have disappeared. We have failed to obtain any information respecting either of them. Ell. Text has *Rantzow*.

243 4 William Poole, living at Friedrichstadt, the furthest point reached by George Fox, has not been identified. Ell. Text has *Paul*.

244 1 For the Duke of Holstein see 95. 2.

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245 1 Ell. Text (ii. 279) informs us that John Hill was "an English Friend who had been travelling in Germany" but does not favour us with further particulars. He travelled a while with Fox and shared with him the tragic crossing of the "great water." He left the party at Leeuwarden on the 7th September and travelled to Amsterdam viâ Harlingen, arriving at Amsterdam on the evening of the 8th at the house of Gertrude Diricks (Penn, *Travels*, 1835, p. 89).

245 2 Probably Duke of Lüneburg. The city may have been Lüneburger-heide.

246 1 The game of shovel-board was very popular at this period with rich and poor. Discs were shot by hand across a table to stop at certain lines drawn on the table. A variation of the game is still played on ship-board with discs attached to handles. Fox wrote of the followers of Rice Jones: "ther meetinges scaterd except som of them met together on the first day to play at shovell bord" (vol. i. p. 397).

246 2 The prince and the prince's country seem too indefinite to individualize and describe. After the Thirty Years' War the several German princes were made almost wholly independent, so that the empire as a unity was reduced to a shadow (*Germany*, in the Story of the Nations, 1886, p. 258). This condition of Germany is made very clear on a map in a History-Atlas published in Gotha—"Deutschland nach dem Westfälischen Frieden, bis 1742," kindly lent by D. Mulder, of Westwoud, Holland, 1924.

247 1 See 241. 1. The name of the goldsmith does not appear. Ell. Text adds: "Leaving them neither place to come to nor anything to subsist on. We comforted and encouraged him in the Lord, exhorting him to be faithful and stand stedfast in the testimony committed to him. When we had taken leave of him we took boat..." (ii. 282).

247 2 Of Cornelis Andries, of the city of Groningen, we have not been able to glean any particulars. At this time, apparently, there was less persecution in this northern portion of Holland. In 1669 Stephen Crisp wrote *A Lamentation over the City of Groninghen*, in answer to two papers written by two magistrates against Friends and "two lies sung in the street by the wild and ungodly Ballet singers." One ballad was entitled *The Loose Sect of the Quakers*. "The anonymous author upbraids us about the death of the King of England and shews his knowledge to be as little as his honesty, for there was not the name of a Quaker in England when King Charles died."

249 1, 2 At Gertrude Diricks's house Fox wrote, 14 vii. 1677, a few lines to Friends "with relation to those seducing spirits...that endeavoured to insinuate themselves into the affectionate part" (Ell. Text, ii. 285—some decisive words).

On the 18th he wrote a long epistle to suffering Friends at Dantzig (*ibid.* p. 286), and on the 19th other letters.

250 1 Before attending M.M. and early in the morning Fox wrote a long letter to Friends respecting "division and separation, the way, work and end whereof the Lord opened to me" (Ell. Text, ii. 288—290).

250 2 See Ell. Text, ii. 288, 291.

252 1 Of the writings mentioned in this paragraph Ell. Text gives, in full, Fox's "Warning to the City of Oldenburg," and "A Warning to the City of Hamburg," both dated the 19th of the Seventh Month; also an address to the Ambassadors met at Nimeguen, dated 21st. These are followed by a very long epistle dealing with fasting, prayer, persecution, observance of days, etc., dated Harlingen in Friesland, 11 vi. 1677 (ii. 292—310).

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252 2 Fox's "Epistle to the Ambassadors that are met to treat for peace at the City of Nimeguen in the States' dominions" is printed in Ell. Text, ii. 298 ff., dated 21 vii. 1677. It was presented in Latin. Robert Barclay also addressed the ambassadors, and with his address, which was in Latin, was delivered to them copies of his *Apology* in Latin, 1676. The address was published in English in 1679 and entitled: *An Epistle of Love and Friendly Advice to the Ambassadors...* "wherein the Cause of the present war is discovered and the right Remedy and Means for a firm and settled Peace is proposed."

"The peace of Nimeguen, 1678, terminated the wars of Louis XIV against the Dutch Republic, Spain, and the Empire. While it failed to satisfy Louis' ambition to destroy the United Provinces of the Netherlands, it yet marked the zenith of his ascendancy in Europe, and greatly strengthened France territorially, chiefly at the expense of Spain. Against the strong desire of his Parliament, which wished to enter the war on the side of Protestant William of Orange, Charles II contributed to the triumph of France by keeping England out of the Allied cause, in return for which he received large subsidies from the French King" (note by John L. Nickalls, B.A., 1924).

253 1 Galenus Abrahams is described by William Penn as "the great father of the Socinian Menists [Mennonites]. He affirmed that there was no Christian Church, ministry, or commission apostolical now in the world" (*Travels*, 1835, p. 141, see pp. 90, 144, 157). He was born in 1622 (*Steven Crisp and his Correspondents*, 1892, pp. xlii, 64). Fox writes during his second visit to Holland (1684): "I had been with him when I was in Holland about seven years before....He was then very high and shy, so that he would not let me touch him, nor look upon him but bid me keep my eyes off him for they pierced him. But now he was very loving and tender, and confessed in some measure to truth; his wife also and daughter were tender and kind, and we parted from them very lovingly" (Ell. Text, ii. 401).

Sewel, *Hist., anno* 1677; Penn, *Travels*; Emmott, *Short Hist. of Quakerism*, 1923, p. 63.

253 2 Cornelis Roeloffs lived at Amsterdam. The relationship with others of the name—Barent, Deborah, Edward, Jan (135. 4) and Pieter—is not evident.

253 3 Jan and Cornelis De Witt were imprisoned on a false accusation; the Orange mob attacked the prison, dragged the brothers out and murdered them, 1672.

In the Thirnbeck MSS. in D is a letter from John Rous to his mother-in-law, Margaret Fox, in which he sends her (lest she had not seen it in the "Gazet") a description of the murder of the De Witts—"stript y^m starke naked cut of their fingers & toes & flesh of their bodies & sold them at severall prizes w^{ch} many bought untill neer their whole bodies were Consumed."

A graphic description of these times may be read in the powerful novel of Marjorie Bowen, *I Will Maintain.*

253 4 Ell. Text gives simply "one of the judges of Holland" (ii. 311). Penn has a paragraph on the visit to "a judge of the chief court of justice in that republic. He made his observations, objections and queries...and declared himself satisfied. He brought us to his street door, and there we parted with dear love to him" (*Travels*, 1835, p. 146).

254 1 According to William Penn's *Travels* (1835, pp. 135, 151, 152), the name of the Resident was Docemius and his place of abode was

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Cologne. He was among the Friends who accompanied, as far as the Brielle, the party returning to England. Though no name is given it was doubtless the same man mentioned, *ibid.* p. 65, as "the resident of several princes, a serious and tender man."

254 2 Ell. Text has, simply, "several Friends of Rotterdam." Penn mentions "M. Sonnemans" (*Travels*, pp. 148, 152), who would be the brother mentioned in the Diary.

254 3 After landing at seven p.m. and before retiring to bed at the house of John Vandewall, Fox wrote, with his own hand, a letter to Friends of Holland, dated "Harag 23 day 8 mo 1677." The letter is printed in *Bulletin F. H. Association*, tercent. no., 1924. The original is in D; for the history of the MS. see *Jnl. F. H. S.* ii. xxi.

255 1 John Furly, the younger (1644—), was the eldest son of John and Anna Furly, of Colchester (236. 3). In 1669 he married Ann Talcot, daughter of William and Ann Talcot, of Colchester (237. 1). Their fathers—John Furly and William Talcot—accompanied George Fox to Holland in 1677; in Ell. Text (ii. 266) they are referred to as "John Furly and his brother, William Tallcoat." There were several children—Abigail married Cornelis Losevelt (238. 2) in 1686, and William married Anna Vandewall (of the Harwich family) in 1697.

255 2 It is curious that so much space should have been given to the story of the duplicity of a post-mistress. The account in the Ell. Text (ii. 313) is briefer and Penn's words thereon are briefer still (*Travels*, p. 161): "George Fox and the others, through the miscarriage of a letter about the coach, not being come to Colchester." There was evident pleasure in the Quaker party that the woman's schemes had failed and that "shee was right served"!

256 1 There is a slight reference in Besse's *Sufferings* to William Bunting, of Halstead, Co. Essex. There is no record of a burial under that name in Essex Registers—a William Bunting, of Buntingfield, Chesterfield, Co. Derby, was buried, 15 x. 1719, in that county. He is not named in Ell. Text.

257 1 For John and Ann Child see vol. ii. p. 401. John Child was one of the "Dispersers of Quakers Books" (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 228—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1664—5, p. 142).

257 2 This was, in all probability, William *Bennit*, of Woodbridge in Suffolk (*c.* 1634—1684, died in Ipswich County Jail). He was one of the first preachers to visit the neighbouring county of Essex (*F. P. T.* p. 102). His several epistles and other papers were collected and printed in 1685 and a selection issued in 1838, with a brief memoir. He wrote a Testimony to his friend, Giles Barnardiston. Penn notes a meeting with these two just prior to the meeting with Fox (*Travels*, p. 161).
Smith, *Cata.* i. 248.

257 3 Gawen Lawrie (—1687). In the Hertfordshire Sessions Rolls, 1581—1698, under date of 1682, "Gaven Lourdy, merchant and speaker," is said to be one of the wealthiest dissenters in the parish of Cheshunt. He is mentioned in *The Haigs of Bemersyde*, 1881, as a friend of William Haig, the Quaker, with whom he had business relations. Haig wrote to his brother Anthony in 1669 from London: "I am in order for my Virginian voyage buying goods. Gavin Lowry's son, Obed, goes partner with me. Gavin is very loving and says still if any man

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will lend me one hundred pounds, he will lend me so much more.... Direct thy letter to Gavin Lowry's in Houndsditch at the Helmet." In 1667 Lawrie was living in Three Kings Court. In 1672 his daughter, Mary, married, *s.p.*, the aforementioned William Haig (1646—1688). In 1682 William Penn and eleven associates bought East Jersey. Robert Barclay was appointed governor and he appointed Lawrie as a deputy on the death of Thomas Rudyard. He went over in 1684, followed shortly by his daughter and son-in-law. They settled at Elizabeth Town (Myers, *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, etc., 1912, p. 181).

Jnl. F. H. S. iii. vi. vii. ix. xvi. xvii. xix.; *Quakers in American Colonies*, 1911.

257 4 For Samuel Newton see vol. ii. p. 422. With others—William Penn, William Meade, Francis Moore, William Shewen, John Osgood, William Welch, and Stephen Crisp—he signed a petition to the King *re* popish recusants (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xi. 136). Francis Bugg caged Newton among his "unclean birds," and it appears that he had fallen from grace, as on p. 257, l. 11, the name is struck through in the Diary and also the three following "S. N."

257 5 William Crow (d. 1726/7) was of Bardfield, Saling, Co. Essex. He, or another of the same name and district, was sent to prison in 1659 for refusal to pay tithe, and remained there for some years (*Suff.* i. 194).

258 1 William *Hages* has not been found. Perhaps William *Hedges* was intended. He was a combmaker; he died of fever, in the parish of "Ann & Agnes," in 1700, aged fifty-six.

258 2 John Bolton (*c.* 1599—1679) was a goldsmith, resident in the parish of Aldersgate. He was convinced quite early in the work in London and soon became a front-rank Friend. In 1658, with Amor Stoddard, Gerard Roberts, Thomas Hart and Richard Davies, he had the care of money sent from the North for travelling Ministers (*Beginnings*, p. 326, see also pp. 245, 246). Bolton was one of a numerous band of Friends taken up "travelling" and lodged in Exeter prison in 1656, and later liberated by order of the Protector (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 6—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1656—7, p. 192). He suffered several imprisonments and finings at later times. Short pieces of his with long titles appear in Smith, *Cata.* i. 294.

258 3 It is curious that a prominent Friend like William Gibson (*c.* 1629—1684) should not have found place in Ell. Text or Camb. Text or in the Itinerary Journal. His name occurs frequently in the Haistwell Diary between the years 1677 and 1678, being introduced by the initials W. G. Sewel mentions Gibson's convincement among instances of a sudden change: "William Gibson, whom I knew well, and who at the time of the civil wars, being a soldier at Carlisle, he and three others having heard that a Quaker meeting was appointed in that city they agreed to go thither and abuse the preacher whose name was Thomas Holms," but Gibson "who came to scoff remained to pray" and became a zealous Minister. He resided in Lancashire till about 1670, when he removed to London. His wife was Elizabeth Thompson, of Crossmoor, Co. Lancaster; they were married in 1662. (His son of the same name was the centre of a raging controversy, *circa* 1720, described *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.) He took a prominent part with Fox and others in the Wilkinson-Story Controversy, dealing especially with Raunce and Harris. In 8 mo. 1684, he was reported "nigh death" (Penn's letter to M. Fox, *Jnl. F. H. S.*

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ix. 143). It is said that more than a thousand Friends followed his remains from Lombard Street to Bunhill Fields (*London Friends' Meetings*, p. 154).

Piety Promoted; Whiting, *Memoirs*; *D. N. B.*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. v. x. xi. xiii. xviii.; *Second Period.*

258 4 Dr John Raunce lived at Wycombe, Co. Bucks. His first wife, Elizabeth, was "one of ye first, if not ye very first, yt declared the Truth" at Turville Heath, Oxfordshire (*F. P. T.*). The doctor and his wife nursed Thomas Ellwood through a serious illness. In 1668 Raunce was present at a meeting at Weston, representing "Wiccomb" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi.). He appears to have been liberated from prison in Bucks by the "General Pardon" of 1672 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 345—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1671—2). Later, in 1676, Dr Raunce joined the Separatist party. He wrote several tracts both before and after his defection (Smith, *Cata.*).

Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680, postscript, p. 22; *Second Period.*

258 5 Francis Moore was a useful London Friend. In a MS. in D we read: "ffrancis Moor of London having a testimony for y^e^ Lord in meetings & a good service in meetings, though he did not much travail abroad...." His residence in the Ratcliff district appears probable from an appointment in 1672 to assist prisoners, but his name is crossed through and marked "removed." Other offices in the Church were allotted him (*Sundry Ancient Epistles*, MS. in D). He also had a share in the work of providing spinning for poor Friends (see 104. 2); this was shortly before his decease, if the record of the death of Francis Moore, of Love Lane, merchant, 3 xii. 1678, referred to him. See 111. 4.

Suff.

259 1 In Ell. Text there is given a letter from George Fox to his wife, dated this day—"every day I am fain to be at meetings about business, and sufferings which are great abroad" (ii. 314).

259 2 Colonel David Barclay (1610—1686) resided at Urie, near Aberdeen, Scotland, a mansion which he purchased in 1648 and rebuilt. His wife was Catherine Gordon. He served under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany and later in the Covenanting Army during the Civil War. He met Quakerism in London and was convinced by the medium of John Swinton while imprisoned in Edinburgh (261. 5). For the committal order see *Jnl. F. H. S.* v. 199. Whittier's picture of the indignities he suffered on allying himself with the despised Quakers is well known—"Barclay of Ury."

Jnl. F. H. S. v. vii.—ix.; *Swarth. Account Book*; *Second Period.*

259 3 For Thomas Moore see vol. i. p. 435, etc. In vol. i. p. 200 we have the first reference (1655) to Thomas Moore, J.P., as a "freindely moderate man," the reference to his convincement and service being omitted from Ell. Text. There was probably some relationship or other connection between Moore and Rebecka Travers—in 1662 he was the means of her release from prison (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 155—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661—2, p. 569), and was at this time to be found at her house.

Marsh, *Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex*, 1886; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. x.; *Extracts from State Papers*, many reff.

259 4 For John Pennyman see vol. ii. p. 431. We cannot be sure to which of his numerous writings there is a reference here. John Pennyman's marriage with Mary Boreman in 1671 is probably the marriage referred to in *The Character of a Quaker in his True and Proper Colours*, 1672: "A Westminster Wedding must be kept at Merchant Taylors Hall, and

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a Trumpet sounded to publish the Nuptials between Diotrephes and Gomer the daughter of Diblain, where Jews and Gentiles are jointly invited to a Feast, and Seven and Twenty Venison Pasties saw their stately walls in a moment levelled."

Extracts from State Papers, pp. 154, 224; *Quaker Women*, 1915, p. 138.

260 1 We have not found any record of these letters in the *Register of George Fox's Letters*, or elsewhere.

260 2 George Fox visited Sergeant Birkhead, at Twickenham, in 1659 and "had a meetinge where there was many considerable people & some of quality & a glorious meetinge it was...& Christ sett above all soe y^t one man amongst y^m admired & sayde: this man is a pearle" (vol. i. p. 340). Ell. Text omits "soe...pearle." The use of the military title is noticeable. See also "Capt Stodart" (vol. i. pp. 186, 190 where "Capt" is inserted); "Captain Lawrence" (so named in Camb. Text and Ell. Text); "Captain Davenport" (vol. i. p. 307).

260 3 This visit to Kingston, and subsequent journeys into Bucks and Oxon, are recorded in Ell. Text, ii. 315 ff.

260 4 See 105. 4.

261 1 Further information respecting Thomas Tanner is not forthcoming.

261 2 For Christopher Taylor see vol. i. p. 410. In the *Diaries of Oliver Heywood* (1630—1702), vol. iv. p. 7, we read: "Antinomian Views. These were the principles of Mr. Taylor, the minister of Chapel-en-le-Brears, who became at length a professed Quaker."

Jnl. F. H. S. i. ii. v. vi. ix. x. xvi.

261 3 For a sketch of the life of Bray D'Oyly see vol. ii. p. 446. He was one of the many substantial persons who joined the early Friends. Payment for the care of his horse and that of Stephen Smith at Ulverston is recorded in *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 239. (For such payments see *F. Q. E.* 1912, p. 482; *Beginnings*, p. 357.)

Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. v. p. 42; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xi.

261 4 The slight reference here to a meeting at Hunger Hill "concerning differences" has been greatly expanded in Ell. Text (ii. 315, 316), but without reference by name to Raunce and Harris. "The meeting was in a barn for there came so many that the house could not receive them....Most of their arrows were shot at me....The meeting ended to the satisfaction of Friends." From whence did Ellwood obtain these particulars? In the margin of the Haistwell Diary at this point there are several lines of shorthand, which may have been deciphered and incorporated in Ellwood's additional particulars.

261 5 George Salter, of Hedgerley, Co. Bucks, belonged to Chalfont Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 70). He entered into controversy with Roger Crab in answer to the latter's articles against Friends, 1659. "Roger Crab was an interesting character, a vegetarian and water drinker, the leader of some people called Rationals, and commonly reputed to be a prophet. He lived near Uxbridge" (*Beginnings*). Crab (*c.* 1621—1680) was a native of Buckinghamshire (*D. N. B.*). Though living quietly in the district Salter was repeatedly fined and imprisoned, but the numerous bequests in his will (in D), dated 1691, indicate some means despite fines and imprisonment. He had long disputes with the "priest" of Farnham Royal in whose parish he resided.

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261 6 There is a considerable note on John Swinton in vol. i. p. 466. See 237. 7 for a note respecting his widow. W. C. Braithwaite deals with Swinton in *Second Period*, pp. 335—337, where there is a fine bibliography.

262 1 The name of Henry Tredway (—1700) appears in a list of Bucks Friends in 1668; he belonged to Chalfont Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 70). With William Loddington, John Bellers, John White, Thomas Ellwood and others, he signed a fire-brief sent out by Bucks Q.M. 1692 (*ibid.* iii. 111). For fire-briefs see *Swarth. Account Book*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* iii. iv.

Suff.

There was a Margaret Tredway in 1678, also belonging to Chalfont Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 64).

262 2 The paper prepared by these six prominent Friends for presentation to the King has not been found.

262 3 Jeremiah Steevens (—1688) belonged to Upperside M.M., Bucks (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. 196). He was a maltster. His widow, Ann Steevens, departed this life in 1712. A son, Jeremiah, died in 1682. In 1665 while several Friends, including Jeremiah Steevens, were carrying the remains of Edward Perrot to the graveyard at Jordans, Ambrose Benett, of Bulstrode, "rushed out of his inn...and having drawn his sword...with a forcible thrust threw the coffin off the bearers' shoulders, so that it fell to the ground in the midst of the street where it lay till evening." Steevens and others were taken prisoners (Besse, *Suff.*; Littleboy, *Jordans*, 1920). The Steevens family was, for several generations, prominent among Friends in Wycombe. The old oak table at which Steevens entertained Fox, Penn, Ellwood and others is still preserved (*Hist. of Life of Thomas Ellwood*, Graveson ed. 1906).

262 4 In *F. P. T.* we read: "George Fox setled ye meeting at Tirfield heath in ye year 1660 at ye Wid Weste houce whear it hath continued Ever since in heir time, heir Childrens, and now [1705] heir Granchildren" (p. 220). Elizabeth West, widow, was buried at Henley on Thames, 22 i. 1688.

262 5 For Thomas Curtis, of Caversham, see vol. i. p. 441. While on a business journey in Devonshire he was arrested as a vagrant and sent to Exeter Jail, but liberated shortly after, 1657 (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 32—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1657—8, p. 156, see also *Extracts*, pp. 33, 45, 105, 196—198, 344, 351). After he left the main body of Friends, it was written of him by Reading M.M.: "Thomas Courtis said y^{t} Singing (or, Speaking Singingly) in Prayer or in Preaching or with a vocall voice, was abomination, & he Reflected upon Samuell Burgis at Oare, & said he had Sang them many a merry Jigg, but now he would seem to Excuse it & said he would as leif heare one Sing a Ballad, w^{ch} is noe better" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xiii. 125).

Jnl. F. H. S. ix. xvii. xix. xx.

262 6 For George Lamboll see vol. i. p. 430. When Fox was at Reading in 1655 (vol. i. p. 185) the Sunday meeting was held in Lamboll's orchard, "almost all ye whole tounde came togeather...& people were mightily satisfyed." He was released from some years' imprisonment by the "General Pardon" of 1672.

262 7 William Austill figures in a disgraceful scene in the doings connected with the Wilkinson and Story Controversy in Berkshire. It is thus described by Howard R. Smith in *Jnl. F. H. S.* i.: "Benjamin Coale was clerk of the Q.M. and he had disseminated William Rogers's book, entitled *The Christian Quaker*. In Fifth Month, 1681, many Friends

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resolved to supercede B. Coale and in Second Month, 1682, they appointed William Austill as clerk....Austill began to write the minutes, but Thomas Curtis tore the papers from him....As the Meeting for Sufferings refused to recognise B. Coale as clerk, the two parties held their Meeting at the same time in the same room, each with its own clerk."

262 8 For Bartholomew Maylin see vol. ii. p. 446.

263 1 William Hitchcock, of Marlborough, married Bridget Hitchcock, of Preshute in 1659, and had several children. Among "The Taylor Papers" in the possession of the Hist. Soc. Pa. is a letter from Hitchcock to John and Amy Harding, late of Wiltshire, then of Pennsylvania, dated at Marlborough, 28 vii. 1687. The letter conveys various items of news, including a visit of William Penn, Samuel Waldenfield and Francis Stamper—"hundreds of people stood to heare him [Penn] in y^e^ street; y^e^ rooms in my house being full, y^e^ glass of y^e^ windowes being taken down, freinds stood in y^e^ Penthouse & spoke" (printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* iv.). William Hitchcock and Bridget Hitchcock were witnesses to the marriage of J. and A. Harding, 1672 (*ibid.*).

263 2 Israel Noyse (Noice) lived at Calne, N. Wilts. He married Margery Wallis, of Slaughterford in 1657 and had a considerable family. He was a "sergemaker." He died in 1708 and Margery Noyse in 1716. With other Wilts Friends he signed a Q.M. minute against "A sad & Lammenttabell sizem & devision...by John Story & John Wilkenson of westmorland" (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 143). A Friends' meeting at Calne has been held through the centuries until recent times.

263 3 Richard Snead (—1711) was a "Mercer at y^e^ Blackmares head on y^e^ bridg in Bristoll," in 1662 (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1661—2, p. 414). In 1680 he caused to be copied the Bristol Men's Meeting minutes beginning 1667, from a fear that the original might be appropriated by Rogers and his *confrères*. Both are still in the care of Bristol Friends. (In Wiltshire, a hot-bed of opposition, the Q.M. book was "Katched up & carried away & would not send it again nor return themselves," 1678 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* iv. 120).) Snead is frequently mentioned in the Bristol MSS. (*ibid.* ix.). When in jail in Newgate, Bristol, in 1683, "over the Anchor," he signed a certificate of liberation for a marriage, which was signed also in Bridewell, on behalf of women Friends there (*ibid.* ii. 15). In 1681 he wrote *A Letter in Recommendation of some Medicines prepared by Charles Marshall*, which was signed by Charles Jones, William Penn, John Staploe, Francis Stamper, Richard Whitpain, John Bellers, and Thomas Cox, and in the same year, with Richard Vickris, Charles Jones and another, he wrote *An Exalted Diotrephes Reprehended... William Rogers.*

Vol. ii. pp. 378, 384; *Suff.*; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. viii.; *Annals of the Harford Family*, 1909; MSS. in D.

263 4 For Laurence Steele see vol. ii. p. 465. His name occurs frequently in the Bristol MSS. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.).

263 5 The name Gouldney (Goldney) appears in the Friends' Registers of Wiltshire from 1674 to 1761. There were at least four Adam Gouldneys in direct descent and it is probable that this Friend was the widow of the first Adam known to Quakerism. The family seat was Chippenham in the N.W. of the county. Adam, Junr., married, 1674, Mary Knight (d. 1716), who was a Minister; their daughter Jane (1680—) married Michael Russell (112. 2) in 1698. In the Bristol MSS. there is recorded a meeting at the house of "Widowe Goldneys" in connec-

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tion with the Wilkinson and Story Controversy at which were present Thomas Camm, Benjamin Antrobus, Samuel Boulton, Charles Marshall and others, date 3 v. 1678 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.).

Records of Chippenham, by Frederick H. Goldney, 1889.

263 6 The Registers for Wiltshire and the minutes of Q.M. and M.M. reveal several families of Wallis, resident at Slaughterford and Chippenham. "Widow Wallis" was probably Elizabeth Wallis (d. 1685), whose husband was John Wallis (d. 1660). There was a connection by marriage with the Noyse family (263. 2). Slaughterford is a village West of Chippenham; it was for long a Quaker centre. The meeting-house is still standing.

Three Wiltshire widows were visited in succession—Widow Hailes (about whom nothing has been found), Widow Gouldney, and Widow Wallis.

263 7 Little is known of Joan Hiley (Hely, Ely), of Bristol, widow. See vol. ii. p. 385. She appears to have been the intermediary in the matter of correspondence between Friends and the Separatists. See Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680, pt. v. pp. 18, 60.

Suff. i. 50, 55; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.

263 8 For John Story see vol. i. p. 405, etc., and for the Wilkinson and Story Controversy (1675—1686) see vols. i. and ii. In a letter to William Penn in 1675 Fox writes on the controversy aroused by "y^e^ 2: Johns," and gives a relation of the principal points of divergence between Friends and the Separatists: "They have vindicated fflyeinge in times of Persecution and affirmed that y^e^ paym^t^ of Tythes is not Anti-christian, and womens Meetings are Rebuted Monsters, and Recording Condemnations giveinge y^e^ Devill Advantage; and singeinge in Meetings whilst others are prayinge or speakeinge, Confusion & delusion & calls Monthly & Quarterly Meetings Courts & sessions" (printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* x. 146 from a contemporary copy of the letter).

Further references to the controversy may be found in Sewel, *Hist.*; Barclay, *Inner Life of the Religious Societies of the Commonwealth*, 1876, chap. xix.; *Jnl. F. H. S.* i. iv. vii.—x.; *John Stephenson Rowntree*, 1908; *Second Period.*

263 9 Thomas Jordan (d. 1688) was a grocer of Maryport parish, Bristol. His wife was Lydia Jordan (d. 1685). They both signed the Fox-Fell wedding certificate (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.).

264 1 The Bristol Registers contain the record of the death of John Batho, of "James Parish—an antient friend," in 1679, and of Jane, his wife, in 1673. Jane was one of the Friends sentenced to banishment in 1664. In 1669 she signed the Fox-Fell wedding certificate (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.). Besse gives the following, under Bristol, 1670: "Last First-day M. Bradshaw that was lately with the King beginning to speak was rudely taken by the soldiers to the Guard and so were S. Pearson and Jane Batho, and kept there till night, then sent to Bridewell and there remain" (*Suff.* i. 53).

The "S. Pearson" abovenamed was probably Susanna Pearson, of Worcester, who is thus introduced in *Beginnings*, p. 391: "In February, 1657, a young man, convinced of Truth, became mentally unhinged and drowned himself. After his burial, Susanna Pearson told his mother, who was in great grief, that she would restore her son alive, and went with another woman to the grave and took the corpse out, seeking to raise it to life by imitating the action of Elisha when he raised the son of the Shunammite woman. As this had no effect they went to prayer, but with no better success, and so buried the body again."

A Sad Caveat to all Quakers, Not to boast any more that they have

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God Almighty by the hand when they have the Devil by the toe, with an account of the incident, "William Pool an apprentice & a known Quaker neer Worcester" being the young man, printed in black letter, 16 pages, in 12mo. 1657 (see Smith, *Adv. Cata.* p. 10); Baxter, *Reliq. Baxt.* 1696, pt. i. p. 77; *Suff.*; Barclay, *Inner Life of the Religious Societies of the Commonwealth*, 1876, p. 428 n.; Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, pp. 107, 112; *Jnl. F. H. S.* ix. xi.; for Susanna Pearson, Junr., see *Suff.* ii. 637; *Extracts from State Papers*, p. 228—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1664—5, p. 142. Mother and daughter signed the Fox-Fell marriage certificate (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.).

264 2 William Rogers, in his *Christian Quaker*, pt. v., refers to George Fox's visit to Bristol and to the abortive conferences at Simon Clement's and elsewhere in and about this city. Fox said in his book, *This is an Encouragement to all Womens-Meetings*, that Micah's mother was a Virtuous Woman—Rogers averred that she was an Idolatrous Woman; see J. S. Rowntree's pamphlet, *Micah's Mother*, 1892, included in his memorial volume, 1908, pt. 1, chap. 2.

264 3, 4 There were two Friends living in Bristol at the same time named Charles Jones, father and son. Their trade was soap-making (*Suff.* i. 69 ff.). "Bristoll soap" appears in the *Swarth. Account Book*, p. 359—"halfe a hundred of Bristoll Sope" cost fourteen shillings. In 1663 Charles Jones and others were arrested and declined securities (*Extracts from State Papers*, p. 183—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663—4, p. 428, see p. 477). Both names occur in the Bristol MSS. (*Jnl. F. H. S.* ix.). In 1681 George Whitehead, Charles Jones, Junr., and Laurence Steel appeared before Charles II to seek liberty for Friends in Bristol, but with little success (*Christian Progress*, pp. 504 ff.).

265 1 Hezekiah Coale was one of the Winterbourne family to which George Coale belonged (146. 3). He suffered for the faith that was in him.
Suff. i. 218, 223, 227.

265 2 Richard Gabell, of Sodbury, Gloucestershire, has not been found in the Registers or elsewhere.

265 3, 4 There is a lively account of the two Nailsworth Friends, Robert Langley and Richard Smith, in *F. P. T.* p. 106. The latter had been a soldier. "They married two sisters and thereby came to be Brother Laws. Pen would be to short here in this place to write the vallue of those two men and their wives. They were great entertainers of ffriends...all ways Lending a hand to help the weakons aLong in their Journey....Rob: Langley had a publick testimony."
Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, pt. vi. p. 5; *Suff.*

265 5 Should probably be *Stinchcombe*. It is also *Finchcombe* in Ell. Text (ii. 318), where there is a reference to the presence of "several of the opposite spirit." Stinchcombe would be about the eight miles stated in the margin, West of Nailsworth.

265 6 Richard Townsend was one of the Friends who signed the certificate respecting Giles Fettiplace (100. 7) which declares that he "is a Protestant Dissenter...comonly called Quaker," 25 March, 1692 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 44). The author of the memoir of John Roberts—*A Quaker of the Olden Time*, 1898—suggests that Richard Townsend was a brother of Roger Townsend and that they were brothers of that woman "of great Understanding," as Besse styles her, Theophila Townsend, all of Cirencester. The last named suffered long and cruel imprisonments. Richard Townsend died in 1715.

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266 1 For Edward Edwards (Edward of Edwards) see vol. i. p. 448. He was with George Fox in Wales in 1657. We have here the additional information that Edwards lived at Stoke Orchard—above reference gives Gloucestershire only. He married Mary Surman (d. 1715). They were both much occupied in "industrious Travels and Pains for the Name and Power of the Lord, and Promotion of His holy Truth" (*F. P. T.* p. 323 n.).
Jnl. F. H. S. x. xvi. xix.

266 2 The name Joshua Cart appears once in the card-catalogue in D as a signature to a wedding certificate, 1696. It has not been found elsewhere.

266 3 There was a Baptist minister in Worcester, William Pardoe (1630—*c.* 1692), named in Brown's *Evesham Friends*, pp. 19, 20, styled "pastor of the General Baptist Congregation," who was a prisoner for nearly seven years, "a very useful man and blessed with great success in his ministerial work."
There was a Friend, of Worcester, named William Pardoe, who married Mary Amphlert, of Worcester, in 1664, and Margaret Handley, of Pontymoile, South Wales, in 1686, and died in 1712.
Were these father and son?
Letter from Dr W. T. Whitley, hon. sec. Bapt. Hist. Soc. 1924, see his *History of British Baptists*, 1923, p. 108; MSS. in D.

266 4 Robert Smith, of Worcester (d. 1705), became a Friend about 1655, and soon began to befriend travelling preachers. When Thomas Goodaire (vol. i. p. 399) was refused permission by the mayor to go to an inn Robert Smith "came & tooke him to his House, & gave him Intertainment & bid the people who were gathered aboute the door goe tell the mayor of it"! (*F. P. T.*). In 1662 a sentence of premunire was passed on Smith, and he lay in prison for ten years (Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, p. 120, see also pp. 74, 83, 87).
For a list of 125 Friends lying under sentence of premunire see *Extracts from State Papers*, p. 351—*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 214.

266 5 Nothing further appears respecting Thomas Fuckes (?Folkes), of the city of Worcester.

266 6 "The Monthly Meetings of Worcestershire were 'settled' at a 'General Mens Meeting,' held at the house of Henry Gibbs at Pershore in 1667" (Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, p. 141). Before that event took place Gibbs had been in prison with others "for having lately assembled themselves under the pretence of joining in a religious worship, to the great endangering of the publique peace and safetye and to the terrour of the people" (*ibid.* p. 113, see p. 180).
Suff. ii. 67, 68.
For the Meeting at Pershore see Brown, *op. cit.* p. 205.

266 7 John Woodward, of Evesham, was "a soldier in the service of the Commonwealth" (*The Cruelty of the Magistrates of Evesham*, 1655). Other sufferings followed, noted in Brown's *Evesham Friends*, 1885, pp. 57, 74, 84, 87, 111—113, 178, 196.
Joane Woodward's name occurs *ibid.* p. 111.
Suff.

267 1 A brief sketch only can be given in a note respecting Viscountess Conway and Kilulta(—1679). She was descended from an illustrious family, occupying a position of honour and responsibility in the affairs of the State and distinguished for its great intellectual power and administrative ability. She was the youngest daughter of Sir Heneage

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Finch, of Kensington. Her eldest brother was Heneage Finch (1621—1682), afterwards Earl of Nottingham. In connection with his office as Lord Keeper, we read in Barclay's *Letters of Early Friends*, 1841, p. 199, that William Penn, writing to George Fox in Worcester Jail, ix. 1674, regarding Fox's release, complains that "it sticks with the Keeper and we have and do use what interest we can." See vol. ii. p. 298. Anne Finch married in 1651 Edward, Viscount Conway. "He had not his wife's taste for learning, and after their retirement to Ragley Hall [illustration in *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 49] he devoted himself to the ordinary pursuits of a country gentleman whilst she, 'deeply immersed in the stores of erudition imbedded in ponderous folios in the library,' strove to add to her already remarkable knowledge of ancient and general literature" (Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, p. 128). There was only one child, Heneage, who died young, of small-pox in London in 1660. The exact date of Lady Conway's introduction to Quakerism is not known, but George Keith visited her in 1675 and she soon after made the acquaintance of Penn, Barclay, Fox and other front-rank Friends. She subscribed money to assist Barclay in building Aberdeen meeting-house. Her principal friendship was with Dr Henry More (233. 5), and Francis Van Helmont (see next note) was her medical adviser. She was in constant bodily ill-health. In the family vault at Arrow is a coffin upon which is scratched in the lead: "Quaker Lady."

Camb. Text, vol. i. p. 397, vol. ii. p. 453; Ell. Text, ii. 319; Pepys, *Diary*, May 18, 1668 (Sir H. Finch); Ward, *Life of Dr Henry More*, 1710, pp. 192 ff.; Dugdale, *Warwickshire*; Penington, *Letters*, 1829, p. 308; Penn, *Travels*, ed. 1835, Preface; *British Friend*, 1850—1852; *F. Q. E.* 1874, 1921; *Argosy*, vol. 30 (1880), pp. 378—387; Brown, *Evesham Friends in the Olden Time*, 1885, chap. v.; *D. N. B.*; *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov. 1906, p. 464; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. xvii.; Malloch, *Finch and Baines: a Seventeenth Century Friendship*, 1917; *Second Period*, 1919. The "Lady Cardiff" of J. H. Shorthouse's *John Inglesant*, 1881, is said to be modelled on Lady Conway.

267 2 Francis Mercurius Van Helmont (—1699) "was the son of John Baptist Van Helmont, the famous Brabaçon physician. He held the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and to his vain and speculative notions may be partly attributed the sad apostasy of George Keith" (Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, p. 132 n.). See vol. ii. p. 455; Sewel, *Hist.*, *sub anno* 1692. He was Lady Conway's intimate friend and physician. Lady Conway wrote of him in 1675: "Monsieur van Hellmont is growne a very religious Churchman, hee goes every Sunday to the Quakers meetings" (letter in D, printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii.). After Lady Conway's death in 1679 Van Helmont removed to Hanover and died in Berlin.

Ward, *Life of Dr Henry More*, 1710, p. 209; *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. x. xvi. xvii.; *F. Q. E.* 1921—"Henry More, Cambridge Platonist, and Lady Conway, of Ragley, Platonist and Quakeress."

267 3 John Stanley (bapt. 1646, died 1706) was of Cladswell in the parish of Inkberrow, Co. Worcester. He was one of the numerous persons of means and influence who joined themselves to the early Friends. His first wife was Mary Reading (d. 1693 *s.p.*). An ancient manuscript, once belonging to Stanley Pumphrey, gives a vivid picture of the sufferings of J. and M. Stanley in 1694, printed in *Jnl. F. H. S.* vi. Stanley's second wife was Elizabeth Chandless, née Somerford (d. 1732). "The descendants of John and Elizabeth Stanley are to be found in large numbers among Friends of to-day" (*ibid.*).

Vol. ii. p. 423; Brown, *Evesham Friends*, 1885, pp. 214—218.

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267 4 We have not yet discovered the titles or authors of either the "German booke" or the book written by "y^e^ priest of y^e^ pish belonging to Ragley," answered by Fox, Keith and Van Helmont—a curious trio!

267 5 No further information is forthcoming regarding Richard Bromly, of Stratford-on-Avon.

267 6 William Lucas lived at Lamcote, South Warwickshire.

268 1 Edward Vivers, of Banbury, was convinced about the year 1654 and became one of the early entertainers of travelling preachers in "Bambury" (*F. P. T.* p. 208). George Fox to William Penn, from Worcester, 1674: "Heere is a ffreinde of Banbury with mee y^t^ saide If y^e^ matter sticke with y^e^ Keeper hee coulde improve some interest by some ffreindes of his to remove y^t^ obstacle....Hee may come upp about it" (copy in D, printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 75).

268 2 For John Halford see vol. ii. p. 447.

268 3 Joseph Harris (d. 1705) lived at *Sibford* Ferris, near Banbury, Oxon.

268 4 Nathaniel Ball lived at North Newington, near Banbury. In Ell. Text (ii. 319) place-names only are given. In the Haistwell Diary we learn the names of the Friends who were visited at these places.

268 5 Hiorne is probably *Hirons*—a name borne by Quakers in the Northants region. There was a Thomas Hirons, of Astrop and Northampton (d. 1664), and wife Alice.
Astrop is a hamlet a short way over the border of Oxfordshire into Northamptonshire.

268 6 Nothing further appears respecting William West save the entry of the burial at Meadle of William West, Senr., yeoman, of Long Crendon, 17 i. 1696. "Fox would leave Long Crendon by way of Thame and follow the main road to Risborough, diverging to the right (past Kingsey) to Ilmire, then on to Longwick, diverging to the left to Meadle, along the Lower Icknield Way, and following that way afterwards to Weston Turville, near Aylesbury" (letter from Richard Welford to the editor, 1901; see *Notes and Queries*, 9th series, viii. Nov. 2, 1901).

268 7 Thomas Sanders (died 1684, buried at Meadle) was an Ilmer Friend belonging to the Meeting at Meadle Farm (see next note). Damaris Sanders, of Meadle Meeting 1678, was probably the wife of Thomas. She and Ann Stevens (Steevens), probably the wife of Jeremiah, of Wycombe (262. 3), went to the Men's Meeting at Thomas Ellwood's in 1671 to suggest that the women "might meet together to feele there servis in the truth, and if they felt servis continew in it." They met a few times and then "the eye being to much outwards to outward buisness, and y^t^ not apearing," the Meeting was given up for a time ("Some Account concerning the Women's Monthly Meeting in the County of Bucks," from the Minute Book, printed *Jnl. F. H. S.* vii. 63, 64). In 1679 Damaris, daughter of Thomas Sanders, married John Kirton (124. 2).

268 8 John White (—1731) lived at *Meadle*, not Mendle as given in Ell. Text, ii. 319. A good example of local research is *A Visit to Meadle Farm in the Parish of Monks Risborough, Bucks*, by W. H. Summers, 1895. A meeting was held regularly at the farm, attended at times by Thomas Ellwood. "A curious feature in the old house is that in a small cellar, to which we descend by a flight of steps nearly opposite the front door, there is a spring of clear water." There is an orchard

PAGE NOTE

attached which was once a burialground. Hannah, wife of John White, died in 1714. Descendants of "Quaker White" are known to-day but Meadle is now in others' hands.

Hist. of Life of Thomas Ellwood; *Suff.*; George Fox Note Book, folio MS.

268 9 For John Brown, of Weston Turville, see vol. ii. p. 410; *Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi.

269 1 The reason for the insertion of "points" here and elsewhere does not appear.

269 2 Robert Jones lived at Cholesbury, near Tring in Hertfordshire. His name appears once in Besse's *Sufferings* (i. 76), when he was imprisoned for refusing to take the oath.

269 3 George Belch, of Chorleywood, Bucks, belonged to the Chalfont Meeting (*Jnl. F. H. S.* xvi. 70). Besse states that he had three Geldings worth £23 taken from him by distraint and that when he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, his appeal, not being in Latin, was rejected and treble costs were given against him for which his Horse and other goods were taken away to the value of £40 (*Suff.* i. 83). His signature was attached to the letter sent to Samuel Boulton from Hunger Hill in 1687 (80. 5). Belch's son Thomas (d. 1741), of Cheapside, London, linendraper and clothworker, married Ann Owen (1677—1743), of Co. Surrey, in 1713/14. They had eight children, one of whom, Susanna, married into the Vaux family (*Jnl. F. H. S.* i. 75).

269 4 The statement in vol. i. p. 428 that John Crook had a house in Luton as well as a country-house at Beckerings Park seems to receive confirmation here, but the great meeting of 1658 was held at the latter not the former (see vol. i. pp. 180 n., 455).

270 1 Samuel Hodges, of South Mimms, a village lying North of Barnet, close to the Hertfordshire border, was a butcher by trade. In 1683 he was heavily fined for a meeting at his house.

The Meeting at South Mimms was discontinued in 1787 and the property was sold in 1820.

Suff. i. 482; *London Friends' Meetings.*

270 2 No further particulars are at hand respecting Henry Hodge of Barnet. Fox visited the Friends here in 1677 (p. 232). We read in *London Friends' Meetings*, under the head of Chipping Barnet, that in 1689 the house of John Huddlestone, of Chipping Barnet, was registered a place of worship for the Society of Friends, in accordance with the provisions of the Toleration Act. In 1743 this Meeting was laid down, its continuance being considered "disreputable to the Society" (p. 298).

270 3 The Pewter Platter was, apparently, kept by a Friend. In the chapter on the Six Weeks Meeting in *London Friends' Meetings* (p. 127), we read: "In 1682 an appointment is made 'to give notice to Friends in the country that the Friend at the Falcon is deceased, and that the Friend at the Platter can accommodate them.'"

270 4 The Y.M. of 1678 was composed of representatives. It was held on the 22nd to the 24th of the Third Month and mostly occupied with the subject of sufferings including "the often suffering of Friends by being impressed into the King's ships of war" (*Epistles, 1681 to 1857*, 1858, vol. i. p. xxiii). See the cases of Thomas Lurting (*Beginnings*) and Richard Sellar (*Second Period*).

PAGE NOTE

271 1 This was probably the book by Roger Williams: *Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes.* See 235. 4.

272 1 See previous note and 235. 4.

273 1 There is a slight reference to Joseph Freeman in Barclay's *Letters of Early Friends*, 1841, p. 179: Ellis Hookes to Margaret Fox, 1671: "I saw a letter from John Hull who intends to come over in W^m^ Bailys or J. Freeman's ship."

There is a record of the burial of Elizabeth Freeman, of Stepney, wife of Joseph, mariner, died 13 xi. 1673, aged fifty.

273 2 There is a long note on Solomon Eccles in vol. ii. p. 428. It is interesting to find him again, at the close of the Haistwell Diary. He was preaching in Ireland in 1669 and in Scotland in 1674 (*Jnl. F. H. S.* x. xii.). Further information of his visit to Barbados in 1671 may be found *ibid.* xiv. A minute made at a sitting of the Morning Meeting at the home of Anne Travers, 2 ix. 1674, reads: "Concerning S. Eccles his booke entituled The Soule Saveing Principle, &c., freinds have taken three daies to read it & their sense and judgment is that it is not safe to be published there being many things in it that are to be left out & others to bee corrected, both w^ch^ will require much labour & care and therefore it is referred to G. W., A. P., & W. G., & T. G., or any two or more of y^m^ to speak with Sollomon, the book in y^e^ mean time to be left with E. H." No more has been heard of the book.

273 3 Was Edward Haistwell the "man" referred to in this extract from Rogers's *Christian Quaker*, written and printed against George Fox: "When he Travels, 'tis certainly known, he hath had such Attendance, which (considering the Work he is on) may be termed Great...and of late hath Travelled with a *Man* termed *George Fox's Man*" (1680, pt. iv. p. 64)?

ADDENDA

181 1 John Bowater (Boweter) (*c.* 1629—1704/5) is principally noted for his visit to America in 1677—8. "It appeared by the said John Bowater's own brief Relation, that he was more kindly used by the Poor Indians in America, than by some pretended Christians here in England, after his return" (Testimony issued by the Second Days Morning Meeting, 21 iii. 1705). He was for some time a prisoner in Worcester County Jail and also in the Fleet Prison in London. "He was low and poor in this World." His early home was at Bromsgrove in Worcestershire; he lived later in London.

Christian Epistles...of John Boweter, with list of places visited in America, 1705; vol. ii. pp. 408, 426, 442, 444; *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iii.

PAGE LINE

39 3 Of Cromwell, Richard Hubberthorne wrote, in 1657: "He spoke more against Friends than ever before he formerly expressed, saying that there was a good law against Quakers, and they did well to put it into execution and he would stand by them, for he said they were against both magistry and ministry."

136 2 John Sellwood (*c.* 1634—1693) was a brewer, of Mile End, parish of Stepney. His widow, Elizabeth, of Schoolhouse Lane, died in 1717, aged 78.

Suff.

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222 2 In the Testimony to Fox, written by his friend, John Boweter, we read: "Not many Days before his Decease, to wit, the 5th of the 11th Month, 1690, about Eight Days before his Departure, at our 2d Days Morning-Meeting, I much minded his Exhortation to us, encouraging Friends that have Gifts, to make use of them, mentioning many Countries beyond the Seas that wanted Visiting, instancing the Labours and hard Travels of Friends, in the beginning of the spreading of Truth in our Days, in breaking up of Countries, and of the rough plowing they had in Steeple-Houses &c., but now it was more easie; and he complained of many Demases and Cains, who imbrace the present World, and incumber themselves with their own Businesses, and neglect the Lord's, and so are good for nothing; and said They that had Wives should be as tho' they had none; and who goeth a Warfare, should not entangle himself with the things of this World." See Preface to the volume of Fox's *Gospel Truth Demonstrated*, 1706; also *Bulletin F. H. S. Phila.* iii. 144.

234 21 An important event was passed over with but a slight mention: "And on y^e^: 12: day G ff: went to anoth^r^ Meeting at E: H^s^." This meeting was called to prepare, or sign, a document addressed to the Separatist community, "From a Meeting held at Ellis Hook's Chamber in London, the 12th of the 4th Month, 77," respecting "false and pernicious Jealousies, Mutterings, and secret Smitings...more especially John Wilkinson and John Story." Sixty-six Friends appended their signatures, among them being many Friends beforementioned. See 233. 3.

The reply is signed by sixty-seven persons, of whom very few appear to have figured previously on the pages of the history of early Quakerism.

The above was printed as *A Testimony Against The 66 Judges call'd Quakers, who writ an Epistle (as they call it) against John Story and John Wilkinson*, etc., with introduction by Jeffery Bullock, of Sudbury, Co. Suffolk, "who was afterwards brought to see the delusion into which he had fallen, and in 1686 gave testimonies against his former conduct." The method adopted here of reproducing the letter or paper against which you are writing is of great value to the historian; see 27. 3; Rogers, *Christian Quaker*, 1680.

235 36 For John Burnyeat see vol. ii. p. 418.

239 37 Pastor D. Mulder writes from Werwoud, the "Long town called the Streik" (p. 240): "Old people of my village here tell me that going with the trekschuit from Alkmaar to Hoorn two changes were necessary —one at Rustenburg and one at Avenhorn." It seems probable therefore that the place-name Avenhorn may be substituted for the "———" on p. 239, where also there is evidence of a change of boat.

265 22 For Nathaniel Cripps see vol. i. p. 144.

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